The New-York Times.

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ORGANIZING VICTORY.

SURE SUCCESS OF THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

VIGOR AND SUCCESS OF THE OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY—THE WAR CARRIED INTO THE ENEMY'S CAMP—JOHN KELLY'S POWER BREAKING DOWN—HIS DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE CONSTANTLY IN SESSION—SIGNS OF A POPULAR VICTORY EVERYWHERE.

From the defensive policy with which the campaign against Tammany Hall was opened the Republicans and Independent Democrats have proceeded to a policy which is as vigorously offensive as it could well be. No compromise, no slackening, no timidity, are the watchwords everywhere. The war is carried into the camp of the enemy, the rout of Tammany is already beginning, and the united opposition party are carrying everything before them. Public opinion has declared in favor of the ticket headed by Recorder Hackett. There can be no mistake about this, for all the signs of the times point to it. As the campaign gets warmer, and the blood of the contestants warms up, the Republicans grow more and more confident of victory; John Kelly's men more desperate. More than twenty meetings were held in the City last night, and everywhere the opponents of Tammany turned out in enthusiastic crowds. There is distrust and dismay in Tammany Hall. It is notorious that the Tammany Committee on Discipline has been kept busy every day for two weeks past, and has summoned nearly every district committee before it. The members of each have been severally interrogated as to whether they will support the Kelly candidates. The Fifth District Committee is under summons for to-day. These proceedings have resulted in the numerous resignations which have been daily announced of late. With divided councils, lukewarm followers, and an opposition which hourly grows stronger and more confident, there can be no doubt that Tuesday's election will see John Kelly's power utterly broken. From the several districts the most encouraging reports are received of the progress of the Republicans and their allies. John Morrissey continues his vigorous canvass, his last act being to expose his Tammany opponent's record in a style which Mr. John Fox will find it difficult to explain away. The election of several of the Republican nominees for Civil Justice is already conceded by their opponents, and not a few of the Assemblymen. All the betting is at long odds in favor of the Republican County ticket, and nowhere is there heard anything talked of but the "revolt against Tammany" and the impending smash up of the "one-man power."

STRAINING AT THE GNAT AND SWALLOWING THE CAMEL.

Much stress is laid by the Kelly papers on the fact that Recorder Hackett held office under Tweed and Sweeny. They say that is their own and Kelly's objection to the Recorder. And yet they have not a word to utter against Kelly's candidate for City Judge, who was a very obedient "slave of the Ring" and one of the subscribers to the Tweed monument. How can this contradiction be explained? What has the *World* to say to Judge Spencer?

THE REASON WHY.

A District Attorney who prosecutes offenders without sending word privately to Tammany Hall and asking what the Boss wishes to have done about it, is a very objectionable personage. That is why Kelly wants to drive Mr. Phelps out. But is it a good reason for the people voting against him? We should say it would tell quite the other way.

THE SLANDER MILL.

The dear Tammanyites, who think it dreadful that Kelly's fees while Sheriff and his peremptory release of Croker, should be discussed, are flooding the City with scurrilous pamphlets against the Republican and Anti-Tammany candidates. Some of them are so indecent that it is an outrage to send them to any respectable voter. Lies invented on the eve of election carry their own refutation with them. We must look out for a plentiful crop between now and Monday night, and Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Phelps will be the objects of most of them. Who and what is John Kelly that he should thus slander men who have done their duties faithfully? What he is we have shown—what the gentlemen are whom he assails the public long has known. It will not do, good Boss. Next Tuesday night you can "step down and out."

ONE EYE SHUT.

The Tammany organ, the *Tribune*, is only able to see out of one eye during this canvass. It spies John Hackett, but cannot see James C. Spencer. It assails John Morrissey, but is delighted with John Fox. And yet, if Mr. Greeley were living, he would be the first to acknowledge that John Morrissey is to John Fox as "Hyperion to a satyr." When Morrissey was in Congress, who ever accused him of taking bribes, or otherwise betraying his trust? Now, for John Fox it is not possible to say anything whatever. Like all small tyrants, he is ready to grind the faces of the working men into the dust. When did Morrissey do that? The choice being what it is, John Morrissey ought to be elected—and, what is more, he will be.

MR. LAIMBEER.

Although Mr. Laimbeer has entered late upon the canvass for the Seventh Senatorial District, he has made rapid progress, and he is confident of carrying the day. He knows the people of the district well, and they know him. In response to an active canvass, large numbers of Republicans have already pledged their votes to Mr. Laimbeer, and it seems pretty certain that he will distance all competitors before Monday night, and be the representative of the district in the next Senate.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

Gen. Slocum, one of the most respected citizens of Brooklyn, and a Democrat, says that the question for the voters of that city to settle is whether it shall be governed by Hugh McLaughlin or by officers responsible to the people. Under the rule of the McLaughlin Ring the city debt has been enormously increased; the police force has been converted into a partisan machine; the funds raised for the support of the poor and the prisoners have been shockingly misappropriated; the accounts of the City finances have been confused; the tax-payers have been oppressed; and the party nominally in power has been corrupted and demoralized until it is in danger of losing its hold on the city by the secession of its own decent members. To remedy the evils which every one concedes exist, it is necessary to elect Mr. Schroeder and his associates. This, we are assured, can be done, if every friend of honest government will give his vote and influence on Tuesday to the work of reform.

THE PROSPECT IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

Mr. Kneeland Townsend is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in Richmond County, and has an excellent chance of success. He is popular and able, and the Democratic nominee is so distasteful even to his own party, that there was a bolt from the convention which nominated him. Richmond County has now a chance to have a decent representative in the Assembly, and it ought not to be neglected. Mr. John Decker, the Tammany candidate, was one of Tweed's "Inspectors of Incumbrances," and drew pay from this City as such while he served in the Assembly. Mr. Decker has had his day and his hire, and it is about time that the voters of Richmond County relegated him to private life. They cannot do better than vote for Mr. Kneeland Townsend.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The progress of the campaign yesterday was a continuation of the increasing success which has everywhere greeted the people's ticket. The resignations of the more intelligent Tammany Committeemen follow each other in close succession, and the few who remain ostensibly faithful to the "machine" have to be daily subjected to the "disciplining" process before they are trusted by Kelly and his colleagues. The feeling among the working men in the Fourth Senatorial District and the heavy up-town wards grows more and more bitter against Kelly and Tammany Hall with every succeeding day. An indication of the state of affairs in the "regular" camp is given by the abortive attempt of Kelly's minor candidates to attach themselves to some well-known reform candidate and thus secure a small share of the heavy vote which awaits the Republican and Anti-Tammany ticket. The betting at the various pool-rooms and at the Clubs have demonstrated that the success of the three principal Anti-Tammany candidates, Hackett, Phelps, and Gildersleeve, is assured beyond reasonable doubt. The remainder of the ticket wherever it has been made the subject of betting has received an equally favorable indorsement, and at present their are few politicians or sporting men who dare to take bets on the Tammany County ticket at anything less than heavy odds. In the heavy German centres of the East side the people are practically a unit for Hackett and Phelps, and opposed to the "one man power" of Kelly. The populous up-town district above Twenty-sixth street, comprising the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, and which is largely inhabited by working men may also be depended on for an overwhelming majority against Tammany. Everywhere the hatred of Kelly and his "white-kidded" confrères who have cut down the laboring man's wages and left their own munificent salaries untouched, is shown in every possible manner. In the Seventh Ward and along the east side generally the revolt against the Boss has received renewed impetus from the endeavor to levy forced assessments on the school-teachers, an outrage which even the Tweed Ring, in its darkest hour, never dared to attempt. In the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Assembly Districts fully two-thirds of the active Tammany workers have abandoned the sinking organization and are giving their earnest support to the People's ticket. The same is true of a majority of the districts throughout the City, and, with anything like a full vote on the part of the people, the majority against Kelly and Tammany will rival the one which overturned the Tweed Ring four years ago.

A DISHONEST OBJECTION.

Some of Mr. Kelly's men continually repeat that John K. Hackett was in office during Tweed's rule, just as though that were a great offense in their eyes. How does it happen that Fredsrick Loew, who was elected to the office of Judge of the Common Pleas by the Tweed gang in 1869, is now supported by the Kelly gang for that place? If the sudden virtue of this new Ring is shocked by any reference to Tweedism, why is Judge Spencer nominated by it for the office of County Judge? The memories of our people are not so short that they have forgotten that Spencer was Tweed's Judge of the Superior Court, a few years ago, and that he showed his devotion to the Boss by subscribing $500 to the famous Tweed statue. The Tammany managers appear to believe that this style of tactics may deceive somebody. The real objection against Recorder Hackett is that he cannot be used by any "Boss" in politics, whoever he may be. Let this fact be kept constantly in mind. Kelly issued his orders to have the Recorder put to one side, because that officer refused to fill the court with the tools of a close political corporation. The Recorder should be generously honored for thus standing up for the purity and dignity of the Bench.

ANTI-TAMMANY HAS THE CALL IN THE POOLS.

A large number of pools were sold last night on the coming elections at Johnson's pool-rooms, the bidding being spirited, and the odds ruling about the same in all pools on the same events. The favorite bet was on Morrissey against Fox, the following being a few of the pools: $50 to $29, $50 to $30, $50 to $31, $400 to $200, $500 to $260, $50 to $30, and $50 to $31. On Hackett against Smyth the bets were $250 to $160, $255 to $145, and $100 to $50. On Nichols against Booth $50 to $47. On 10,000 majority for Hackett, $50 to $80, $50 to $83. On 8,000 majority for Hackett, $100 to $125. On Gildersleeve against Spencer, $135 to $80, and $270 to $165.

In the French pools ten tickets were sold for Smyth against forty-four for Hackett. Three tickets were sold for Gildersleeve, and none for Spencer. Thirty-four tickets were sold on Morrissey, against ten for Fox.

At Thomas' pool-rooms the only election pools sold were on the District Attorney. The bets there were $100 to $50 that Phelps would receive 2,500 majority.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SURROGATE.

No more worthy nomination has been made in this City for years than that of Mr. Stephen D. Van Schaick for the office of Surrogate. If any voter has a doubt about the matter let him ask some person who does business with the Surrogate's office. Take no trouble to select a person of Republican, or Tammany, or Anti-Tammany proclivities, but go direct to any one who is familiar with the office, and ask his opinion of the Deputy Surrogate. Vote as he says. Mr. Van Schaick has a friend in every one who is brought in contact with him. His prompt attention to business, his ability, courtesy, impartiality, and thorough experience in his department have made him invaluable; and it would be a serious inconvenience to all who have charge of wills to have an inexperienced man in his place. Mr. Van Schaick was not selected because of his political activity, for he has never taken any part in politics, but because of his eminent fitness for the office for which he has been nominated.

THE ASSURANCE OF VICTORY.

Mr. Thayer, one of the speakers at the Democratic meeting on Thursday night—from which, by the bye, Gov. Seymour purposely absented himself—estimated the Republican vote in this City next Tuesday at 34,000. This was very kind and generous on his part. The Republican vote for Salem H. Wales for Mayor last year was 36,953. Mr. Wales was not an exceptionally strong candidate, owing to various local "splits." The Germans did not give us any votes—they went in a mass for Mr. Ottendorfer, who this year is on our side. Their vote numbered 24,226. We believe that the combined vote for Wales and Ottendorfer will be cast for the Hackett-Phelps ticket this year—say in round numbers 61,000. How many votes will the Anti-Tammany Party give? Surely 12,000. We put the number low enough. Then this would be something like the position of affairs:

Ordinary Republican vote, (say)	38,000
German vote, (say)	24,000
Anti-Tammany, (lowest estimate)	12,000
Total	74,000
Wickham's vote (Tammany) in 1874, less 12,000 bolters	58,071
Anti-Kelly majority, (lowest estimate)	15,929

This estimate is far below the mark, for we have underrated the Anti-Tammany strength as well as our own. Moreover, the secessions from Tammany proper, in reference to particular candidates, like Recorder Hackett, will be very great. Hackett's majority is estimated to be about 30,000—Phelps', 20,000. But the figures given show that we *must* carry our county ticket.

LOOK TO THE COURTS.

We cannot too urgently call the attention of the voters of this City to the judicial nominations. Recorder Hackett has fairly earned the applause of good citizens and the hatred of all offenders by his sharp and severe sentences of convicted felons. He is a candidate for re-election. His opponent is set in the field by the Tammany Boss, who can never forget that his orders to put his henchmen into positions in the Court of General Sessions were disobeyed by Hackett. The Republican and Anti-Tammany candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas is George M. Van Hoesen, a man who will honor the Bench. He is opposed by one of Tweed's Judges who occupied, during the Tweed régime, the place to which he now aspire, with the consent of John Kelly. So we might go through the list, ending with Henry A. Gildersleeve, a gallant, able, and upright gentleman, whose election will insure the defeat of another of Tweed's warm friends, now put forward by the new Boss. Let no good citizen neglect to vote for Benjamin K. Phelps, candidate for District Attorney. The thieves and murderers hate and fear him for his prompt course in pushing prosecutions against law-breakers. He will be elected by the votes of honest and law-abiding men.

MR. MORRISSEY ON JOHN FOX.

Mr. John Morrissey has issued an address to his constituents which lacks nothing of vigor or point. It will be found on our tenth page, and the voters of the Fourth Senatorial District should read it, for it makes lively reading. Mr. Morrissey handles his political opponent and the Tammany people without gloves. In his address he says that he [Morrissey] has never sought an office in his life; that he did not seek the present nomination, and that he never received a dollar from the public Treasury, except his salary as member of Congress. Mr. John Fox, on the other hand, has hunted for office and its endowments as keenly as a fox follows a rabbit. Politics has been his trade, office-seeking his employment. He has held legislative and other offices under the local, State, and Federal Goverments; and for long years his name has turned up in the list of candidates as regularly as an election came round. Mr. Morrissey then exhibits Mr. Fox's record as Chairman of that committee of the old Board of Supervisors which favorably reported on all those fraudulent bills by which the City was robbed. It was his duty to examine these bills, and the result of Mr. Fox's examination was a favorable report on each one of them—Garvey's, Ingersoll's, Keyser's, and all the rest. Mr. Morrissey makes out a very ugly case against his Tammany opponent, and the point of it all is that everybody knows that it is true. As between Mr. Morriseey—who, whatever he may have done, certainly never robbed the public while paid for pretending to serve it—and Mr. John Fox with the record which he is known to have, there can be no question in the mind of any one for whom to vote.

TAMMANY'S ALARM.

The desperation of Tammany is shown by its frantic efforts to increase its corruption fund. The hat has been passed around time and again, and now even the school-teachers are called upon to subscribe their quota. According to the ruling of the new Boss, every man who holds a position directly or indirectly connected with the Municipal Government is a pensioner on the bounty of Tammany. He must pay his assessment or step down and out. This view of the public service is quietly accepted by the blatant politicians who have wearied themselves with shouting "Reform" ever since this canvass began. It is thought no disgrace to black-mail petty officials with small salaries, or assess school-teachers for election purposes. Let the citizens of New-York decide whether this is the sort of reform they want. If they desire to see their public servants, whether in judicial or executive offices, the mere creatures of a Political Ring, they will vote for Tammany's nominees.

TWO EXCEPTIONAL CANDIDATES.

Of the candidates for local positions in Brooklyn, none are more important than those for Commissioners of Charities. Those on the Republican ticket are Mr. Samuel Hutchinson for the First District and Mr. John W. Harmon in the Second District. Both are men of high standing in the community, well known in business circles and thoroughly competent for the delicate and important charge to which they are named. The Commissioners expend something like half a million dollars each year, and the fraud and abuse in this department have heretofore been very shameful. The Democratic nominations are acknowledged by their own partisans to be very bad, and the only hope of reform lies in the election of Messrs. Hutchinson and Harmon. They ought and will receive the votes of all the respectable people of Brooklyn.

TAMMANY AS EXPLAINED BY DEMOCRATS.

That the Tammany Ring is a dangerous political power in this free country has been too often proved to the sorrow of our citizens. By whatever name called, the mysterious secret junta which embodies Tammany issues mandates, makes and unmakes candidates, controls political patronage, and is subversive of every principle of popular liberty. But Mr. James S. Thayer, defending Tammany in a speech at its hall, the other night, endeavored to befog the whole question. He said:

> "The society has for many years had no active share in mere party politics, and is a thing distinct from the Tammany Hall political party. The only connection between the Tammany Society and the Tammany Hall political party is found in the fact that the latter rents and occupies a hall in the spacious wigwam owned by the society."

This is very plausible, and Mr. Thayer, emboldened by his apparent success in confusing the minds of his audience, went on to say:

> "Distinguishing, then, between these two bodies, all the charges that a secret society exercises an arbitrary power over the opinions of citizens, and dominates their minds and consciences, disappear."

This is all very fine. It sounds well. But Mr. Henry L. Clinton, who occupies the same platform to-day that Mr. Thayer does, and who is making speeches in favor of the Tammany candidates as Mr. Thayer is, has quite a different story to tell. Or, at least, he told a different story when, in 1872, speaking in Apollo Hall, he declared that the Tammany political party "originates in the dark recesses of a secret organization, and represents nothing but an irresponsible, invisible secret order." And yet Mr. Thayer declares that the society never meddles in politics! This was after the downfall of Tweed, and Mr. Clinton was then referring to the "Reformed Tammany," which commanded the admiration of some simple people. And Mr. Henry L. Clinton, who stands shoulder to shoulder with Mr. James S. Thayer, offered at that Apollo Hall meeting a resolution reading as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, is undemocratic, dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and inimical to the institutions of a republican government.

These are brave words, and the resolution, with several others of a similar character offered by Mr. Clinton, were unanimously adopted. The Tammany Society, Mr. Clinton declares, is "dangerous to the liberties of a free people." Mr. Thayer, a fellow-Democrat, says it never meddles in politics and has not for years past; it only owns and rents a hall. Mr. Thayer, who is associated with Mr. Clinton in party politics, says that the society does not have any connection with the party. Mr. Clinton says that "The Tammany Sachems invite the Democracy to wear the threadbare, cast-off political garments of Tweed and Sweeny," and that the party management "originates in the dark recesses of a secret organization." It is very evident that Mr. Clinton knew what he was talking about when he made these statements. It is not at all likely that Mr. Thayer expected that many people would believe his later and more artful statement. This secret organization, now run by John Kelly, seeks to dominate the City of New-York.

THE SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. William Laimbeer will make a good fight in the Seventh Senatorial District. His nomination by the Republicans was unanimous and enthusiastic, and if he goes to the Senate, the City will have a representative in that body who may be depended on to work for its best interests. Mr. Laimbeer is a native of New-York, and has long been identified with the Republican Party here. He served in the State Senate in 1863, and the bill to organize the paid Fire Department was introduced by him. While serving as Commissioner of Charities and Correction, to which place he was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer, Mr. Laimbeer struggled hard to secure some needed reforms in that department, and succeeded in bringing about not a few of them. He is not the man to back down when he has taken a job in hand, and is not easily hoodwinked. There will be warm work in the Seventh Senatorial District between now and Tuesday night, and short as the time is, it is long enough for a gentleman so well known, popular, and energetic as Mr. Laimbeer to thoroughly organize his forces and bring out a full Republican vote. Should he be returned, no more trustworthy and faithful legislator will be found in the Senatorial circle than the Republican representative from the Seventh District.

ANOTHER TAMMANY SLANDER.

AN ATTACK ON THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—THE FALSEHOOD DISPOSED OF BY JUDGE BARRETT.

Another of those pamphlets which seem to be issuing in a perfect flood from Tammany Hall has just been set on its travels through the City. This latest production bears the startling title, *Infamous Outrage on a Poor Emigrant Girl*, and the District Attorney is charged with "stupidity or rascality" in connection with the case. The story is not a new one. It is the case of Eliza Collins, really a poor emigrant girl, who was grossly assaulted by one August Major, while she was an inmate of the hospital, where Major was a steward. Major was brought to trial and escaped conviction. This pamphlet, which dresses up the story in a manner intended to be perfectly blood-curdling, and to catch the Irish vote, charges the escape of Major to the negligence or something worse of Assistant District Attorney Lyon. The following letter from Judge Barrett, before whome the case was tried, disposes of this slander completely. The letter, as will be seen by its date, was written last December, and was perfectly well known to the authors of the pamphlet. But anything will do for a Tammany election dodge. The letter is as follows:

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

Edmund Stephenson, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th inst., in which you advise me of the appointment of a special committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration to investigate the case of the people (on complaint of Eliza Collins) against August Major, tried before me in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and request my opinion as to whether the District Attorney is properly chargeable with any dereliction of duty on his part in the prosecution of the case.

In reply I can only repeat what I have already said verbally in response to the inquiry of Mr. Commissioner Lynch, viz.: That there was nothing whatever in the manner of trying the indictment to justify any reflection upon the learned and respected District Attorney.

Mr. Lyon, the Assistant District Attorney, who conducted the prosecution, pressed with more than his ordinary zeal, and seemed as much disappointed at the result as I do not hesitate to say that I was, for, while I always bow with respect to the judgment of a jury, it seemed to me that the verdict in this case had caused a miscarriage of justice.

With respect to the specific points to which you refer, I would say that the only jurors set aside were those as to whom the prisoner exercised his legal right of peremptory challenge. Their places were properly filled by other jurors duly drawn from the box.

As to the cross-examination of the witnesses for the defense, it will be perceived by an examination of the stenographer's notes that the character of Rosina Demarest was sufficiently impeached, and that her credibility was unfavorably referred to in my charge. As to the other witnesses I have no special recollection, but I am quite clear that there was nothing unusual nor seemingly neglectful in the manner of cross-examination, and nothing certainly to warrant even a suspicion that the trial was allowed to go by default.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE C. BARRETT.

"REFORMED TAMMANY"—HOW IT CARRIES ON AN ELECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We were called upon by a very courteous gentleman who introduced himself as the "Collector" of the Tammany Hall General Committee of "the —— District," and stated that his "business was to collect an assessment of one per cent. on our salaries, said assessment having been levied by said committee on the male principals in the district to aid in paying the necessary political expenses of Tammany in the ensuing election."

We politely stated that while we believed it not only to be our right but our duty, in common with every good citizen, to assist as individuals, not as principals, pecuniarily and otherwise, the cause which we considered best for the interests of the people, yet we could not recognize the right, justice, or equity of any such assessment, and held that our positions were not political, and, on principle, refused to accede to the demand made.

We were informed that these Solons of the Tammany Committee who had decided to levy the assessment had said that "the position of male principal was a political one," and, as a matter of course, our humble opinion was worth nothing.

By our refusal to comply with the demand of this committee we may have invited an antagonism that might have eventually forced us out of our positions, to be replaced by others more subservient to the party and less jealous of the principle to "recognize no politics in the public schools."

Fortunately for us, and the public school system so dear to every American citizen, the Legislature provided safeguards which preclude the possibility of making the schools an asylum for political hacks, and further legislation will be required to displace male principals who are not willing to pay one cent for tribute, when by such a course they would concede the right of this Tammany Committee to place these institutions in the same political category with the judiciary and other County offices, in order that they may be filled by the "regular" nomination of their pliant tools.

Is there a limit to which the forbearance of the American people can go, when Tammany, not content with striking at the independence of the judiciary, as in the case of Judge Hackett, must needs invade the public schools and overthrow the integrity and security of an institution from which must spring the patriotism, independence, and honesty of our future rulers?

"Has wisdom fled to brutish beasts," and "have men lost their reason?" or will the people throw off the apathy and indifference which have so long blinded them to the machinations of the Tammany autocracy which insidiously seeks to subvert the public school system? MALE PRINCIPALS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1875.

ELECTION DAY A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

It should not be forgotten that next Tuesday is a legal holiday. The statute passed three years ago for this purpose has effected a marked change around the polls on election days. Formerly business men came out early in the morning to vote, and if anything delayed them at the polls they left without reaching the ballot-box, and hurried down town to business. Of course the ruffians and shoulder-hitters knew this, and were early on hand too, with the intent to keep off as many respectable citizens as possible. But now that election day is a legal holiday, the business man can wait as long as the shoulder-hitter; he can call around at any time; the afternoon will suit him just as well as the morning, and if not, noon will do—about the time when even the most robust of shoulder-hitters crave something in the way of lunch and go off to get it. Lawyers, merchants, bankers, salesmen, clerks, and other business men should not forget to make their arrangements for Tuesday so that they can vote early or late.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The following card appears from James D. McClelland, Anti-Tammany candidate for Senator:

To the Democratic Voters of the Fifth Senatorial District:

Having heard that many rumors have been in circulation about my not remaining a candidate for Senator in this district, and believing that these rumors have been instigated by the agents and benchmen of Tammany Hall, aided by Sidney P. Nichols, my opponent, I now take advantage of this opportunity to state publicly to all my friends and foes, that I am and shall remain the Anti-Tammany candidate for Senator in the Fifth Senatorial District until the close of the polls on election day.

JAMES D. McCLELLAND.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A VICTORY CLAIMED BY BOTH CARLISTS AND ALFONSISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Carlist Committee in this city have published the following news:

"The Carlist General, Perula, gained an important victory at Lumbier, in Navarre, on the 23d inst., routing a force of Alfonsists consisting of thirty battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and thirty-six guns. The Carlist force consisted of five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and eight guns. The Alfonsist losses were heavy." According to the Alfonsist accounts, however, "the main body of the Carlists attacked Gen. Reina's position at Lumbier, but were easily repulsed."

THE WASHINGTON NOTE DISCUSSED IN THE CABINET.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The *Epoca* states that the Spanish Cabinet recently discussed its reply to the Washington note, which tends to determine the relations of Spain and America, so as to enable the American Government to present to Congress detailed accounts of its international relations.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

FAILURE OF LONDON MERCHANTS—ARREST OF A RUSSIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTOR.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Messrs. Kattengell & Campbell, merchants of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are stated to be $2,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—Dr. Strousberg, the noted railway contractor and financier, has been arrested here and sent to Moscow. Compromising documents in connection with his failure were found in his possession.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—Bankruptcy proceedings against Dr. Strousberg have been commenced here.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—It is reported that bankruptcy proceedings have also been taken in this city against Dr. Strousberg, the railway contractor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH—THE CATTLE DISEASE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Edinburgh, was safely delivered of a daughter at 10:30 this forenoon, at Eastwell Park. Mother and child are well.

The cases of foot and mouth diseases among the cattle are rapidly diminishing, and many districts are entirely free from the distemper. The worst inconveniences which were felt are now at an end.

THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Attorney General Sir Richard Baggallay has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal, created by the Judicature act. His elevation to the Bench creates a vacancy in Parliament for Mid-Surrey.

TURKEY.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE IN CARRYING OUT PROMISED REFORMS—THE CHRISTIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29—The *Official Gazette* says: "In view of the popular distrust of Turkish promises of reform, steps must be taken by foreign Cabinets to strengthen confidence so as to enable the Porte to fulfill its promises. The present sad condition of the Christians must be put an end to in any case."

SERVIA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR ONE MONTH.

BELGRADE, Oct. 29.—A decree has been issued by Prince Milan adjourning the sittings of the Skupochtijna one month at the request of members.

FRANCE.

THE COMPETITIVE DRAMA ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—In the competition announced last April for a drama, based on the American Revolution, sixty-seven manuscripts of plays have been sent in to Theodore Michaelis. Several leading French dramatists have contributed, and a number of the productions are of a high order of merit. The committee appointed to examine the manuscripts have been engaged in the work, but their decision is not yet announced.

M. BUFFET AND THE BONAPARTISTS.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The *Journal de Paris*, (Orleanist) denies that M. Buffet favors the Bonapartists. It announces that at the commencement of the session of the Assembly, the Minister will deal with Bonapartist pretensions as they deserve.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM TO BE CASHIERED FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening publishes a special telegram from Berlin, in which it is stated that the Imperial Government is about proceeding formally to cashier Count Von Arnim from the public service.

THE WITKOWSKI LOG FRAUD.

PRESENTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AGAINST WITKOWSKI AND THOSE IMPLICATED WITH HIM IN THE FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Julius Witkowski, who recently obtained $26,000 from the Treasury for logs alleged to have been furnished for building fortifications near Nashville, has been presented by the grand jury of this District for indictment. Ex-Congressman Negley, of Pennsylvania, who indorsed Witkowski's fraudulent claim; Daniel C. Stewart who was Capt. Morton's principal assistant at Nashville, and who is supposed to be now employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Aaron Brummer, who was a contractor in Tennessee during the war, and who is said to be now in mercantile business in New-York City, and one other person, have also been presented for indictment in connection with Witkowski. The latter is charged with defrauding the United States, and the others are charged with conspiracy to defraud. Indictments will be presented in court to-morrow.

THE HOG CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29.—Reports are received from various portions of Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, and other Western States to the effect that the hog cholera is taking off thousands of swine, and packers here, who are preparing for the season, which opens Nov. 1, begin to look upon it in a serious light.

THE WATSON ESTATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Attorney General has received a certified check for $590,435 94, payable to the State Treasurer, being the proceeds of the moneys received from the Watson estate in the Tweed suits.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—A special from Athens, Ohio, says a colored man named Krumsley, with his wife and infant, left three small children alone while they started to town this evening. During their absence the house took fire, and the three children were burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the overturning of a lamp by the children.

THE GUIBORD INTERMENT.

THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL REFUSES TO USE THE POLICE BEYOND THE CITY LIMITS—MORE TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—Mr. Doutre had an interview to-day with the Mayor in reference to getting protection at the approaching burial of Guibord. From what had transpired at the last attempt at burial, he thought now that no affidavit was required to show the absolute necessity of a strong organization for the protection of the approaching funeral. They wanted protection against people who think there is no law against what they did in September last. After that abortive attempt, those ignorant men would naturally imagine there was nothing wrong in what they did, and they might expect to see the same men there with a crowd of their friends, and the scenes of the 2d of September repeated with increased gravity and terrible results. It was especially necessary to protect these men from their own ignorance, and to accomplish that a strong display of Police force should be made on the occasion of the coming burial. The law authorized the Chairman of the General Sessions of the Peace or other Magistrates, of whom the Mayor might be one, to call out the military. The facts which marked the first attempt were so well known, that any Justice of the Peace would be fully justified in acting without further information. He then called upon the Mayor to state what he intended to do on the occasion.

The Mayor answered that shortly after the affair of Sept. 2 he had consulted the City Attorneys to know his position and the extent of his duties, and thereupon read their written opinion, to the effect that outside the limits of the city the Mayor as Mayor had no status, but that his office of Justice of the Peace extended over the District of Montreal. He intimated that neither he nor the city Police should go outside the city limits, and that as the Catholic Cemetery was outside these limits, they would not go there. Mr. Doutre replied that the Catholic Cemetery was but a few rods outside the city limits, and by bringing the body along Sherbrooke street and Cote des Neiges Road a very short distance would be left to be traversed between the city limits and Guibord's burial place. The Mayor asked why the funeral should not take the route around the mountain as before. Mr. Doutre replied that even with the whole of the assistance he expected to receive from the Police, he had made up his mind to come through the city as the distance was shorter, and if they were to be deprived of the protection of the Police at a certain part of the road that was an additional reason to come through the city, so that they might be to a certain extent under the protection of the public authorities. The other route lay through two smaller municipalities that had no Police, and he added that he considered the distinction made about the territorial lines in a case of such vast importance appeared like splitting hairs. However, if this action was persisted in, he would now apply to W. H. Hingston, Esq., Justice of the Peace, to sign a paper prepared for calling out the Militia, and suggested that Hingston could obtain the signature of the Mayor of Cote des Neiges, who did business close to the City Hall. The Mayor said he had been called there as Mayor, and would not act in any other capacity.

Doutre—You are at liberty not to answer, but I formally call upon you as Justice of the Peace to do your duty as such.

The Mayor—I have no answer to give you.

Doutre—I will take that as a refusal.

The Mayor—You can take it as you like. I do not see why you should call upon me when there are 200 Justices of the Peace in the city.

Doutre said he thought it would be a slight to the Mayor if he had ignored his high position among the Justices of the Peace in the City of Montreal.

The Mayor thought he could excuse such forgetfulness on the present occasion.

The interview then ended. More trouble is feared.

THE VIRGINIA CITY FIRE.

THE WORKING OF THE MINES TO BE INTERRUPTED BUT A FEW DAYS—THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY SAFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The *Chronicle* of this morning publishes the report of an interview at Virginia City with Col. Fair, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, and Superintendent of the Consolidated Virginia. In reply to questions as to the working of Bonanza mines, Fair said: "we won't hoist anything through Currie at all. We will have machinery of our own again in as brief a space as possible, perhaps in two weeks. We have 100 men working now, and have ordered all duplicates of old machinery that we require. We can get all the timber we want in a week's notice. We can run timber enough in here to supply all the Comstock Mines, and have a supply left. Then you may just say that we have the whole matter fully in hand now about these mines, and nothing serious that I can see can possibly befall them."

Mr. Curtis, Superintendent of the Ophir mine, gives assurance of speedy renewal of the work. No damage has been done by the water in any of the mines.

Mr. Flood, in an interview, said that the statement that no ore would be hoisted until next Spring, was untrue. He would not say when the works would be replaced until he could know certainly.

As the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of California had only $40,000 risk in Virginia City, and its actual losses there are estimated at only $30,000, its condition is considered unimpaired and entirely sound.

LOCAL INSURANCE LOSSES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The following is the condition of the local insurance companies, as near as can be ascertained: The Fireman's Fund loses within $75,000, and will probably pay; the Union Company loses about $10,000; the California, $8,000; the Commercial, with a $200,000 paid-up capital probably loses over $100,000; the Home Mutual, with a capital of $300,000, two-thirds paid up, loses, it is currently stated, from $150,000 to $200,000, but the officials say less; the State Investment, with a paid-up capital of $200,000, loses over $100,000, and the losses are said to approximate those of the Home Mutual.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

DECREE OF SALE OF THE ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE ROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, in the case of Wilmer and others, first mortgage bondholders, against the Atlanta and Richmond Air-line Railroad Company his Honor decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and decreed that the Trustees shall sell the entire property. The first mortgage amounts to $4,248,000, the bonds being held principally in New-York City and Baltimore. The accrued interest unpaid to date is about $700,000. The road extends from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., a distance of 265 miles.

THE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD ACCOUNTING CASE.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 29.—Judge Poland closed his arguments in the Central Vermont Railroad accounting case at 12:30 last night. Upward of one hundred requests have been filed by counsel and the report, which will be very voluminous, will be returned to the court next month in time for either party to appeal at the January term of the Supreme Court.

SNOW-STORM IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Oct. 29.—A severe storm of snow and wind prevailed to-day throughout this section. Snow fell to the depth of two inches and over in many places. This is the first snow of the season. Many trains were delayed.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD—THE AWARD OF THE RESPONSIBILITY—THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA—A FINANCIER AND HIS FRIEND—THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES OF THE PORTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1875.

A strange fatality or infatuation would seem to be hanging over the Ministry at the present time. From one gross blunder to another they go on, steadily accumulating a burden of discredit which must inevitably bring them down. The slave-trade circular was bad enough in itself, but it was made infinitely worse by the almost incredible folly of the Government in not at once confessing to an obvious inadvertence. And now we have the Admiralty doing its best to stir up public wrath against itself by thwarting the course of justice in the case of the Vanguard. The whole responsibility for the collision is fastened upon the Captain and officers of the Vanguard and a poor Lieutenant of the Iron Duke, while the Vice Admiral in command, who not only threw the squadron into some confusion before the fog came on by ordering a change of formation in a bungling way, but afterward shirked the responsibility of giving any orders, and left the Captains to do what they liked, each according to his own fancy, and the Captain of the Iron Duke, who took his ease below while an important evolution was going on, and neglected to blow his whistle, are both exculpated. Moreover, the Lords of the Admiralty, in their minute, flatly contradict the opinion of the court-martial that high speed is dangerous in a fog, which, especially in the case of a squadron of rams in close order, is surely plain enough in itself even to an unprofessional eye. Instead of laying down distinct rules for future guidance, the Admiralty repudiate the authority both of their own signal-book and of a court of distinguished naval officers, and confuse matters more than ever. One set of men were punished with almost vindictive severity, while others, equally if not more culpable, are politely exonerated. The truth would seem to be that the Admiralty has taken fright at the disclosures of the scandalous looseness and inefficiency of the Navy which was brought out at the court-martial, and is anxious to get the subject hushed up before Parliament meets. This is a very foolish plan, for it will only give time for the storm to brew. The Liberals are not likely to let slip such a chance of damaging a Government whose great boast has always been its cautious and judicious administration of affairs; and, indeed, none are more disconcerted and indignant just now than the supporters of the Ministry, who see how much mischief is being done by sheer carelessness and stupidity. It is difficult to see how, after this decisive minute, the Admiralty can draw back and put Vice Admiral Tarleton and Capt. Hickley on trial, and yet it is certain that the public will not be satisfied to leave things as they are. The fact is that Vice Admiral Tarleton was till lately a member of the Board of Admiralty, and it is thought that this has swayed his former colleagues in his favor.

PRINCE LEININGEN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

On one point on which it was apprehended that the Admiralty would commit another serious blunder, it appears to be probable that they will have sense enough to do the right thing. It is stated that a court-martial will after all be held upon Prince Leiningen and Capt. Welsh for running down the yacht Mistletoe, but it will not be summoned until after the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest, which stands postponed to the Assizes. People have been wondering whether Mr. Heywood, the owner of the yacht, would submit quietly to his loss or take proceedings in a court of law for compensation, but it is understood that some private arrangement has been come to by which litigation will be avoided.

The rough weather has thrown difficulties in the way of the divers who are at work on the Vanguard, and nothing has yet been done beyond the removal of the ropes and spars which appeared above the water, and the fishing up of half a dozen hammocks from the deck. An attempt was to be made to draw the masts, which are of iron, bodily out of the ship, but this has been found to be impracticable, and the masts are now to be blown up with dynamite ignited by electricity. When this is done they will carry down with them all the rigging, and there will then be no obstruction in the water above the level of the deck. As the depth of water over the ship at low tide is seventy feet, there will no longer be any danger to navigation, and she will probably be let alone till the Spring. No serious expectation, however, is entertained of any plan for raising her being successful. It has been found that, though the Denayrouze submarine lamp gives an excellent light in the water, the divers cannot remain long enough below to get much done. Fifteen minutes is said to be the longest period of endurance under water, and even this produces great exhaustion. The consolation is suggested that the hulk of the Vanguard may be useful for torpedo experiments.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The Prince of Wales is now fairly started, and there could hardly be a better test of the personal liking with which he is almost universally regarded than the interest which is taken in all his movements. I hear it said that the reason of his journey is to be found in his desire to do something to distinguish himself publicly. He has hitherto been confined to mere conventional ceremonial, and is sick of laying foundation stones and taking the chair at charity dinners. He is equally excluded by his position from political and military life, and has, unfortunately, no taste for any art, except perhaps comic singing. The way in which his capital is being steadily consumed in order to meet his annual expenditure is certain, of course, to bring the state of his affairs before Parliament, and it has been thought desirable that he should do something to show that the monarchy has still its State uses. The expeditions of the Shah of Persia and of the Sultan of Zanzibar are believed to have suggested the sort of exhibition which the Prince is now making of himself. It is unfortunate, however, that the estimate of the cost of the journey to India is fixed so low, as it is certain to be greatly exceeded, and there will be some unpleasant haggling over the balance when it comes to be discussed. Moreover, the constitution of the Prince's suite causes much anxiety, especially to the authorities in India. Sir Bartle Frere is almost the only person of discretion on the staff, and, though discreet, he is notoriously soft and good-natured. The rest are, for the most part, young noblemen about town, and notorious in the fastest circles, who are going out bent only on what is called a "jolly lark." I heard the other day of the astonishment of a grave German who has been attached to the suite on behalf of his Government, and who goes out thoroughly prepared for a serious and practical study of the country, at finding that his companions had no thoughts except of tiger-hunts and nautch-dances. It will be a great relief to Lord Northbrook when he gets rid of this consignment of combustibles.

A FINANCIER AND HIS FRIEND.

There has for some years been a half-penny evening journal in London, called the *Echo*, which Baron Grant lately purchased, with a view to the cultivation of his varied interests by means of the press. The *Echo* is now published both as a morning and evening paper. Handsome and conspicuous offices have been taken for it at the foot of Ludgate Hill, and one Sampson, the ex-city editor of the *Times*, has been engaged at what on the stage is called "untold gold" to write the financial article. There could hardly be a more touching proof of the confidence existing between these two great men, especially as Mr. Sampson was dismissed from the *Times* chiefly on account of his relations with the Baron. A city article composed under such anterior auspices has its character written on the face of it, and it is strange that two such clever persons should imagine that the public can be so readily duped. A mistake has also been made in enlarging the *Echo* into a clumsy, ill-printed sheet. From one cause or another, the sale of the paper, which was formerly considerable, has been rapidly declining.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Although the Turkish loans have never been seriously treated like other investments, everybody being well aware of their riskiness, it is evident that serious losses have been incurred by speculators. In the course of six months there has been a depreciation of £37,900,000, or forty and a half per cent., in Turkish securities, which last April were valued at £93,425,000. Egyptian securities have also gone down twenty-one per cent., and Peruvians 32.8. It is calculated that on the three together—Turkish, Egyptians, and Peruvians—there has been a reduction of a third on an aggregate value of £157,822,000. It appears to be assumed that, as a rule, the so-called securities upon which the Turkish loans were based are not to be relied on; but it is suggested by the *Economist* that the loans of 1854 and 1871, which are secured on the tribute payable by Egypt to Turkey, may be found to rest on a more solid foundation. The impression seems to grow that Russia was at the bottom of this sudden *coup* on the part of the Sultan. Having exhausted the patience of her friends, Turkey is now disposed to fling herself into the arms of her enemy, and Gen. Ignatieff has been steadily making his way toward the position which that "imperfect Christian," as Kinglake calls him, Lord Stratford de Radcliffe, used to occupy in the days previous to the Crimean war. The financial repudiation by Turkey is another move in the game which began with the repudiation of the Black Sea Treaty by Russia. The idea, started by a French paper, of the Porte, having offered Mr. Gladstone £50,000 a year and a place on the Bosphorus to put the Turkish treasury to rights is exquisite, and opens up a new sphere for statesmen out of work at home.

TALES FROM MADRID.

A strange story comes from Madrid. It is said that the young King had got entangled in an intrigue with the wife or daughter—it does not appear very clearly which—of a Colonel of the Spanish Army who was absent on service in the campaign against the Carlists. The Colonel was put upon his guard by a friend, hastened to Madrid, and finding the King closeted with his wife, fired a pistol at him, but missed his aim, and was himself immediately shot through the back by the Duke of Sesto, who broke into the room with a body of servants. It was given out that the Colonel had committed suicide, and every effort is said to have been made to keep secret the true explanation of the affair.

J. H. F.

JAPAN.

TROUBLE WITH COREA—HOSTILITIES PROBABLE—JAPAN AT THE CENTENNIAL.

YOKOHAMA, via SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The events in Corea point to the possibility of speedy hostilities. The Japanese Government is still silent. A Japanese man-of-war was fired upon from a Corean fort near the capital, and, according to a report which is considered authentic, though it is not yet fully confirmed, a landing was effected, and the fort and neighboring village were destroyed. The results and the determination of the Government are anxiously awaited.

The reduction in the public expenditures steadily continues, and there is a strong effort being made to restore the national finances.

Secret gatherings of political conservatives in Kioto are attracting notice, many high officials of the old régime participating.

Extensive preparations are on foot for an unprecedented display of Japanese productions at the American Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia.

The American Bishop Williams, whose diocese formerly embraced China and Japan, is now restricted to Japan alone.

NEW-ENGLAND BUSINESS FAILURES.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* will publish to-morrow the following list of reported failures: Cyrus Carpenter & Co., furnaces and ranges; Atwood Brothers & Co., clothing; Charles H. Parker & Co., proprietors National Bridge and Iron Works, all of Boston; M. W. Parson, builder, of Lowell; R. B. Fay, general store, Tunbridge, Vt. In the official report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Shepard, Hall & Co.; Shepard, Davis & Co., and Hall & Co., given in to-day's *Bulletin*, the firms make a proposition to pay thirty cents on the dollar, the payments to be made in four equal installments, extending over two years. The first installment is to be paid in six months, the second in twelve months, the third in eighteen months, and the fourth in twenty-four months. The four months' notes are to be without interest and the others at six per cent., all the notes being unindorsed paper. This offer will probably be accepted by all the creditors.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 29.—In the Supreme Court this morning was heard the case of James Ferritter et al. vs. James Tyler et al. The parties live in Brattleboro, where, on Corpus Christi Day, June 4 last, 150 Catholic children stayed away from school by desire of their parents. Tyler, for the school committee, would allow them to return only on condition that they should not do so in future, to which the parents would not assent. The question before the Supreme Court was whether the committee had power to exclude the children from school. The committee acted under certain school laws. The case came up on appeal from a decision of the Chancellor giving a pro forma judgment for defendants. The decision of the court was withheld.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 29.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company, held at Danbury yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Roswell P. Flower, of New-York City; Vice President, James W. Hyatt, of Norwalk, Conn.; Secretary and Treasurer, Harvey Williams, of Danbury, Conn.; Superintendent, John W. Bacon, of Danbury, Conn.

YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A report received by the Secretary of War from Assistant-Surgeon V. B. Hibbard, Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, La., Oct. 23, announces that the progress of the Yellow Fever in that city up to the 23d, according to information had from the Board of Health, was as follows: Number of cases, 84; number of deaths, 46. There had been no frost, and the thermometer at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 23rd inst. stood 80°.

STATE POLITICS.

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTHERN TIER.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE TILDEN STATE TICKET—ARE THE DEMOCRATS UNITED?—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875.

The Democrats of the so-called Southern Tier of New-York have not worked harmoniously during the present political campaign, and in common with their brethren in other parts of the State they are divided, low-spirited, and discontented. The Tilden organs, animated and quickened by the large sums of money they have received from the Governor's agents, are making really laughable efforts to hoodwink the public into believing that such is not the case. The very persistency with which these efforts have been made, however, proves conclusively to well-informed persons the necessity for the deception practiced. In those few out-of-the-way places where the light of Republican truth has not yet been able to penetrate, where a handful of misguided men believe that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is going to abolish all taxation, and where some little Democratic unity does exist, the organs say nothing about the harmonious working of their party. In Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester, however, where the men upon whom the Governor relies for support are split up into many factions and cliques, "the leading American newspapers" that have named and received their price are every day filled with legends of "a united and harmonious Democracy." Here in Elmira, a newspaper which was once owned by Tweed, which is now owned by one of the tools of Tweed, and which consequently warmly supports "Tilden and reform," states day after day that "the great Democracy" was never before so united, and never before worked so well together. But notwithstanding this confident assertion, the public will not be surprised to hear that the Democrats of Chemung and the adjacent counties, like those of Syracuse and Rochester, are divided and dissatisfied—and here the dissatisfaction is caused not by any influence of the Canal Ring, but by the bad character of the men who control, or try to control, the district in the interest of his Excellency the Governor. In a former letter I gave a detailed sketch of David B. Hill, Tilden's chief agent in the Southern Tier. Now, it is only necessary to state in a general way that the person named was one of the most willing of Tweed's followers in the Legislature, and that by his revival of obsolete and fraudulent canal claims the State lost thousands of dollars. Hill is now surrounded by all the disreputable young men of this place, and with them he is shouting himself hoarse for "Tilden and canal reform," fondly imagining that the people have forgotten or are not aware of the many questionable and corrupt schemes in which he has been engaged.

DEMOCRATIC DIVISIONS IN CHEMUNG.

In this, however, the Tilden agent is mistaken. The Democrats of the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District are among the most respectable and intelligent citizens of the State. They are not deceived as to Hill's real character, they value their own reputations too highly to follow his leadership, and there is good reason to believe that they have but little confidence in a movement led by such a man. Many good Democrats here avow openly that they will use all their influence against the Governor's State ticket. They will oppose it because of the dictatorial and undemocratic way in which it was nominated, and because of the questionable character of the men whose names are upon it. Lucius Robinson, Tilden's candidate for Controller, is a resident of this county. The Democrats say that he has always had the reputation of being "the meanest kind of a Republican." They know him well; consequently they will not support him. Charles S. Fairchild, the Governor's candidate for Attorney General, who has been convicted of falsehood, and of treachery to his superior, Judge Pratt, is, of course, warmly supported by Hill and his faction, but he finds no favor in the eyes of the honest and thoughtful old Democratic farmers of the district, and they will not vote for him. Bigelow, the renegade, is regarded as little better than "the boy candidate," and his name will be unmercifully "scratched." Because this opposition is manifested to the Tilden State ticket, however, it must not be inferred that the Democratic candidates for local and legislative offices will not be sustained. Such is not the case. The Democrats of the district are stanch and true to their party, and they are always ready to make sacrifices for its success. As one old Democrat here expressed it, "They be Democrats, true Democrats, and consequent they can't vote for Tilden's turncoats." The Legislative nominees, however, will receive the undivided support of the party. Mr. George B. Bradley, of Steuben, who has already served one term in the Senate, has been renominated. The only thing that can be said against Mr. Bradley is that he makes very long and tiresome speeches, and that during the closing days of the last year's session he wasted four hours in an address on the canal question, which nobody thoroughly understood, but which was generally supposed to be an apology for "the Canal Ring." In 1873 Mr. Bradley was elected by a majority of 2,859 votes, and as his constituents seldom go to Albany and never hear any of his dry speeches he is very popular among them, and they are confident of electing him by a large majority. The powerful but quiet McGuire wing of the party are earnest in their support of Bradley, and if he will cut loose from "the Dove Hill gang," with which he has been too intimate of late, there is a strong probability that he will be elected. His majority will be greatly decreased, however, and if Mr. Averill, the Republican nominee, could induce his friends to finish the canvass with more energy and less confidence than they commenced it, he might succeed in joining the Republican majority that will assemble in the Senate Chamber next January. Bradley is personally very popular, however, and the fight will be a hard one. The Republicans are confident of electing three out of the four Assemblymen from this district. I have reason to believe that their confidence is based upon a good foundation. The principal contest will be in Chemung County, where the Democrats have nominated old Mr. E. Miller, and the Republicans Gen. Alexander S. Diven. There seems to be no doubt that the latter will be elected. Many Democrats will vote for him in preference to the honest but incompetent and obtuse Miller.

AN HONEST ELECTION—A REPUBLICAN PROPOSITION.

Shortly after the opening of the present political campaign the Republicans of this district invited the Democrats to join with them in an effort to secure an honest election. To this end they proposed and desired to enter into an agreement by which the leaders of each party should pledge themselves not to unduly use any money to secure votes in the approaching election. The proposition was publicly made by the Republicans many times, and on several occasions was printed in the Elmira *Advertiser*. The Democrats made no response, and a few days since the Republicans determined to obey the law, no matter what might be the action of "the Reform Party," and issued the following notice:

Whereas, The people of the State of New-York, by amendments to their Constitution recently adopted, have declared their condemnation of all bribery at elections, therefore,

We, the undersigned, committeemen, candidates, and members of the Republican Party in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, do hereby declare our fixed purpose to abide by the Constitution in its letter and spirit in this regard; and we hereby give notice that, except for legitimate expenses, (an itemized account of which will be printed the day after election,) no moneys will be received and none paid out by committee or candidates.

If any agreements or promises are made by "workers" at the polls, contrary to this notice, we hereby request that immediate information be lodged with any of the committee; and we declare all such promises fraudulent and corrupt, and binding upon no honorable member of the Republican Party.

This was published in different parts of the county, signed by all the Republican candidates, by the members of the County Committee, and by many prominent Republican citizens. Upon its publication, the Tilden agents who control the Democratic organization here reluctantly consented to sign a like agreement. They were forced into taking this step by the Democratic candidate for Senator, Hon. George B. Bradley. It was not signed by all their leaders, however, and the disreputable newspaper controlled by Tweed's man Hill is now trying to evade its principal provisions by declaring that the Republicans were not sincere.

GEORGE F. DANFORTH IN CHEMUNG.

George F. Danforth, the distinguished jurist and popular gentleman who is the Republican candidate for Attorney General, has a host of friends in this district. Many strong Democrats are among his warmest admirers, and there is no doubt that he will run several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. His popularity here is occasioned by the personal and business relations which exist between him and many influential Democrats, and may also be attributed to his connection with the Elmira Reformatory suit. This was an action brought by George D. Lord, of the Canal Ring, to compel the superintending builder of the Reformatory to carry out the extravagant contracts entered into by the old commission. Mr. Danforth appeared for the superintendent and the State. In the short space of two and a half months he took the case from one Judge to another, had a hearing before five courts, and acted with such energy and ability that he gained the cause, removed the injunction obtained by Lord, and made it possible for the work to go on. As appeared by sworn statements made at the time of the trial, Mr. Danforth in this way saved the people of the State an expenditure of over one million dollars. This was under the administration of Gov. Dix. It was the first successful legal fight ever made against the Canal Ring. The respectable citizens of Chemung know this, they have the fullest confidence in the integrity and ability of Mr. Danforth, and many of them will vote for him irrespective of party.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

There will be a ratification meeting at Lennon's Hall, near High Bridge, this evening. Col. Gildersleeve, Mr. Jacob Hess, and several prominent gentlemen will address the meeting.

A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of the colored Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District was held last evening in Hopkins Church, No. 136 West Thirtieth street, Mr. Edward Flow in the chair.

The Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. Twomey, announced yesterday that if the election returns were not sealed and indorsed as directed in the Election law by the inspectors, he would not give them certificates that they had performed their duty.

The Independent Citizens' Association held a ratification meeting at the corner of Eldridge and Division streets last evening. Mr. L. H. Katz presided, and Messrs. Henry Clark, George Lissner, Caspar A. Baaden, and Frederick Gugel, Jr., addressed the large assemblage, indorsing the Anti-Tammany ticket.

This evening a grand Republican mass-meeting will be held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, at which the State and local tickets will be ratified. Among the distinguished speakers who will deliver addresses are Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, Hon. James G. Blaine, Stewart L. Woodford, F. A. Schroeder, Albert Daggett, and William Richardson.

Mr. P. J. Carty is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fourteenth District. He is a young business man, about thirty-five years of age, and is engaged in the sugar trade. He is well known in his district, and is of unexceptionable character. He is also the candidate of the Anti-Tammany Party, Mr. A. J. McQuade having declined. Mr. Carty has never held office.

The Central Committee of the Swedish Republican Association held a meeting last night at their head-quarters, No. 12 Bleecker street. A resolution was offered by the Chairman, Mr. R. Peterson, and unanimously adopted, to support Hon. John Morrissey in the Fourth Senatorial District, and to congratulate the Republican Party on their wise selection of candidates in all the districts.

A meeting of German citizens was held at No. 97 Rivington street last evening for the purpose of ratifying the Republican and Anti-Tammany nominations. Mr. August Steinboeck presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Frederick Gugel, Jr., the Republican candidate for Member of Assembly; J. Japha, Dr. Herman Müir, Capt. Wetheimer, Caspar A. Baaden, Moritz Cohn, and Moritz Ellinger.

The Independent Israelites of the Eighth Assembly District, at a meeting held last evening at No. 56 Orchard street, unanimously approved of the names on the Republican and Anti-Tammany City and County tickets, and stigmatized in strong terms the misrule of Kelly and Tammany Hall. After the adjournment of the meeting its members, preceded by a band, proceeded to the gathering at Beethoven Hall, where their entrance was heartily cheered.

A large out-door Anti-Tammany meeting was held last night on Seventh avenue, near Forty-ninth street, under the auspices of the Jerome Buck Association. The stand was decorated with German and American flags. Chinese lanterns hung around in great profusion. A display of fire-works took place, and many national airs were played by the band. Mr. James Fanning presided, and addresses were made by Judge Henry Murray, Mr. Plunkitt, and Mr. Jerome Buck.

The Murray Hill Hackett and Phelps Campaign Club, composed of the prominent citizens and large property-holders of that locality, unfurled a magnificent banner at No. 437 Fourth avenue, on Thursday evening. The club-rooms were ablaze with illuminations, and stirring speeches indorsing Hackett and Phelps and the entire Republican ticket were delivered by Hon. William Herring, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, William H. Kelly, and David B. Milligan.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the "Working Men's Association" of the Twenty-first District, held at the Mansion House, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Second avenue, last evening, resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the association to Francis M. Bixby for Senator, Rufus B. Cowing for Assemblyman, S. N. Simonson and Benjamin Beyea for Aldermen, and Granville P. Hawes for Civil Justice, Ninth District.

At the meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association last night, at No. 457 Fourth avenue, the chair was occupied by Thomas B. Odell, Vice President. A large number of new members were elected, and enthusiastic addresses calling upon the Republicans of the district to surpass all previous efforts for the election of the State and local tickets were delivered by Hon. George H. Foster, of Westchester, Hon. William Laimbeer, and Messrs. Cox and Odell.

There was a large and very enthusiastic meeting of the Ninth Ward Independent German Republican Association last night at No. 464 Hudson street. Peter Steurwald, President of the association, occupied the chair, and William Hoffman acted as Secretary. Benjamin F. Vosburgh, Anti-Tammany candidate for member of Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District, addressed the meeting in English, and Frank Ritter and others spoke in the German language.

There was a mass-meeting last night of the German Republican voters of the Nineteenth Assembly District, at Ninety-second street and Tenth avenue. Mr. Hobart Schwandel and Mr. Jacob Weber spoke in German, and Mr. Charles S. Kitchell in English. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and all references to the perfidy of Tammany Hall in its dealings with the laboring men of the City, especially with those employed on the Public Works, was received with unmistakable demonstrations of disapproval of those acts. The Germans, to a man, in the upper part of the City are Anti-Tammany with a will, and are determined to put the stamp of their disapprobation upon John Kelly on Tuesday next.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE WISCONSIN GRANGER CASES.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT OF 1874 OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE ON TRIAL IN THE SUPREME COURT—THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Matt H. Carpenter, Francis S. Lippitt, of Washington, D. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

The court to-day took up the case of Piek et al. vs. the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin; and three other cases against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, the State of Wisconsin and St. Paul et al. These cases are argued as one, all presenting the same general question, whether the Wisconsin act of 1874, relating to railroad, express, and telegraph companies, is valid as against antecedent, corporate, or chartered rights. The same question has already been presented in a preceding case, but as it is one of so much importance it is allowed to be argued in the present case very fully, and counsel have been granted three days and a half in which to submit their arguments. The act of the State in question, it will be remembered, fixed the maximum rates of compensation for transportation to be charged by the railroad companies, and it is contended by counsel for the corporations represented which also, it is understood, stand forth to test the question for many others, that the State authorities should be forever prohibited from the execution of the act. The bill in the first case sets forth the grant of public lands made by the general Government to the State to aid in the construction of railroads therein, the acceptance of the grant by the State, and the subsequent incorporation of the Wisconsin and Superior Railroad Company, and its later incorporation with other roads now owned by the present company. The argument is that the act is unconstitutional, because a violation of the Federal Constitution, in that it impairs the obligation of the contract entered into between the State and the company by the original charter, because it attempts to take from the corporation its chartered rights or property without due compensation. The right of a corporation or natural person to demand a reasonable compensation for services rendered to others at their request, it is said, is not a franchise or a special privilege derived from the county of the State, but a right resting on universal law. So long, therefore, as the State of Wisconsin permits a railroad corporation to exist, that is, so long as its charter is not repealed, it can charge a reasonable compensation for the transportation of passengers and freight. The State cannot, by any alteration of its charter, compel it to render those services for less than a reasonable compensation, nor can it be compelled, by fine and imprisonment of its officers as provided by the law, to submit to an amendment of the charter. If the State elect to repeal the charter, the stockholders would, after such repeal, own the road and rolling stock as a partnership, but what power the State might exercise over such a partnership need not be discussed. The power to prevent the operation of the road by the partnership, however, is denied, and it is asserted that so long as the road is operated, whether by the corporation or the stockholders as a partnership, those who operate it have the right to demand a reasonable compensation for their services which the State cannot take away, and, if this be so, then the question of what is a reasonable compensation becomes a judicial question which cannot be decided by the Legislature, but belongs to the courts. It is also maintained that the act is unconstitutional because a regulation of inter-State commerce; also, that it violates the terms of the congressional grant of the land, one of the conditions of which was that the roads receiving the benefits of the grant should remain public highways, free from tolls or other charges upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, and that the mails should be transported at such rates as Congress might by law direct. If the Legislature of the State can pass such an act as the one complained of, it can fix a rate of compensation which will prevent the operation of the road or disable it from performing its duties to the General Government. The State controverts these points and submits that the court is without jurisdiction, inasmuch as the State is the real party to the suit. The authority for the act is found in the State Constitution reserving the right to alter, amend, or repeal the charters of such corporations, and it is contended that where the reservation is as plain and unambiguous as in this case there is hardly room for debate as to the power. The general authority, it is argued, sustains the right of the State in such cases where the intention to reserve is clear, and this being so, there is no ground for questioning the act considered.

For complainants, C. B. Lawrence, B. C. Cook, E. W. Stoughton, W. M. Evarts, and John W. Casey. For the State, A. Scott Sloan, I. C. Sloan, and J. S. Dixon.

The court adjourned until Monday.

MRS. YOUNG NO. 17.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ARRESTED TILL HE PAYS THE ALIMONY PENDING LITIGATION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29.—The decision of the court in the matter of alimony pendente lite in the case of Young vs. Young was delivered in the Third District Court this morning by Judge Boreman. The court had previously ordered that the defendant should appear personally in court, when a decision should be rendered; but his counsel to-day produced the affidavits of two physicians, stating that defendant was scarcely able to be out of bed, and that it would be dangerous for him to leave his room, and for that reason he was asked to be excused. The court gave a brief history of the case, stating that the granting of the alimony pendente lite was not improperly made, and it stands unrevoked and not obeyed. There was no good reason for its not being obeyed. I am asked to enforce it. A court, in order to maintain its dignity, self-respect, and authority, cannot allow its orders to be repudiated, disregarded, or denied. It is, therefore, the judgment of the court that defendant be imprisoned until the $9,500 alimony pendente lite and the costs of the suit are paid, or released by the court. In accordance with above decision Marshal Maxwell arrested Brigham Young this afternoon, at the latter's residence, where he now remains in the custody of the Marshal.

THE GEORGIA CROPS.

REPORT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—The October report of the Georgia State Department of Agriculture, made up to the 15th inst., shows the following estimated yield compared to that of last year: Corn, 86, and cotton 73½. The estimated acreage, compared with last year, of wheat, sown and to be sown this Fall, is 112, and of oats, 155. Eighty-three per cent. of the correspondents of the department report cotton-picking better advanced than last year, and sixty-three per cent. report it saved in good condition. The average cost of raising a bushel of corn in Georgia is reported at fifty-eight cents; of oats, twenty-nine cents, and of a pound of cotton, eleven cents. The average cost of raising a horse or mule to three years old is reported at $60; the number annually foaled is reported at 6,033. There were $1,100,000 expended this year in buying horses and mules brought into the State. Ninety-one per cent. of the correspondents report an increase in the stock of hogs, and forty-seven per cent. report a full supply of pork raised at home; ninety-six per cent. report that cotton cannot be raised at a profit at present prices on bought farm supplies, while eighty-four per cent. say it can be raised at a profit at present prices if all supplies are raised on the farm. Twenty-eight gin-houses were burned by incendiary fires and fifteen by accidental fires in the State in the past twelve months, involving the loss of over $70,000. The negroes are reported in debt to the farmers and merchants for supplies advanced last year and carried over to this year, $1,465,700.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—The morning session of the Evangelical Alliance was taken up with the Sunday question. Papers were read by Rev. Dr. Valentine, of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, and by Prof. Hopkins, of the Auburn Theological Seminary. The latter presented the Continental view of the subject. An animated discussion by Rev. Mr. Atterbury, Rev. W. D. Garse, Dr. Samson, and others followed, the morning session being prolonged for that purpose.

In the afternoon papers were presented by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Newark, N. J., on Sunday-schools, and by Dr. John Cotton Smith, of New-York, and Dr. E. S. Taylor, of Brooklyn, on religion in the common schools.

The evening was devoted to the closing exercises of the conference. Letters of greeting and sympathy with the alliance were read from President Potter, of Union College; President Fowler, of the North-western University; Canon Baldwin, of Montreal; Bishop Simpson, and others.

Dr. Washburn spoke of the future work of the alliance. The farewell address was made by Dr. R. P. Rogers, of New-York, and responded to by President Brunot, Rev. D. Brooks, and Rev. S. F. Scovel, of this city.

The whole conference then rose, and, after reciting together the Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed, were dismissed with benediction by Dr. Washburn. The interest and attendance continued unabated to the close.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY—THE SOUTH PASS IMPROVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following midshipmen in the Navy have been promoted to the grade of Ensign: Albert T. Freeman, W. H. H. Sutherland, Rogers H. Galt, Oswin W. Lowry, Frank L. Hotchkin, John C. Fremont, Jr., Robert H. McLean, Charles R. Miles, and Jesse M. Roper to date from July 15, 1873; C. B. T. Moore, Alfred Reynolds, T. E. W. Vedder, Charles W. Deering, A. M. Knight, Charles J. Badger, William H. Schentze, O. L. Case, William Winder, Thomas E. Muse, V. L. Collman, James M. Robinson, and Thomas B. Howard to date from July 16, 1874; James C. Cressap, Alphonso H. Cobb, and Frank Guertin to date from July 14, 1872. Ensign Henry H. Barroll has been promoted to the grade of Master.

The Secretary of War has directed that the First Regiment of Artillery, now stationed in the Department of the South, be transferred to the Department of the East, and the Fifth Artillery, now stationed in the Department of the East, be transferred to the Department of the South, in place of the First, the order to take effect on the 1st of December next.

Capt. Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty under the orders of Lieut. Col. John D. Kurtz, at Philadelphia, and ordered to report to Major C. B. Comstock, Engineer Corps, at Detroit, Mich., for duty upon the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi River, after which he will proceed to New-Orleans, La., where he will take station.

GOOD MEN TO ELECT.

HINTS TO BROOKLYN AND KINGS COUNTY VOTERS.

John M. Phelps, the Republican candidate for Supervisor in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, ought to receive the vote of every man in that section of the city who desires the overthrow of the corrupt Ring which now rules that city. He is a wealthy merchant, and being a large property-owner has a vital interest in the reduction of taxation.

Among betting men odds of $100 to $60 were freely offered yesterday, with but few takers, on the election of Albert Daggett for Sheriff of Kings County. No reformer can consistently vote for Mr. Daggett's opponent.

It is of the last importance that James Howell, McLaughlin's candidate for Supervisor at Large in Kings County, should be signally defeated at the polls. The election of Mr. John Davies, the Republican and Reform candidate, would be a severe rebuke to the Ring, of whom Howell is one of the most prominent members.

The election of Frederick A. Schroeder as Mayor of Brooklyn is conceded, and it is now only a question of how large will be his majority over Mr. Edward Rowe, Hugh McLaughlin's candidate. But Republicans and Reformers should not for this reason relax their efforts. The Ring men should be crushed forever by an overwhelming majority.

To carry out the work of reform which has been so nobly inaugurated by the honest men of Brooklyn, without regard to party, it will be necessary to defeat all of McLaughlin's candidates who aspire to seats in the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors. Mr. Schroeder, the next Mayor, should not have his hands tied by a Ring majority in either board.

William Richardson is sure of election in the Second Senatorial District, but the people should roll up for the "Old War Horse of Kings County" a majority which, in the future, will serve as a lasting warning to men like his Democratic opponent, who, under the guise of respectability, serve the Ring more efficiently than its more open supporters.

It cannot be too often impressed on the voters of Kings County that to defeat McLaughlin's candidates for the Charity Commission is a duty which no humane man of any political creed should neglect. Only a short year has elapsed since three of his creatures in that commission were convicted of malfeasance in office.

The courts in Kings County presided over by Justices of the Peace are emphatically the poor man's courts. The politicians whom McLaughlin seeks to place on the bench in those courts should be set aside by the people and men elected upon whose decisions political influence will have no effect. The Republicans and Reformers have put in nomination three lawyers of good standing, whose best recommendation is that they are not politicians, and if elected will not know any party.

No fair means should be neglected to secure the election of Mr. Frederick Siegrist, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn. His Democratic opponent, Mr. Rapelyea, is a wealthy and respectable gentleman, whose only fault is that if elected he will, to be consistent with his protestations, have to vote with the regular Democracy controlled by McLaughlin.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—1 P. M.—The storm is now central in Michigan, with cloudy weather, snow, or rain over the lakes, and thence to Missouri and Tennessee, and rising barometer in and south of Minnesota; south to south-east winds, falling barometer, higher temperature, and increasing cloudiness prevail in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The Allegheny River has risen at Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, and the Ohio Valleys and Tennessee, rising barometer, north-west winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and snow or rain, clearing in and north of Missouri.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warm, cloudy weather, and rain, followed by north-west winds and falling temperature in the first two.

Cautionary signals continue on Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEDESTRIAN MEETING.

The first day of the Fall pedestrian meeting of the New-York Athletic Club took place yesterday afternoon at Mott Haven. The programme of the day's sport consisted of a hundred yards race and a five-mile running contest. The first three heats of the former were won by Abraham Welsher, George W. Livingston, and John Allinson in 10 2-5 seconds, 10 2-5 seconds, and 11 seconds, respectively. The deciding heat was won by Livingston, after a close contest, in 11 seconds. The next contest, a five-mile running race, was one of the most interesting and exciting that has taken place on the Athletic Club track for some time. The entries were as follows: Edward Wilson, Cromwell, Conn.; John Moloney, Fall River, Mass.; Patrick Fitzgerald, New-York; J. Coney, New-York; John Connelly, New-York; Keraronwe, (Indian,) Montreal, Canada. Soon after half the race had been finished Coney, Moloney, and Wilson dropped out, one after the other, leaving it to be contested by Keraronwe and Fitzgerald, as Connelly, although he ran the full course, was already distanced by the other two. The Indian, Keraronwe, who ran with the greatest ease throughout, finally won by a slight spurt in 29m. 01s. The victor is the same Indian who some time ago beat the horse Deerfoot, in Canada, his time for five miles being 24m. 45s.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE EXCISE LAWS.

A mass-meeting, called under the auspices of the various liquor-dealers' associations, was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at No. 291 Bowery, last evening. The societies which issued the call for the meeting included the New-York Brewers' Society, the Liquor-dealers' Protective Union, the German Saloon-keepers' Society, and the Citizens' Protective Union. The meeting was very large, and appeared to be in full accord with the speakers. David M. Koehler presided, and opened the meeting with an address in which he gave some account of the management of excise affairs in the City. He condemned the action of the authorities as unjust, and urged his hearers to vote only for such candidates as were in favor of a uniform excise law throughout the State. Resolutions were adopted in consonance with the views of the Chairman, after which addresses were made by ex-Judge George M. Curtis, Harry Cunningham, Martin Nachtmann, and others.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT BY A LADY.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Peet, of Blue Hill avenue, discovered a burglar in her house last night, and quietly slipping out went to the Police station, a quarter of a mile away. The officers, who returned with her, found a burglar under the bed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes will lecture this evening on "Flowers from the Talmud," at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

A man has been detailed to drive the loafers and petty politicians from the corridors of the Custom-house, so great a nuisance have they become.

Custom-house Officer Hugh McGinty yesterday seized 760 toy balloons which a passenger on the Ville de Paris attempted to smuggle into this port free of duty.

The suspensions of Taylor & Porrin, brushes, No. 273 Pearl street, and Kauffman & Co., liquors, No. 6 Cedar street, were announced yesterday. No particulars were made public.

William Lalor, fourteen years old, of No. 46 Laight street, was run over and killed by a dummy of the Hudson River Railroad at Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue last evening.

The Controller opened bids yesterday for the ferry franchises which were not disposed of at the recent sale. The bids were referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Howard W. Glover died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 1,276 Third avenue, in extreme poverty. He was fifty-six years old, and leaves a widow and eleven children.

On and after Monday next, Nov. 1, the splendid steamers of the Fall River Line for Boston via Newport, will leave their pier, No. 28 North River, at 4:30 P. M. instead of 5 P. M. as at present.

Proposals were received yesterday by the Commissioner of Public Works for regulating and grading the Boulevard from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street to King's Bridge. No awards were made.

A deputation of tax-payers, headed by Mr. John Foley, sent an address to the Mayor, yesterday, requesting him to urge the Board of Apportionment to make material reductions in the City budget.

The passengers by the Algeria were delayed two hours yesterday morning by the dilatoriness of Deputy Collector Sloeson, and finally Deputy Collector Morris had to be sent for. Duties amounting to $1,600 were collected.

Yesterday at the Union Grounds the ninth championship game of the season between the Mutuals of this City and the St. Louis Brown Stockings was played, resulting in a victory for the Brown Stockings by a score of 2 to 0.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co. acknowledge receipt of the following additional subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the Virginia City fire: Sutton & Co., $100; M. Schwerin, $20; Frederick Brandes, $10; J. & S. Wormser, $50; total, $180.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated yesterday, at the Church of the Epiphany, for the repose of the soul of Rev. William Plouden Morrogh, late Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, who died recently in Italy.

The stock brokers are considerably exercised over the alleged undercutting on commission said to be extensively practiced by some of the fraternity. The matter will be considered at the next meeting of the Governing Committee of the Exchange.

The grand organ built by Messrs. Jardine & Son for Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, on Fifth avenue, will be opened on Monday evening. It is one of the largest organs in New-York, and contains new improvements now introduced for the first time in this City.

Early yesterday morning two men in a small boat attempted to secretly board the Havana steamer City of New-York, now lying at her wharf at Pier No. 3 North River, but were discovered by the Custom-house officers and driven off. A subsequent search of the vessel resulted in the seizure of 2,000 smuggled cigars.

In the paragraph which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday in regard to the bust of Gen. A. S. Webb, it was erroneously stated that he was President of the Medical College of New-York, and that the bust was executed by Philip Costar. Gen. Webb is President of the College of the City of New-York and the name of the sculptor is Costa, not Costar.

Henry Wolfram, aged forty-two, proprietor of Wanderer's Hall, No. 35 Crescent avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., came to this City on Monday last and has not since been heard from. He is forty-two years old, five feet six inches in height, wore a gray coat, black velvet vest, and a ring marked "H. W." on his right hand. He had considerable money in his possession, and was last seen in Eighth avenue, at One Hundred and Twentieth street, on Last Monday evening.

An extraordinary demand has arisen within a few days for provisions for Cuba, presumably for the use of the Spanish Army. The steamer City of Vera Cruz sailed on Thursday with a deck load in addition to her usual cargo, of potatoes, bacon, rice, flour, &c. To-day two extra steamers, the Cuba, sent out by the Alexandre Line, and the State of Texas, sent by James M. Ward, will leave, similarly laden. The Columbus, which sails on Tuesday, has also a full cargo engaged.

BROOKLYN.

On Thursday night the residence of Mr. Koch, No. 925 Dean street, was robbed of jewelry valued at $300.

The boarding-house of Mrs. Jacobs, No. 54 Hicks street, was robbed of $70 in money and jewelry on Thursday night.

The residence of Michael Fitzsimons, No. 206 Twelfth street, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and jewelry valued at $150 was carried away.

A bricklayer named John Frost was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing tools worth $15 from Stephen Newell, corner of Atlantic and Franklin avenues.

Ellen Wenk, residing at Jamaica, was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of stealing two gold watches, valued at $375 from John Connors, No. 117 Smith street.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury of Kings County presented a number of indictments to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which on motion were transferred to the Court of General Sessions.

Yesterday morning Abraham Lillienster, a young man who was recently in the employment of Mr. Samuel Fulden, No. 361 South Fourth street, was arrested on a charge of removing goods belonging to Mr. Fulden to the amount of $66.

Yesterday morning Commissioners Norris, Cunningham, Baber, and Midas, met at the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush, to investigate the charges made by Henry Dessler against Francis McGuire, Owen Hannaren, and John Hughes. Dessler testified that while being conveyed to the Asylum by the officers named, they took $110 from him by force and threatened to shoot him if he resisted.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of the defaulting State Treasurer, Sooy, has been postponed for the term.

The tailoring establishment of Thomas Smith, at Belleville, was entered by burglars Wednesday night and robbed of cloth and other goods valued at $500.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday William Hart was sentenced to a term of seven years in State Prison for assaulting Lena Burkhardt, aged fifteen years.

On Wednesday night Albert Little was attacked by two men on the Guttenberg road, on Union Hill, knocked down, beat into insensibility, and robbed of $20. The highwaymen escaped.

William Sheehan and Timothy Crowley, two butchers employed at the abattoir in Jersey City, became involved in a quarrel yesterday, and Crowley struck Sheehan on the head with a steel, inflicting a dangerous wound.

George Kearman, aged nine years, was shot in the legs yesterday by a boy named Phillip Reilly, aged thirteen years. Both lads reside in West Hoboken, and Reilly seems to have been incited to the act by a spirit of mischief. Kearman's injuries are not dangerous.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning lying in a brook under the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bridge at Montclair. It is judged from his appearance that he was a tramp, and the supposition is that he was intoxicated and fell into the brook and was drowned.

James Dorgan, aged thirteen years, was yesterday caught in the act of robbing Mrs. Catharine Bundschuh's house, on Baldwin avenue, Jersey City Heights. When discovered he jumped from a bedroom window and sprained his ankle, so that he was unable to walk. Notwithstanding his youth, Dorgan has been arrested several times for larceny. He was committed for trial.

A number of sentences were pronounced in the Hudson County Court yesterday. Harrison Bell and John McCollum were sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years for attempted highway robbery. Nathaniel Lundy, the West Hoboken policeman who was convicted of an atrocious assault upon Phillip Koch, was fined $100 and costs. Thomas Lynch was sent to the State Prison for one year for beating his wife.

CAPT. M'CULLAGH'S TRIAL.

The case of Capt. McCullagh, charged by David J. Tuohey with improper conduct while in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was resumed and concluded before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday. Col. James E. Kerrigan, the contumacious witness, appeared and testified that he did not see the alleged assault on Tuohey committed. While in the Brower House with Tuohey, he received a letter asking him not to leave Tuohey, as the latter would be assaulted. Capt. McCullagh met him in Union square the other night and said he would pay his lawyers in the contempt case. Tuohey, in conversation with the witness, showed a marked animosity against Capt. McCullagh. Capt. McCullagh then took the stand and denied the truth of every allegation made against him by Tuohey and the witnesses for the prosecution. The case was then closed.

THE TURF.

TO-DAY'S RACING AT JEROME PARK.

The extra meeting of the American Jockey Club will begin to-day, and there is a prospect of a very brilliant day's sport if the weather is propitious. There are five races to be run, the first being a free handicap of $20 each, three-quarters of a mile, which has five entries, including Weatherby, 90 pounds; Leander, 100 pounds; Lizzie R., 95 pounds; Egypt, 108 pounds, and Athlete, 92 pounds. The second is also a free handicap, one mile and a half, and the following seven are entered, viz: Shylock, who carries 118 pounds; Weatherby, 85 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 103 pounds; Lelaps, 86 pounds; Milner, 98 pounds; Willie Burke, 92 pounds; Big Sandy, 90 pounds. The third race is a selling sweepstakes, one mile and an eighth, the entries for which are Mattie W., 93 pounds; Evelyn Carter, 85 pounds; Survivor, 114 pounds; Vanderbilt, 105 pounds; Hoaxer, [illegible] pounds. The fourth race is a free handicap of one mile, the eight entries being Weatherby, 88 pounds; Leander, 97 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 106 pounds; Milner, 100 pounds; Arcturus, 93 pounds; Egypt, 106 pounds; Athlete, 92 pounds; and Josie B., 104 pounds. The fifth race is a handicap steeplechase for a purse of $1,000, given by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. There are six entries, viz.: Diavolo, 165 pounds; Boz, 115 pounds; Osage, [illegible] pounds; Resolute, 138 pounds; Trouble, 161 pounds, and Mr. Bennett's imp. b. g., aged, by Gladiateur, 125 pounds. The pool-selling on these events last night, was very lively, at the following rates:

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Leander	$125	$95
Egypt	60	50
Lizzie R.	70	60
Athlete	50	50
Weatherby	50	45
Total	$355	$305

MILE DASH.

Rhadamanthus	$100	$100
Leander	40	40
Egypt	30	38
Milner	30	30
Weatherby	22	20
Josie B.	20	20
Athlete	24	20
Arcturus	24	20
Total	$290	$288

MILE AND A HALF.

Rhadamanthus	$110	$100
Milner	72	70
Willie Burke Big Sandy	38	35
Lelaps	30	30
Shylock	34	30
Weatherby	32	30
Total	$316	$295

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Survivor	$100	$100
Mattie W. Evelyn Carter	60	60
Vanderbilt	60	65
Hoaxer	14	12
Total	$234	$237

STEEPLECHASE.

Diavolo	$100	$100
Trouble	54	58
Resolute	20	20
Imp. bay gelding	20	20
Osage Boz	22	20
Total	$216	$218

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY SUBSCRIBED—TWENTY-SIX GENTLEMEN TAKE ALL THE SHARES.

The capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company, amounting in total to $2,000,000, was all subscribed yesterday. Of this amount $100,000 in cash, the same being five per cent. of the par value of the 20,000 shares issued, has been paid up, and is now in the hands of Col. Harrison as Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of Rapid Transit. At a meeting of the Commissioners held a few days ago, it was declared that for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating a steam railway for the transportation of passengers, mails, or freight wholly within the limits of this City, there should be formed a stock association to be known as the Manhattan Railway Company. The board then advertised that books for subscriptions to the capital stock would be opened at the Corn Exchange Bank, in William street, yesterday. Two hours after the time announced for opening the books the total amount of the capital stock had been subscribed, and the books were then removed from the bank to the Mayor's office. In all there were but twenty-six subscribers, among the number being such names as David Dows, John F. Tracy, Alexander E. Orr, William L. Scott, M. Courtright, and José F. Navarro. Mr. Tracy subscribed for 1,500 shares, Mr. Dows for 1,000, and Mr. Navarro for 800 shares. The par value of each share is $100. At one time it was apprehended that the Third Avenue Horse Railway Company would make an effort to secure control of the Manhattan Company by subscribing for a majority of the capital stock, but this scheme was easily headed off, the Commissioners reserving to themselves the right to reject any subscriber to the capital stock, as also the right to distribute to any subscriber a number of shares less than the number actually subscribed. The board appear to be well satisfied with the present stockholders of their rapid-transit company. The affairs of the company are to be managed by a board of nine Directors. These Directors will be selected from among their number by the stockholders at a meeting to be held within the next ten days.

ISAAC M. SINGER'S MILLIONS.

ONE OF FIVE ALLEGED WIVES CONTESTS HIS WILL—KNOWN AS MAN AND WIFE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The examination in the matter of the will of Isaac Merrit Singer was resumed before Surrogate Coffin in White Plains yesterday. Mr. Singer left something by will to almost all of his children, but of the five women with whom he had lived, Isabella E. Singer, the last, was the only one to whom he left anything. To her he gave a life interest in his estate in England, estimated at $4,000,000. The contestant in the case is Mary Ann Singer, known as Mary Ann Foster. She claims that she was the only lawful wife, and seeks to recover her widow's portion of the estate. Mr. Reuben W. Van Pelt appeared for the contestant, and ex-Judge Porter and Mr. J. C. Carter appeared for Mr. David Hawley, one of the Executors.

Mrs. Mary Ann Megarey was examined in regard to the relations existing between Mr. Singer and the contestant. She knew the parties seventeen years ago in Fourth avenue; Mr. Singer introduced the contestant to her as his wife; after they moved into Fifth avenue they were visited by persons of high standing in society; some time after there was a quarrel between them, and the contestant separated from Mr. Singer, and removed to the house of the witness; she was afterward divorced from Mr. Singer, and married a Mr. Foster.

Mrs. Mary Ann Foster was then sworn. She said she was born in Maryland, and was fifty-nine years old. In 1836, she met Mr. Singer in Baltimore, and in the same year went with him to New-York as his wife. She lived with him for twenty-five years, during which time she had ten children by him. For thirteen years they traveled through the country playing temperance pieces.

After Mr. Singer had become rich, and they lived in Fifth avenue, she was always treated as his wife. Her bills at A. T. Stewart's and Lord & Taylor's were first sent to her for approval and were paid at the office of the sewing-machine company. In 1860 she and Mr. Singer went to Baltimore, and were registered at the hotel as Mr. and Mrs. Singer. Two of their children died, and were buried in Green-Wood Cemetery. The name of Singer was on their gravestones. In August, 1860, she quarreled with Mr. Singer, having seen him riding in a carriage with another woman. Mr. Singer beat her with a cane and she then sued him for a divorce. The court was then adjourned.

THE "CORNERS" IN PRODUCE.

Yesterday was settling day for the month on the Cotton Exchange, and a large number of dealers were caught short of the market in October. The clique managed to maintain the squeeze to the end. The sufferers are generally men who can stand it. A few have succeeded in obtaining from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, enough of the staple to cover their deliveries to-day. Those who have not been so fortunate will have to settle at yesterday's closing spot price, 14⅜, with a quarter penalty added. There is talk of another attempt to corner the market in November, but dealers will not be likely to be caught napping.

There was great excitement on the Produce Exchange yesterday, over the approaching culmination of the corner in lard. Prices were run up from 13⅞ to 15⅛, at which they closed. Outside the Exchange high words passed between a crowd of shorts and a prominent Broad street broker, who is accused of manipulating the market. The enraged shorts charged that his contracts were "washed," (not genuine.) This he denied with a show of indignation, offering to produce the contracts and satisfy his accusers of the responsibility of his parties. The shorts were not satisfied, and the wrangle terminated in threats to have the offending broker thrown from the floor of the Exchange.

There was also considerable excitement in pork, which was further advanced 50 cents per barrel—from $22 50 to $23. To-day both these corners will culminate, and it is expected that many small dealers will have to succumb. The squeeze in oats has eased up on account of fresh arrivals.

THE RIGHT MEN TO ELECT.

SKETCHES OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE AND COUNTY NOMINEES.

A TICKET WHICH ALL CLASSES OF CITIZENS CAN SUPPORT—NO PARTISAN NOMINATIONS—A LIST OF GENTLEMEN RARELY SEEN IN POLITICS—SCHOLARS, EMINENT LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, AND PROFESSIONAL MEN—THE BEST MEN OF ALL PARTIES SELECTED.

The Republican State and County tickets are before the public. The keen scrutiny to which every nominee of a political party is subjected has failed to detect a weak name on the list. Not one of the gentlemen whose names appear on it sought the nomination he received, and several were with difficulty induced to accept it. The disparaging epithet, "a mere politician," is not applicable even in the most remote degree to a single person whose name figures on either the State or County ticket. They are not in any sense "politician tickets." The material of which they are composed will be seen by the subjoined sketches. Some of the nominees are gentlemen who have never held political offices—such as Mr. Danforth, Mr. Van Hoesen, Mr. Sanford, or Mr. Tinsley; others have done their duty thoroughly and well in subordinate offices, wherein there is much work but little fame, as Mr. Van Schaick and others; while two or three have served the people in positions which made almost their every official act a public event, and have made a record of which they may be justly proud. Among these latter may be named Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Phelps, and ex-Treasurer Spinner—the old "watch-dog of the Treasury." Strong party men may take pride in such a ticket; and that large class of voters who confess but a faint allegiance to party will see that the gentlemen for whom they are asked to vote are of that stamp which it is good to have in the public service, but are, unfortunately, too seldom found there.

THE STATE TICKET.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Frederick W. Seward, the nominee for Secretary of State, is, without doubt, one of the most accomplished and scholarly gentlemen in the State. It is hardly necessary to say that he is the son of the late Secretary Seward. Mr. Seward was born in Auburn, the family home of the Sewards, July 8, 1830. He was educated in the academies of Auburn and Albany, and at Union College, from which he graduated in 1849. Coming to this City he entered the law office of Kent & Davis as a student; in 1851 he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1854. Mr. Seward never discovered any strong inclination for the practice of the law; that aggressive energy necessary to a successful advocate was foreign to his disposition; and at the suggestion of Mr. Thurlow Weed he associated himself with that gentleman as associate editor in the office of the Albany *Evening Journal*. In 1861 he was appointed to the office of Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and held it from 1861 to 1869. With the great events which make these years the most important in the history of the Republic, Mr Seward was of necessity intimately connected. As the able and devoted assistant of his father he shared in those momentous times the work and the responsibility which fell to the great Secretary, and at the hour when President Lincoln was assassinated was badly wounded by the conspirator Payne, while struggling with him at the door of the Secretary's sick-chamber. Since 1869 Mr. Seward has been engaged mainly in literary labors, editing some uncompleted works of his father, and preparing a biography of him. He was elected to the Assembly from the Seventh District of this City at the last election. He served on the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies. Mr. Seward did not take any prominent part in the Assembly; it was a Democratic House, and he contented himself with speaking only at rare intervals, but his rising to address the House was the signal for that immediate and expectant silence which is the highest compliment a speaker can receive. It is only those members who are known to have something to say which is worth listening to who ever silence a noisy assemblage by the mere act of addressing the Speaker. Whenever Mr. Seward spoke he commanded attention and respect from both sides, and his word and vote were greatly influential. Mr. Seward is eminently the type of the quiet, scholarly, and cultured American gentleman—a type of a class which is not so small as is commonly supposed, but who very rarely come to the surface in political life.

FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

Hon. Francis E. Spinner, the veteran United States Treasurer, and nominee for State Controller, was born in German Flats—now Mohawk—this State, on Jan. 21, 1802. He was educated chiefly by his father, a German minister of high standing. His early business career was in the capacity of executive officer of the Mohawk Valley Bank, which position he held for twenty years. In 1845 he became Auditor in the Naval Office in this City, which position he held until 1849. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1854, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, in which he served on the Committee on Accounts. He was also returned to the Thirty-sixth Congress, in which he was Chairman of the same committee. President Lincoln appointed him United States Treasurer in 1861, which office he filled with remarkable efficiency until his recent resignation. Gen. Spinner has held all the military commissions from the Governors of this State, from that of Lieutenant to the Major Generalship of the State Artillery. He was also County Sheriff and Commissioner for building the State Lunatic Asylum. Few persons are better known throughout the country than the sturdy old gentleman whose peculiar signature is familiar to us on the face of our currency notes. Gen. Spinner has served his country long and well in an important fiduciary office, and he left it with a reputation for blunt manners and unbending integrity, which, in these times of smooth and slippery officials, is quite refreshing. He considered that he had earned the right to spend the remainder of his days in ease and retirement, particularly as the years were beginning to tell on him a little; but the convention would have no other candidate. He recently went abroad for the benefit of his health—somebody said it was for the benefit of his signature—and had prepared to spend this Winter in Florida with his family. The action of the convention was made known to him almost on the eve of his starting South, and most reluctantly the old veteran consented to accept the nomination. Wherever Gen. Spinner is known, he is known only to be loved and respected, and his election to the Controllership of the State Finances is beyond question. They could be in no better hands, for Gen. Spinner is not only honest himself, but has that keenness which invariably detects dishonesty in others. This quality is second in importance only to the integrity of the individual; for the man who has to guard public interests must be able to defend them against all comers. It is no consolation to the losers to be told that the person responsible for the loss was a perfectly honest man, but unfortunately was imposed on. This excuse never has to be made for officials of Gen. Spinner's stamp.

OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

Mr. Oliver H. P. Cornell, of Tompkins County, candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, is perhaps personally the least known of any man on the ticket. He is a younger brother of Hon. A. B. Cornell, and son of the late Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca. At the university founded by his father Mr. Oliver Cornell received a thorough training in civil engineering and practical mechanics, and after graduation entered at once on the practice of his profession. He took charge of the work of building the Geneva and Ithaca, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroads, in which enterprises his father was largely interested. These works bear marked evidence of originality of thought and skill on the part of the engineer, and may be cited as excellent specimens of accurate and skillful engineering. Mr. Cornell is about thirty-three years old. He bears an irreproachable character, and is peculiarly fitted by education and character to perform the duties of the office for which he has been nominated.

E. A. MERRITT.

Gen. E. A. Merritt, the nominee for State Treasurer, is a native of St. Lawrence County, where he is well known and very popular. He has represented his district in the Assembly on several occasions, and during the war distinguished himself by his ardent attachment to the Union and excellent service in the field. He was for some time Naval Officer of this port, and was succeeded by Mr. Grinnell. In the Greeley campaign Gen. Merritt adopted the Liberal side; but the defection was only temporary, and when the fever had passed he returned to his old party and received a hearty welcome. He is very strong in his own part of the State, and enjoys the reputation of being a man of conspicuous ability, of conscientious convictions, and thorough honesty.

GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

Mr. George F. Danforth, the candidate for Attorney General, is a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of a New-England university. He is now about fifty years of age, and has long been a resident of this State and of Rochester. In this town he settled on the completion of his law studies, commenced practice there, and has made a reputation second to none in the western part of the State. He is as well known there as Mr. Evarts is here, and is engaged in nearly every important case which comes before the courts there. He has never held an office, devoting himself exclusively to the practice of his profession.

BENONI I. IVES.

Rev. Benoni I. Ives, nominated for Inspector of State Prisons, was selected for that office from his long experience with the management of our State penal institutions, and his zeal in the cause of their reform. For some years he was Chaplain of the Auburn Prison, and while holding that office distinguished himself by the zealous discharge of his duties, and his earnest labors for the moral improvement of his charges. Mr. Ives has frequently appeared on the lecture platform as an advocate of temperance, and in the pulpit is distinguished for the earnest and convincing style of his address.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

HON. JOHN K. HACKETT.

John K. Hackett was born at Utica, in this State, on the 13th of February, 1821, and is consequently in his fifty-fifth year. He received a portion of his education at Columbia College, and subsequently entered the New-York University, from which institution he graduated in 1837. After graduating he went to his birth-place to pursue his studies, and there read law with the celebrated lawyer, Joshua N. Spencer. In 1840 he returned to New-York City, and resumed the study of law with William M. Evarts and Prescott Hall. He was admitted to the bar in Albany, in January, 1842, and immediately commenced a successful law practice. In 1845, on motion of Daniel Webster, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court and practiced there extensively for five years. In 1850 Mr. Hackett went to California and resided there until 1857, during which time he was elected by the popular vote to fill the position of Corporation Counsel of the City of San Francisco. In May, 1857, he returned to this City, and in 1863 was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel under John E. Develin's administration. While occupying this position he gained prominence as a clever lawyer in the various suits against the City contested by him, and in recognition of his ability he became, on the 6th of March, 1866, by virtue of the action of the Board of Supervisors, Recorder of the City and County of New-York, to fill the office rendered vacant on the 1st of January preceding by the election to the Mayoralty of John T. Hoffman. In the succeeding November Recorder Hackett received the Tammany nomination for Recorder for a term of three years, to take effect from the 31st of December following, and was elected by a large majority. In the Fall of 1869 he again received the Tammany nomination for Recorder, to succeed himself for a period of six years, the term having been extended at the previous session of the Legislature. On this occasion again, the Recorder was elected by a large majority, and will therefore have completed his tenth year of judicial life on the 1st of January next. In private life, Mr. Hackett is the centre of a social circle in which some of the best citizens of New-York are found. A man of cultured tastes, of much reading, of extensive acquirements, a courteous and dignified gentleman, and with that fondness for out-door sports which invariably indicates a healthy taste and robust constitution, Mr. Hackett is equally distinguished on the judicial bench, in the drawing-room, or in the hunting field.

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

Benjamin Kinsman Phelps was born in Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 16, 1832. He graduated at Yale in 1853, in the same class with President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, and Randal L. Gibson, of New-Orleans. He first studied law in Hillsborough County, N. H., and afterward in Westchester County, in this State. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in 1855, and in 1856 opened an office in New-York, where he has since been engaged. In 1862 Mr. Phelps entered the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York as an assistant, and remained there, under District Attorneys Courtney and Pierrepont, until 1870, when he returned to private practice as a member of the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. While United States Assistant District Attorney Mr. Phelps represented the Government in many important litigations, and in 1869 was sent down to North Carolina to take charge of the proceedings commenced there against the steamer Hornet and her officers, who were charged with a violation of the Neutrality laws. Mr. Phelps was elected District Attorney of the City and County of New-York in the Fall of 1872 by a large majority over Charles Donohue, (now Judge of the Supreme Court,) who was the Tammany candidate, and William C. Whitney, (now Corporation Counsel,) who was the Apollo Hall candidate. During his term of office Mr. Phelps has proved himself a lawyer of unquestioned ability and sound judgment. In the prosecution of important cases both in this City and before the Court of Appeals his arguments have been admitted by his adversaries to be models of logic and forensic eloquence. The business of his office has been transacted with ability and dispatch, and the army of criminals convicted under him is the best record of his services to the community. As there is nothing better than testing assertions by statistical facts, we will take the official records of the District Attorney's office, and see how the past compares with the present administration:

In the twelve years from 1861 to 1872 the total number of convictions obtained was..........8,800

In the six years' reign of Tammany, from 1867 to 1872 inclusive, the number of convictions was..........5,015

For the three years from Jan. 1, 1870, to the close of 1872, the number was..........2,769

In the two years and nine months of Mr. Phelps' administration, from 1873 to October, 1875, the number of convictions was..........4,277

Of other figures relating to indictments, acquittals, discharges, cases dismissed, &c., nothing need be said here, for it would only be repeating the same story. The above facts show that a Republican District Attorney who is accused by the Tammany Party of "pigeon-holing" indictments has done nearly as much work in less than three years as any Tammany District Attorney did in six. This might be regarded as tolerably clear evidence that the City has a good servant in Benjamin K. Phelps.

JAMES B. SHERIDAN.

Col. James B. Sheridan, candidate for Judge of the Marine Court, was born in Philadelphia, and is about thirty-nine years of age. He studied law with the eminent lawyer George Tucker Campbell, and was duly admitted to practice. Having a taste and aptitude for journalism, he became connected with the press of Philadelphia, and went to Washington, where he became the private Secretary of Stephen A. Douglas. Later on he was one of the founders of the Washington *Chronicle*, and at the outset of the war went to the front as a volunteer in the National Rifles of the District of Columbia. After serving the first term of three months he re-entered the Army, and at the close of the rebellion had, by meritorious service, attained the rank of Colonel. He then came to this City and engaged in the practice of the law. As in addition to his legal acquirements he was an excellent short-hand writer, Mr. Sheridan was appointed official stenographer of the Superior Court, and in that position has continued ever since. He is a gentleman of culture and much literary ability. In politics he is an Independent Democrat, and is very popular with the respectable Irish voters of the City.

STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.

Mr. Stephen D. Van Schaick, who has received the nomination for the office of Surrogate, practically fills that office at present. He is now, and has been for several years, Deputy Surrogate, and in that capacity has performed much of the work appertaining to the office of the Collector of the Port. He comes of an old Knickerbocker family—one of those who originally settled on the banks of the Hudson, where the old Knickerbocker names are to this day so numerous that one may find whole villages where every inhabitant has "Van" prefixed to his name. Mr. Van Schaick is a gentleman of quiet and unpretending manners, and has preferred to do the work of Deputy Surrogate rather than push himself for the chief office. He could with difficulty be induced to accept the nomination, as the notoriety attached to a canvass was distasteful to a person of his retired habits. He is a gentleman of considerable ability, and in politics is a Republican.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

Mr. George M. Van Hoesen, the nominee for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is a Knickerbocker of the purest type. His family emigrated to this country from Holland in 1662, at which time Jan Jansen Van Hoesen received a patent for lands in Columbia County which covered the site of the present Court-house in the City of Hudson. Mr. Van Hoesen was born in this City, and is thirty-nine years of age. He was prepared for college at the school of Mr. Solomon Jenner, the well-known Quaker teacher, who numbers among his pupils many well-known business men of this City. He entered the University of the City of New-York, and was graduated in 1852. He then began the study of law at the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, and for two years attended that institution. After leaving the law school Mr. Van Hoesen entered the office of Henry G. Wheaton, the once famous advocate of Albany, where he remained till admitted to the Bar in 1855. The following year he served for two sessions as teacher of pleadings and evidence at the Law School. In 1857 he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he became the editor of the *Iowa State Democrat*, then one of the leading journals of the State. Mr. Van Hoesen was strongly urged to continue in the editorial profession, as it was thought by his friends that he had many qualifications for success as a journalist, but having an opportunity of taking the business of Judge Bennett, who was appointed Circuit Judge, he began the practice of the law in Iowa, and had more than average success at the bar. When the war broke out, Mr. Van Hoesen raised a company of volunteers and was elected Captain, and was promoted for gallant conduct at the battle of Shiloh to the Majority of the Thirteenth Iowa Regiment. After the capture of Corinth, Major Van Hoesen was made Provost Marshal of the town by Gen. Thomas, and was soon afterward appointed Provost Marshal General of the armies in the field in the Department of the Mississippi. His successor as Provost Marshal of the town of Corinth was Major Belknap, of the Fifteenth Iowa—our present Secretary of War. Major Van Hoesen was at his own request relieved from duty as acting Provost Marshal General. For a year or more he was almost constantly employed on courts-martial and in other duties of a quasi judicial character. In 1865 he returned to New-York, where he has ever since resided and practiced his profession. The volume of his business has not been large, but he has been fortunate enough to retain the confidence of some very wealthy firms. His warmest friends are those who have known him longest. Mr. Van Hoesen has a judicial mind—sees both sides of a case. He has not the fervor of a great advocate, though his quickness of apprehension, a memory of remarkable tenacity, and a faculty of keen observation make him a very useful man in the trial of a cause. He is a good specimen of the race from which he springs; solid, not brilliant; careful, painstaking, laborious, strong in his convictions, and stubbornly honest. In politics he is a Democrat, but not a partisan.

HENRY ALGER GILDERSLEEVE.

Col. Henry Alger Gildersleeve, the nominee for County Judge, was born in Dutchess County, near Poughkeepsie, Aug. 1, 1840. His father was a farmer and sent his son to the district school. In July, 1862, young Gildersleeve recruited a company for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Volunteers, and in the following October was commissioned Captain. He served in various capacities throughout the war, and retired at its close with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant and meritorious services in Georgia and the Carolinas." In the Fall of 1865 he entered Columbia College Law School, and graduated in 1866. He was at once admitted to the Bar, and has practiced law in this City ever since. As is well known, he has achieved considerable celebrity as a rifleman. He has never held any political office.

CHARLES F. SANFORD.

Charles F. Sanford, nominated for Judge of the Superior Court, was born in New-Haven, Conn., in 1827. He entered Yale College in 1843, and after completing the regular course of studies, received his diploma in 1847. Shortly after graduation he entered the Yale Law School, and after devoting a year to the study of law in the latter institution, came to this City and entered the offices of J. Prescott Hall, Charles E. Butler, and William M. Evarts. The subsequent three years were devoted to the prosecution of his legal studies. Having been admitted to the Bar in 1851, he commenced practice in the beginning of the following year. On the 1st of January, 1863, he became associated as partner with the late Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, a connection which was amicably continued until the latter's elevation to the bench in January, 1868. Latterly Mr. Sanford has occupied the position of senior member of the law firm of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff. Mr. Sanford has never been actively identified with any political organization or held any political office.

MORITZ ELLINGER.

Moritz Ellinger, the nominee for Coroner, was born in 1830 in Bavaria, where he received a very thorough education. He is an accomplished linguist, being familiar with the Oriental and modern languages. He came to America in 1854, and began his mercantile career as an importer of ancient classical works. In 1868 he founded the *Jewish Times*, an influential Jewish journal. He was always a bitter opponent of Tammany Hall, and by his influence on several recent occasions successfully defeated the nominations of that organization. In 1871 he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, and ran against Fernando Wood. In 1874 he occupied the position of Chairman of the German County Convention, and through his influence aided in securing the election of Patrick H. Jones over Hayes, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Ellinger is a member of many of the more prominent literary societies of the City, and at present fills a clerkship in the office of the Collector of Assessments.

CHARLES GOEPP.

Mr. Charles Goepp, nominated for the Marine Court, is a leading German lawyer, and a graduate of one of the best German universities. While of German parentage, he is a native of this country, his birthplace being Easton, N. J. On the completion of his studies abroad, Mr. Goepp returned to the United States, and settled in this City as a lawyer. He became the law partner of the well-known gentleman Mr. Frederick Kapp, formerly a Commissioner of Emigration, and now a member of the Prussian Reichsrath. Mr. Goepp was some years ago the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, running against Judge Freedman, who was elected. In the practice of his profession he has shown himself to possess a clear and eminently judicial turn of mind, and is a ready and cogent speaker and a most honorable gentleman. He is deservedly held in high esteem by his friends, and especially by the Germans, and will undoubtedly be warmly supported by them. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB HESS.

The other nominee for Alderman at Large is Jacob Hess, a good, square man, well known in Washington Market, where he is a wholesale meat dealer. He will have the unanimous support of the market men, and of all the forwarding-houses connected with Washington Market. Democrats and Republicans in the market will support him resolutely, for they have not forgotten the strikers of Tweed, who, whenever they wanted to raise money, would come down and threaten a removal or complete blotting out of Washington Market. Then the dealers clubbed together and bought the scoundrels off. Now the market men think they see signs of a renewal of the Tweed tactics in John Kelly, and they intend to fight resolutely against him and all his Lieutenants. But this will not be enough without the thorough support of the Republican voters. Jacob Hess is a man they can rally under with pride and satisfaction. He is a steady-going, clear-headed, sensible man, liberal in his dealings, and just to every one. He is a good thinker, and tells his thoughts in a plain, sober, earnest way, which will be heeded wherever heard. He was elected to the Assembly from the Twentieth District, in which he has much influence. His career in the Legislature was such as to win him the respect of both parties. He did much good work as a committeeman, and is one of the Assembly Committee on Crime now sitting in this City. In politics Mr. Hess is a Republican.

O. P. C. BILLINGS.

Mr. O. P. C. Billings, one of the nominees for Alderman at Large, is a well-known lawyer and reformer. The unterrified Democracy made his acquaintance in 1871, when he worked loyally with the Committee of Seventy, and again in 1872, when he received the Republican and Committee of Seventy nominations for the same post for which he has been nominated this year. He was triumphantly elected, served his two years with remarkable ability and distinction, was renominated by the Republicans in 1874, and again nominated this year. Mr. Billings is an able man, of a keen, incisive mind, and with a remarkable faculty for clear and lucid exposition. He is one of the controlling men of the Eighteenth District, in which he resides, and the Tammany men pay him the compliment of hating him like poison. His honesty makes them abhor him, while his keenness makes them fear him. He is absolutely necessary in the Board of Aldermen to prevent any repetition of those financial swindles in which Tweed was so proficient.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

The place of Civil Justice is one of much importance to the great majority of the people, and it is, therefore, a matter for general congratulation that the Republicans of the Third Judicial District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, have put forward so reputable a candidate as Mr. George W. Parker. He is a lawyer of long experience and established reputation.

Mr. Frederick G. Gedney, the Republican candidate for Civil Justice in the Eighth District, is a native of New-York and a lawyer in large practice, thoroughly conversant with the law and the proper administration of justice. What is far more important, in the discharge of his duties in the various public offices which he has filled, he has established a character for integrity of purpose which should entitle him to the support of every independent voter in the Eighth District. He was educated at Ward School No. 44, and, devoting himself to the study of law, was admitted to the Bar in 1861. When the war broke out he at once enrolled himself in the ranks of the Union Army, and distinguished himself as a soldier. At the close of the war he returned to New-York, and afterward held the position of United States Weigher in the Custom-house, under Collector Grinnell, which office he resigned to take the position of Attorney to the Department of Public Buildings. Since the opening of the present campaign he has resigned this position to accept the nomination for Civil Justice.

Mr. Louis S. Goebel, the Republican candidate for Civil Justice in the Fifth District, is a graduate of Columbia College Law School, and has practiced law in this City for the past nine years. He is a lawyer of good standing and respectability at the New-York Bar, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and as honest a man as ever sat upon any judicial bench. Every honest citizen of this district, without respect to party, should vote for Mr. Goebel.

ASSEMBLY.

Archibald Watts, the Republican nominee for Assemblyman in the Twelfth District, has lived there for twenty-eight years. No one in the district can say a word against his character. He is a great favorite with the Germans, who are numerous in his neighborhood, and with their aid it is to be hoped that he will be elected. Mr. Watts has been and is vigorously at work, and leaves no stone unturned to secure victory.

In the Sixth Assembly District the Republican banner is borne by Mr. Adam Lahr, a very popular and genial gentleman, who will make an exceedingly strong canvass. There are very many Democrats in this section, but the ability and good humor of Mr. Lahr ought to carry him through the contest and elect him triumphantly.

In the Eighth District, Frederick Gugel, Jr., is the Republican candidate for the Assembly. He is very much liked and very much respected for his talents, nor can there be any fear that he will not bring out every available Republican vote.

In the Tenth Assembly District the people have nominated Joseph Hoffman, Jr., a very worthy and capable gentleman, whom it will puzzle John Kelly to beat.

Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., the young lawyer who is the Republican candidate in the Eleventh Assembly District, has every chance of being elected, for all the honest and respectable men of the district are supporting him warmly.

Robert H. Strahan is the Assembly candidate for the Thirteenth District, and it is no flattery to say that he is the most obnoxious to Tammany Hall of any of the Republican nominees. John Kelly would like to defeat this gentleman, but he cannot do it, and the disagreeable prospect of Mr. Strahan's election robs him of his sleep and of those lamb-like qualities which he thinks he possesses.

Mr. William T. Graff is a very popular man in his district, the Seventeenth. He was beaten by one vote in 1872 for the same position, but he proposes to see John Kelly's nominee on this occasion, and go him several hundred better.

The voters of the Ninth Assembly District ought to be able to elect their candidate, Mr. Andrew Jackson Campbell. He is not by any means a novice in political contests, and is one of those stanch Republicans who have given battle to rings and one-man despotism without fear and without cessation. At the present moment, when so much depends upon the next Assembly, it is of the utmost importance that men like Mr. Campbell should be sent to Albany. It is in the power of the Ninth District Republicans to elect their man if they will only work for him; but there is no fear that they will not, because Mr. Campbell is pre-eminently a leader, and will marshal the clans and have them in good voting order if man can do it. Only let the voters of the Ninth fairly second his efforts, and the district will undoubtedly be carried for the Republicans.

Rufus B. Cowing, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly from the Twenty-first Assembly District, was born in Chautauqua County, and is about thirty-five years of age. He received a good preparatory education, and was graduated from Harvard University. He was admitted to the Bar in this City in 1865, and has since that time continued in practice here. He has taken an active part in politics since the beginning of the warfare against the Tammany Ring, and has made his mark as a good political speaker in several campaigns. He has always been a sturdy Republican. In 1873 he was nominated by the Republicans for Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, but was not elected. He has been a delegate to various Republican State and county conventions, and is at present a member of the Republican General Committee. He is a large property owner in the Nineteenth Ward, and his interests are in consequence identified with the welfare of the district. He is very generally known there, and is highly esteemed. His chances of election are considered remarkably good.

In the Seventh District a peculiarly fortunate nomination has been made by the Republicans for the Assembly. It is not alone as one of the most famous of Arctic explorers that Dr. Isaac I. Hayes is known to his countrymen. His record in the Polar seas is foremost among all those which have illumed the history of human bravery and constancy. But his career as a public man in other spheres is equally creditable. As the director of one of the great hospitals during the war he made an enduring reputation. Since the war he has in many ways shown his aptitude for public trusts. The facts of his life show that he is no less fitted for service in Albany than he was for exploring the frozen regions of the North. He is a good speaker, and has an easy yet convincing style of address. The people of the Seventh District have never had the opportunity of voting for a more honest and able representative than Dr. Hayes, and they should not fail to make the most of it.

Mr. Christian F. Tietjen, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Fifteenth District, is a business man in good standing, a member of the Produce Exchange, and has for sixteen years been a resident of the district in which he has been nominated. He will make a good canvass and an excellent member. Many questions affecting the grain trade of the City have come before the Legislature of late years, and we may expect that many more will be brought before it while other ports are making such efforts as Baltimore and Boston are to secure the Western trade. It is therefore important to have men at Albany who are thoroughly familiar with the produce trade of New-York, and Mr. Tietjen is one of them. The opinion of an expert always commands attention and carries weight when the House is discussing a special subject. There is no doubt of Mr. Tietjen's success, for he is doing good work and is very popular.

The Republican candidate for the Eighteenth Assembly District is Mr. I. A. Englehart, and as he is nominated also by the Citizens' Association of that district there are great hopes that he will be successful. It is not to be denied that the Democrats are very strong in some portions of the district, but the nominee is a brisk worker, and will make an excellent canvass. He is very bright and intelligent and full of energy, and if he can be sent to Albany will make a great Republican fighter. Mr. Charles Heuberer, who received the nomination at the first meeting of the convention, but was compelled to decline on account of business engagements, warmly indorses Mr. Englehart, and will work heartily for his success. The gentlemen are friends and neighbors, and Mr. Heuberer writes to THE TIMES that Mr. Englehart will, if elected, do honor to the position. Mr. Englehart is also indorsed by many members of the legal profession, who regard him as a lawyer of much ability.

ALDERMEN.

Alderman John Robinson, the Republican candidate for re-election in the Fourth District, is one of the most active and popular members of the party in the lower portion of the City. Previous to his election to his present position, in 1874, he served several years as Deputy Marshal under Gen. Sharpe, and always acquitted himself well in the duties pertaining to his office. He is about forty years of age, a quiet and respectable citizen of good antecedents, and was formerly engaged in business in Peck slip. He is making a strong canvass; and from present appearances will win by a substantial majority.

William Wade is the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fifth District. One of the most popular and trusted Republicans on the west side, Mr. Wade has during his four years of service in the City Legislature earned a reputation for tried integrity, firmness, and good sense, which has won the hearty approval of his constituents. He was President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen under Mayor Havemeyer. During the reform fight he was actively supported by many of the most prominent leaders of that movement, and in the election of 1872 was indorsed by the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Wade's business is that of a clothing merchant, he being the proprietor of the large retail store under the Grand Opera-house. He is a leading church member, and an energetic Sunday-school worker, and will undoubtedly have the vote of the entire respectable population of his district.

John J. Morris, Mr. Wade's colleague on the Republican Aldermanic ticket in the Fifth District, has been elected to the same office for which he has been renominated twice before, and is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the place and the wants of the City at large. Mr. Morris is a grocer, doing business at the corner of University place and West Eleventh street. He is a stanch Republican, and deservedly popular with the voters of the district. His career as Alderman during the past few years has been characterized by an earnest attention to duty and a constant and untiring support of all measures for purifying the public service. When the Democrats in the board formed a ring for the purpose of defeating the appointment of the Reform Police Justices, Mr. Morris took a prominent part in defeating their schemes and securing the confirmation of the Reform candidates. In addition to his other qualifications, he is a property-holder in the district and elsewhere, and is warmly interested in the success of needful financial reform and the reduction of taxation.

Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, the Republican nominee in the Sixth District, in addition to his honorable record during the war, served with credit as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen in 1873 and 1874. He was also concerned in the organization of the Bureau of Arrears in the Finance Office, under Controller Hawes. Col. Pinckney's career, both military and political, has been above criticism, and his election to the Board of Aldermen in November will give his district a capable and trustworthy representative. The Colonel's old army comrades in the district are supporting him without distinction of party, and his success at the polls has already been conceded by his opponents. Among the services which he rendered to the tax-payers while an officer of the board of 1873-4 was the putting down of the Industrial Exhibition scheme, whereby the City was to have been ultimately swindled out of several millions of dollars. The ordinance to that effect had already passed the Board of Aldermen, and but for Col. Pinckney's timely interference it would have been ratified by the Assistant Aldermen. Col. Pinckney is about fifty years of age, and has been a life-long resident of the district.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, the candidate of the Republicans in the Seventh District, was appointed by Gov. Dix to a vacancy on the Marine Court bench, where he served with universal credit. Judge Howland is a lawer of experience and ability, a man thoroughly conversant with the wants of the City in general as well as of his district. He is a determined worker, and as President of the Republican Association in his Assembly district, has taken an active part in up-town politics. His excellent record and undoubted capabilities for the office led Mayor Havemeyer to appoint him Police Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Smith, but the Board of Aldermen refused to confirm the appointment. If elected, as he undoubtedly will be, the board will contain no more reliable or deserving member, and the City will gain by adding to its councils a man of unimpeachable character and proved ability.

Stephen N. Simonson, the second candidate on the ticket in the Eighth District, was a member of the Board of Assistant Alderman in 1872, and was the successful Republican candidate for Alderman in 1874. He is very popular with the party, and is an energetic and untiring worker. His social and political record is a reputable one, and his undoubted strength with the leaders and masses of the party renders his election, with anything like a fair Republican vote, a certainty. In addition to the offices of Alderman and Assistant Alderman, he has held that of School Trustee of the district.

Benjamin Bogea, the first Republican nominee in the Eighth, the Harlem District, is a cooper by trade, and was a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in 1873 and 1874. He is a good worker, and will make an honest and capable Alderman. He is a prominent member of the Republican Association of the district, and has been actively engaged in local politics for some years.

Joseph Cudlipp, the third Republican nominee in the Eighth District, is a member of the well-known Cudlipp family of Bloomingdale, and has always been identified with the district. He is a trusted political leader, and has contributed largely toward the success of the party in his locality. He is President of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association, is strongly supported by the members of the party in that section, and will receive a heavy vote on election day.

THE STATE SENATE.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

The Republican candidate for the State Senate in the First District (Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond Counties) is Hon. L. Bradford Prince, who has represented the First District of Queens County in the Assembly five terms, having several times been elected without opposition, so great is his popularity. He is a graduate of Columbia Law School, and is now President of its Alumni Association. He has long been active in politics, was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1868, and has served on important committees in the Assembly. He did much efficient work in securing the recent ratification of the amendments to the State Constitution.

In the Second District (a portion of Kings County) the Republicans have nominated William Richardson. He is fifty-two years of age. He was clerk of the Assembly in 1857, 1859, and 1860, and in 1858 presided during the first three weeks of the sessions pending the election of Hon. Thomas G. Alvord as Speaker. He served as a Paymaster in the Army from 1861 to 1864, during this time disbursing over seven millions of dollars, without the loss of a cent to the Government. In November, 1864, he removed to this City, and was actively engaged in street-car management until 1867, when he removed to Brooklyn, to continue in the same business. He has served in the Common Council of that city two terms.

In the Fifth District (a portion of this City) the Republicans have again nominated the worthy and capable candidate James W. Booth, who was born in this City in 1822, and obtained his education in our public schools. He is an active business man, of high repute among his friends and competitors, and two years ago was elected Senator by a majority of 2,437.

In the Sixth District (a portion of this City) the Republican nominee is Caspar A. Baaden, who has resided here twenty-three years. He has never sought office, but his friends induced him to become their candidate on two occasions since the Ring exposures in THE TIMES against the nominees of Tammany Hall. He ran for Assistant Alderman three years ago and for Alderman last year, but was both times defeated by the influence of money against him. He is now the Vice President of that influential German benevolent organization the Hildise Bund, and is Grand Master of the Soenne de Freiheit, (Sons of Liberty,) a popular German association in this country. Mr. Baaden is also a member of the Masonic order and holds an important office in the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows. He is indorsed by the Anti-Tammany Democrats, the Liberal Republicans, and the German-American Independent Association of the Eighth Assembly District.

In the Seventh District (composed of a portion of this City) the Republican candidate is William Laimbeer, who was born and reared in this City. He is about forty-five years of age, and his first public office was that of Councilman. He was elected to the State Senate in 1863, and introduced the bill for a paid Fire Department in this City. He once ran for Congress, but was defeated. He was a Presidential elector in the last election. He was appointed Commissioner of Charities and Correction by Mayor Havemeyer.

In the Ninth District (Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties) the Republicans have nominated Hon. William H. Robertson for re-election. He is a native of Westchester County, and has there held many offices of trust and responsibility. He has been Supervisor of his town for years, County Judge twelve years, and was a member of the Assembly in 1849 and 1850. In 1854-5 he was a member of the Senate, served in the Fortieth Congress, and again served in the Senate of this State in 1873-4, being Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In the Tenth District (Orange and Sullivan Counties) the Republicans candidate is Morgan Shuit, who has represented his town in the Orange County Board of Supervisors for nearly thirty consecutive years; which is perhaps as high commendation of his trustworthiness as any fair-minded voter in the district can ask for. During much of the time he has also been a Justice of the Peace, but he has always been averse to holding political office, although often entreated by the Republicans of his county.

In the Eleventh District (Dutchess and Columbia Counties) the Republican candidate is Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, who was some years ago District Attorney, and later served as Assessor of Internal Revenue. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and occupied a prominent position in its deliberations.

In the Twelfth District (Rensselaer and Washington Counties) the Republicans have nominated Thomas Coleman, a successful and energetic business man of Troy. The *Times* of that city says that "few men are better qualified than Mr. Coleman for the discharge of duties which demand careful forethought, sound judgment, and inflexible integrity. He has enjoyed an extensive and varied business experience, and his mind is of that shrewdly observant quality so needful for the successful study of the moods, motives, and impulses of those with whom he is brought in contact. The philanthropic institutions of Troy have ever found in him a generous friend and benefactor. In a word, Mr. Coleman is a model citizen. He has held many positions of public and private trust, acquitting himself invariably with honor and to the complete satisfaction of those in whose behalf he acted."

In the Thirteenth District (Albany County) the Republican candidate is Hamilton Harris, who has, from his youth up, been closely identified with the Whig and Republican Parties of the State, and was for several years the efficient Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He was twice elected to the office of District Attorney of Albany County; was a member of Assembly in 1851, and Chairman of the New Capitol Commission from its organization until his resignation last Winter. The Albany *Journal* says: "He stands high in his profession; is thoroughly conversant with State affairs; is personally known to almost every elector in the county; enjoys a large measure of personal popularity; knows how to conduct a canvass, and accepts the nomination (which he did not seek) expecting to be elected. If this shall be the result, the people of the district will have no cause to regret the action of the convention."

In the Fourteenth District (Greene and Ulster Counties) the Republicans have again nominated Henry C. Connelly, who served in the last Senate. He has always been a Republican, and for four successive years represented his town in the Board of Supervisors.

In the Fifteenth District (Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Schenectady Counties) Webster Wagner has been renominated by the Republicans. He first served in the Assembly in 1871, and for the last two terms he has been an efficient and intelligent member of the Senate. He is highly esteemed in his district, having been elected in 1871 by 3,222 majority, and in 1873 re-elected without opposition.

In the Sixteenth District (Warren, Essex, and Clinton Counties) Franklin W. Tobey has been renominated. He was the youngest member of the last Senate, but by no means its least useful member. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of his county in 1869 and 1870, in the latter year serving as Chairman. In 1872 and 1873 he served in the Assembly, and in both branches of the Legislature has been a member of important committees.

In the Seventeenth District (St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties) the Republicans have nominated Darius A. Moore, who represented the First District of St. Lawrence County in the Assembly during the years 1872 and 1873, and made a very honorable record. Mr. Moore is a successful business man, and enjoys an excellent reputation.

In the Eighteenth District (Jefferson and Lewis Counties) the Republicans have nominated Anson Harder, a prominent lawyer of Jefferson County, and a man of superior ability and irreproachable character. Mr. Harder is forty-one years of age, and has been a resident of Redwood for fourteen years, where he has had a large law practice. He studied law in Herkimer County, with Judge Hardin, and afterward graduated at the Poughkeepsie Law School. He is a gentleman of attractive address and manners. His legal knowledge is extensive, and added to this are quick perceptions and a sound judgment.

In the Nineteenth District (Oneida County) the Republicans have nominated Theodore S. Sayre, late Mayor of Utica. He is a native of that city, is thirty-eight years of age, and is engaged in the hardware trade. He has served in the local councils of Utica and as Mayor with great acceptance to its citizens.

In the Twentieth District (Herkimer and Otsego Counties) the Republican candidate is George Yates Gilbert, of Otsego County. He is a graduate of Yale College and had a legal training, and for a time, in early manhood, practiced in his profession. He then went into business in this City, and has since been identified with large lumber interests in Michigan. He is a man who knows the value of good government, and all his efforts will be directed toward making it better.

In the Twenty-first District (Oswego and Madison Counties) the Republicans have nominated Benjamin Doolittle. He was a member of the Assembly in 1869, is a leading business man in Oswego, and has been Mayor of that city.

In the Twenty-second District (Onondaga and Cortland Counties) the Republicans have nominated Dennis McCarthy, a native of Syracuse. He was a member of the Assembly in 1846, and Mayor of Syracuse in 1853. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, and served acceptably in that body for two terms. Mr. McCarthy is a very successful business man, and a public-spirited, influential, and deservedly popular citizen.

In the Twenty-third District (Chenango, Delaware, and Schoharie Counties) the Republicans have nominated William H. Engle, of Schoharie. He is a native of Albany and a graduate of the law school there. He has been a hard worker in his profession, is in the prime of life, and thoroughly conversant with the duties of a legislator as well as the wants of the people of his district.

In the Twenty-fourth District (Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties) the Republicans have once more nominated John H. Selkreg, editor of the Ithaca *Journal*. He served five terms in the Assembly and was a member of the last Senate, being Chairman of the Committees on Railroads and Public Printing.

In the Twenty-fifth District (Cayuga and Wayne Counties) William B. Woodin has again been placed in nomination by the Republicans. He was a member of the Assembly in 1855, was afterward Surrogate of Cayuga County for three years, and has served three terms in the Senate, where he has been among the most capable and trustworthy members.

In the Twenty-sixth District (Ontario, Yates, and Seneca Counties) the Republicans have nominated Edwin Hicks, who is now District Attorney of Ontario County, having been first appointed such by Gov. King in 1857, and afterward elected at each ensuing election until the present time. He is forty-five years of age, was admitted to the Bar in 1855, and has won for himself a prominent position among the foremost lawyers of Western New-York.

In the Twenty-seventh District (Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben Counties) the Republicans have nominated Levi Averill, a popular business man, widely known in his district, and highly respected as one possessing the capacity and character to make a useful and faithful Senator.

In the Twenty-eighth District (Monroe County) the Republicans have nominated William N. Emerson, a native of Otsego County, but for a long time a resident of Allegany. He was a Postmaster during President Polk's Administration, but as early as 1848 joined the Free Soil Party. Afterward he went with the great bulk of that party into the Republican organization. He was for some years a Supervisor of Allegany County, and throughout his official term met the approval of his constituents. In 1854 he was a candidate for the Assembly, and, though defeated by the small majority of 17 against him, he ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1857 he removed to Rochester and became interested in real estate there. In 1874 he was elected to the Common Council of that city.

In the Twenty-ninth District (Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee Counties) the Republicans have nominated Dan H. Cole for re-election. He was Surrogate of Orleans County from 1840 to 1844, was County Clerk for two terms of three years each, County Judge for a short time to fill a vacancy, and member of the Assembly one year. He was a member of the Senate of 1864-5, and again served in the last Senate.

In the Thirtieth District (Wyoming, Livingston, and Allegany Counties) the Republicans have nominated Abijah J. Wellman, a native of Allegany County, and a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio. He did good service in the war and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks. For seven successive years from 1866 he was Supervisor of the town of Friendship, and for three years was Chairman of the Allegany Board of Supervisors. He was a member of the last Senate.

In the Thirty-first District (Erie County) the Republicans have nominated Sherman S. Rogers, a leading Buffalo lawyer, who has not heretofore held political positions because he has shunned them. The people of his district anticipate his election, and are confident of faithful and intelligent service at his hands.

In the Thirty-second District (Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties) the Republicans have nominated Commodore P. Vedder, who has served three successive terms in the Assembly. He is a native of Cattaraugus County, has studied law, and was a Democrat until the firing on Fort Sumter. He enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New-York Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He has been Register in Bankruptcy since 1867; was Assessor of Internal Revenue from 1869 until 1871. He was a member of the Assembly in 1872, 1873, and 1874, and was Chairman of the committee to draft articles of impeachment against Judge Barnard, and acted as manager of the subsequent trial of that official. In 1873 he was Chairman of Privileges and Elections and Local and Special Laws, and member of Judiciary and Canals. He will make an able and efficient Senator.

ARE YOU FROM CORK?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late Charles Astor Bristed would sometimes whimsically complain of the injustice of the ruling powers which practically disfranchised him because he had the ill luck to be born here. What would he have said to the state of affairs under our present "Boss"? For our higher offices we have to import ex-rebels from Alabama or Arkansas, or cashiered Federal Generals from New-Jersey; while for lower places it is no longer sufficient to hail from Ireland or Germany. The seeker for Boss Kelly's favors must come from Cork.

That, I am credibly informed, is the standard of qualification now enforced in the distribution of labor tickets in at least two Assembly districts of the City—namely, the Nineteenth, where "Tom" O'Callaghan and Mr. Wickham's "cuckoo" Commissioner of Jurors, "Tom" Dunlap, dole out the Boss' alms, and the Sixteenth, where three of the District Committee are, of course, "gin-millers," and the fourth is, appropriately, in the gas-house. The first question asked by these august tribunals of the applicant for work is, "What part of Ireland do you come from?" And unless the answer be given in the true Corkagian accent, the hapless suitor is sent to the right-about. Indeed, it is rumored that the "Boss'" candidates have had to submit to a severe drill in his favorite brogue before they could satisfy his fastidious ear, and that some of them have been mentally affected by the severity of their labors. In Messrs. Freedman and Stallknecht the endeavor to satisfy at once the Boss and their German constituents has resulted in a highly composite dialect of a piebald character like their ticket. Mr. Frederick Smyth, oppressed by the vengeful shades of his Orange forefathers, has subsided into a "green and yellow melancholy," wherein next Wednesday will find him, "like Patience on a monument, smiling at grief." Mr. George W. Morton, whose "Know-nothing" associates, had he been Coroner thirty years ago, would have supplied him with abundance of subjects from Mr. Kelly's countrymen, has nearly starved himself, it is said, on "potatoes and point," in hope to acquire the true mellifluous Corkagian role. Judge Spencer, however, having taken lessons under a former Boss, cheap at $500, passed muster, and poor Mr. Olney's chances are not considered serious enough to subject him to the painful ordeal.

This, however, is only hearsay. But of the fact that in the districts named, and probably in others, only natives of Cork are permitted to labor on the public works, even at Mr. Wickham's starvation wages, there seems to be no doubt. What will our adopted fellow-citizens say to this invidious distinction? Now it this is the case before election, what will it be after?

It is recorded that when an English monarch, with that liberality characteristic of people who are giving away what doesn't belong to them, presented this continent to one of her subjects, the premises were conveyed as "part and parcel of the manor of Greenwich, in the County of Kent." Apparently Boss Kelly is about to return to first principles, and it may be that our grandchildren will only know New-York as part and parcel of the manor of Kellytown in the County of Cork.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 29, 1875. D. A. C.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

From the Evening Mail, Oct. 29.

The vexatious proceedings resorted to by one of Mr. Kelly's candidates for the Assembly, Mr. James T. King, to annoy THE TIMES, indicate sufficiently the extent of the annoyance and indignation that have been occasioned to Mr. Kelly and his "strikers," by the plain language used toward them by that paper. Evidently it is not Mr. King who has originated the plot to get Mr. Jones and Mr. Jennings arrested at a late hour of night for "libeling" that distinguished Tammany candidate. The same "libel," about which Mr. King now makes so much ado, appeared in THE TIMES two years ago. But he was as meek and quiet as a Quaker under the fire of THE TIMES, and for two long years he has lacked either the nerve or the disposition to vindicate his character by trying to imprison the conductors of THE TIMES. How is it that he has so suddenly become a belligerent? Can Mr. Kelly tell why? If Mr. King should be elected to the Assembly we should expect to see him rise in his seat, toward the end of the session, to reply to some attack on himself or his "Boss," made during the first part of January, unless his "Boss" were there to prompt him.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

WHO THE SEVERAL PARTIES HAVE NOMINATED FOR THE PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

Below we present complete lists of the candidates of all parties for the leading offices to be filled in the several States in the elections on Tuesday next:

NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Secretary of State..........Frederick W. Seward.
Controller..........Francis E. Spinner.
Treasurer..........Edwin A. Merritt.
Attorney General..........George F. Danforth.
Engineer and Surveyor...Oliver H. P. Cornell.
Canal Commissioner......William T. Tinsley.
Inspector of State Prisons.Benoni I. Ives.

Democratic.

Secretary of State..........John Bigelow.
Controller..........Lucius Robinson.
Treasurer..........Charles N. Ross.
Attorney General..........Charles S. Fairchild.
Engineer and Surveyor...John D. Van Buren, Jr.
Canal Commissioner......Christopher A. Walrath.
Inspector of State Prisons.Rodney R. Crowley.

Prohibitionists.

Secretary of State..........George B. Dusinberre.
Controller..........Anson A. Hopkins.
Treasurer..........Stephen B. Ayres.
Attorney General..........Ely T. Marsh.
Engineer and Surveyor...George Dudley.
Canal Commissioner......Ira Bell.
Inspector of State Prisons.John B. Gibbs.

JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
2.	Jackson O. Dykeman.	Abraham B. Tappan.
3.	John Cadman.	Austin M. Osborn. Joseph W. Howard, Ind.
4.	Augustus Bockes.	No nomination.
5.	James Noxon.	Albertus Perry.
7.	James C. Smith.	No nomination.
8.	George Barker.	No nomination.

CONGRESS—(Vacancy.)

Dist.		
33.	Nelson I. Norton.	Charles S. Cary. Flint Blanchard, Ind.

THE SENATE.

[In the following list of nominations for the Senate and the Assembly of this State the names of Anti-Tammany candidates are designated by *, and of Prohibitionists by italics:]

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	L. Bradford Prince.	Stephen D. Stephens, Jr. *B. F. Reeve.*
2.	William Richardson.	John R. Kennaday.
3.	James Cavanagh.	John C. Jacobs. *James Morton.*
4.	No nomination.	John Fox. •John Morrissey.
5.	James W. Booth.	Sidney P. Nichols. •James D. McClellan.
6.	Caspar A. Baaden.	James Daly.
7.	William Laimbeer.	James W. Gerard. •Joseph A. Monheimer.
8.	No nomination.	Everett P. Wheeler. •Francis M. Bixby.
9.	William H Robertson.	S. S. Marshall. *Gaylord B. Hubbell.*
10.	Morgan Shuit.	Daniel B. St. John.
11.	B. Platt Carpenter.	James Mackin. *George N. Perry.*
12.	Thomas Coleman.	James Gibson, Jr.
13.	Hamilton Harris	Jesse C. Dayton.
14.	Henry C. Connelly.	Aug. Schoonmaker, Jr. *William D. Fiero.*
15.	Webster Wagner.	Samuel T. Benedict.
16.	Franklin W. Tobey.	William W. Hartwell.
17.	Darius A. Moore.	William C. Cooke. *Charles Smith.*
18.	Anson Harder.	James F. Starbuck. *S. M. Warner.*
19.	Theodore S. Sayre.	Josiah K. Brown. *Charles Avery.*
20.	George Y. Gilbert.	David P. Loomis. *Charles H. Downs.*
21.	Benjamin Doolittle.	Isaac G. Jenkins. *J. S. Crawford.*
22.	Dennis McCarthy.	Daniel Bookstaver. *C. D. B. Mills.*
23.	William H. Engle.	William C. Lamont.
24.	John H. Selkreg.	George W. Schuyler.
25.	William B. Woodin.	Charles F. Durston.
26.	Edwin Hicks.	Stephen H. Hammond. *Shotwell Powell.*
27.	Levi Averill.	George B. Bradley. *Wyatt C. Gillespie.*
28.	William N. Emerson.	Alex. B. Lamberton. *N. O. Randall.*
29.	Dan H. Cole.	John W. Graves. *Albert L. Brown.*
30.	Abijah J. Wellman.	Benjamin T. Kneeland.
31.	Sherman S. Rogers.	Cyrenus C. Torrance. *Charles W. Pike.*
32.	Commodore P. Vedder.	Judson W. Breed.

THE ASSEMBLY.

	ALBANY COUNTY.	
1.	Peter Slingerland.	Julian Winne.
2.	William M. Van Antwerp.	Thomas D. Coleman.
3.	Charles D. Rathbone.	William J. Maher.
4.	Alfred Leroy.	Edward Curran.
	ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
	Sumner Baldwin.	Morgan J. Titus. *E. C. Rude.*
	BROOME COUNTY.	
	Marvin Cannil.	Rodney A. Ford. *David Hogg.*
	CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.	
1.	Harrison Cheney.	Stanley N. Wood.
2.	Edgar Shannon.	Aaron F. Bennett.
	CAYUGA COUNTY.	
1.	George I. Post.	George S. Beardsley, Jr. *Howell B. Converse.*
2.	John S. Brown.	S. Edwin Day. *Edwin B. Marvin.*
	CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.	
1.	Otis D. Hinckley.	William H. Whitney. *T. T. Randolph.*
2.	Theodore A. Case.	Franklin Burritt.
	CHEMUNG COUNTY.	
	Alexander S. Diven.	Edmund Miller.
	CHENANGO COUNTY.	
	Isaac Plumb.	Daniel M. Holmes. *E. L. Ensign.*
	CLINTON COUNTY.	
	Shepard P. Bowen.	Patrick H. Myers.
	COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
1.	George H. Power.	Grosvenor B. Rossman. *Gilbert D. Townsend.*
2.	John T. Hogeboom.	John C. Hubbard. *William Mickle.*
	CORTLAND COUNTY.	
	George L. Waters.	Judson C. Nelson.
	DELAWARE COUNTY.	
1.	George D. Wheeler.	Gabriel S. Mead.
2.	George G. Decker.	Isaac H. Maynard.
	DUTCHESS COUNTY.	
1.	Thomas Hammond.	John A. Fitch. *George K. Taber.*
2.	DeWitt Webb.	John Hackett. *Henry D. Myers.*
	ERIE COUNTY.	
1.	....	Cornelius Donahue. Edward E. Hazard, Ind. *William H. Finley.*
2.	William W. Lawson.	Albert A. Vandenburgh. *J. H. Baines.*
3.	Edward Gallagher.	Henry R. Jones. *P. A. Ross.*
4.	Charles A. Clark.	Charles F. Tabor. *Louis Werde.*
5.	William A. Johnson.	Bertrand Chaffee. *Myron Stillwell.*
	ESSEX COUNTY.	
	William E. Calkins.	Edward F. Edgerly.
	FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
	John I. Gilbert.	Francis D. Flanders.
	FULTON AND HAMILTON.	
	Demmon S. Decker.	John J. Hanson.
	GENESEE COUNTY.	
	Newton H. Green.	Arthur B. Rathbone.
	GREENE COUNTY.	
	M. Silas Miller.	Burton G. Morss. *E. D. Warner.*
	HERKIMER COUNTY.	
	Myron A. McKee.	Chauncey Matthews. *William Gates.*
	JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
1.	Lotus Ingalls.	Andrew Smith. *John H. Reader.*
2.	George E. Yost.	Lansing Becker. *W. C. Wilcox.*
	KINGS COUNTY.	
1.	....	Daniel Bradley. *A. Fitzgerald.*
2.	Jonathan Ogden.	Benjamin E. Valentine.
3.	James M. B. Childs.	Michael Coffey. John Cunningham, Ind. *Henry Thomas.*
4.	Tunis G. Bergen, Jr.	Tunis V. P. Talmage. *William W. Whitehead.*
5.	Albion P. Higgins.	James W. Ridgeway. *Ethan Whitney.*
6.	Jacob Worth.	*E. O. Longley.*
7.	Joseph R. Thomas.	Charles L. Lyon. *E. W. Blanchard.*
8.	Adrian M. Suydam.	Bernard Silverman.
9.	William J. Cropsey.	John McGroarty. *Robert A. Maine.*
	LEWIS COUNTY.	
	Henry J. Botchford.	Alexander H. Crosby. *R. F. Murray.*
	LIVINGSTON COUNTY.	
	Hugh W. McNair.	James Faulkner, Jr. *A. J. Abbott.*
	MADISON COUNTY.	
1.	Morris N. Campbell.	Russell Hazzard.
2.	Frederick C. Fiske.	George Berry.
	MONROE COUNTY.	
1.	Willard Hodges.	Homer C. Ely. *Lyman Wall.*
2.	......	*L. C. Hough.*
3.	Heman Glass.	A. P. Butts. *George B. Sprague.*
	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	
	Harmon Wendell.	George M. Voorhees.
	NEW-YORK COUNTY.	
	[For New-York City candidates see local nominations.]	
	NIAGARA COUNTY.	
1.	James F. Fitts.	Amos A. Bissell. *J. W. Grosvenor.*
2.	Jonas W. Brown.	Henry F. Pierce. *B. F. Laughlin.*
	ONEIDA COUNTY.	
1.	Arthur B. Johnson.	Richard U. Sherman. *Timothy Parker.*
2.	Sylvester Gridley.	Silas T. Ives. *J. Gallup.*
3.	Curtis J. Wright.	James H. Flannigan. *James C. Longland.*
4.	George B. Anderson.	Walter Ballou. *Otis P.* [illegible]
	ONONDAGA COUNTY.	
1.	Allen Munroe.	William Kirkpatrick. *S. H. Hinsdale.*
2.	Carroll E. Smith.	Horace K. King. *Calvin McCarthy.*
3.	C. Fred. Herbst.	Marshal R. Dyer. *Matthias Smith.*
	ONTARIO COUNTY.	
1.	Volney Edgerton.	Seth Stanley. *A. B. Smith.*
2.	John Raines, Jr.	Hiram Maxfield. *Stephen A. Codding.*
	ORANGE COUNTY.	
1.	Thomas W. Bradley.	Thomas N. Hulse.
2.	Francis M. Cummins.	John H. Reeve. *William H. Wisner.*
	ORLEANS COUNTY.	
	Jos. Drake Billings.	John Pratt. *Tunis H. Coe.*
	OSWEGO COUNTY.	
1.	George B. Sloan.	David H. Judson. *Reuben Mattison.*
2.	Thomas W. Green.	William B. Howard. *David M. Cox.*
3.	John Preston.	George F. Woodbury. *A. J. Potter.*
	OTSEGO COUNTY.	
1.	William L. Brown.	James S. Davenport. *John Judd.*
2.	Meigs Case.	George Scramling. *Henry Wheeler.*
	PUTNAM COUNTY.	
	Hamilton Fish, Jr.	Elbert Hawes. *Samuel K. Ferris.*
	QUEENS COUNTY.	
1.	John M. Clark.	Townsend D. Cock. *Silas W. Albertson.*
2.	John McAloney.	Alvan T. Payne. *David K. Elmendorf.*
	RENSSELAER COUNTY.	
1.	Samuel W. Perry.	William V. Cleary.
2.	William F. Taylor.	Lucius E. Green.
3.	Thomas B. Simmons.	Joseph Lord. Daniel Ayer, Ind.
	RICHMOND COUNTY.	
	Kneeland Townsend.	John Decker. George W. Ellis, Ind.
	ROCKLAND COUNTY.	
	John W. Ferdon.	George Weiant.
	ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.	
1.	David McFalls.	Walter B. Allen. *William B. Rich.*
2.	A. Barton Hepburn.	Richard B. Ellsworth. *Wilbur C. Flack.*
3.	L. C. Lang.	John O. Bridges.
	SARATOGA COUNTY.	
1.	George West.	George A. Ensign.
2.	Isaac Noyes, Jr.	Anson M. Boyce.
	SCHENECTADY COUNTY.	
	Emmett O'Neil.	Jacob D. Wemple.
	SCHOHARIE COUNTY.	
	James Harroway.	John M. Roscoe.
	SCHUYLER COUNTY.	
	William Gulick.	William H. Fish. *Charles Prince.*
	SENECA COUNTY.	
	George H. McClellan.	Lewis Post. *Edward Clark.*
	STEUBEN COUNTY.	
1.	Grattan H. Brundage.	William B. Ruggles. *J. R. Cathin.*
2.	J. E. B. Santee.	James E. Jones. *John Hurlbut.*
	SUFFOLK COUNTY.	
	Nathan D. Petty.	Samuel B. Gardiner. *Edward Y. Reeve.*
	SULLIVAN COUNTY.	
	Hugh B. Holmes.	Adolphus E. Wenzell.
	TIOGA COUNTY.	
	Eugene B. Gere.	Stephen W. Leach. *John J. Hooker.*
	TOMPKINS COUNTY.	
	Merritt King.	Samuel D. Halliday. *John Perrigo.*
	ULSTER COUNTY.	
1.	Clifford Coddington.	Thomas Hamilton. *John S. Smith.*
2.	Edward T. Smith.	Jacob D. Wurts. *James H. Coutant.*
3.	George Harnden.	Davis Winne. *Wesley Shultis.*
	WARREN COUNTY.	
	Robert Waddell.	James Ferguson. Daniel F. Keefe, Inf. *William H. Tiffany.*
	WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
1.	Townsend J. Potter.	Robert W. Lowber.
2.	Henry G. Burleigh.	Emerson E. Davis.
	WAYNE COUNTY.	
1.	William H. Clark.	Emory W. Gurnee.
2.	Allen S. Russell.	E. Munson Davis. *Stephen Culver.*
	WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
1.	George H. Foster.	Orrin A. Bills. •John Callan.
2.	Gideon W. Davenport.	Charles M. Schieffelin.
3.	James W. Husted.	John Hoag.
	WYOMING COUNTY.	
	Arthur Clark.	Leverett Spring.
	YATES COUNTY.	
	Hanford Struble.	John Sutherland. *Samuel H. Chapman.*

MARYLAND.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican and Reform Democratic.

Governor..........J. Morrison Harris.
Attorney General..........S. Teackle Wallis.
Controller..........Edward Wilkins.

Democratic.

Governor..........John Lee Carroll.
Attorney General..........Charles J. M. Gwinn.
Controller..........Levin Woolford.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor..........Alexander H. Rice.
Lieutenant Governor......Horatio G. Knight.
Secretary of State..........Henry B. Peirce.
Treasurer..........Charles Endicott.
Attorney General..........Charles R. Train.
Auditor..........Julius L. Clarke.

Democratic.

Governor..........William Gaston.
Lieutenant Governor......John Quincy Adams.
Secretary of State..........George H. Monroe.
Treasurer..........Weston Howland
Attorney General..........George F. Very.
Auditor..........John E. Fitzgerald.

Labor Reformers.

Governor..........Wendell Phillips.
Lieutenant Governor......William F. Bartlett.
Secretary of State..........Israel W. Andrews.
Treasurer..........S. B. Coffin.
Attorney General..........Henry B. Magiathlin.
Auditor..........John E. Fitzgerald.

Prohibitionists.

Governor..........John I. Baker.
Remainder of ticket same as Republican.

CONGRESS—(Vacancy.)

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	William W. Crapo.	Charles G. Davis.

MINNESOTA.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Chief Justice..........James Gilfillan.
Governor..........John S. Pillsbury.
Lieutenant Governor......James B. Wakefield.
Secretary of State..........John S. Irgens.
Auditor..........O. P. Whitcomb.
Treasurer..........William Pfaender.
Attorney General..........George P. Wilson.
Clerk of Supreme Court...Samuel H. Nichols.
Railroad Commissioner....William R. Marshall.

Democratic.

Chief Justice..........Lafayette Emmett.
Governor..........D. L. Buell.
Lieutenant Governor......E. W. Durant.
Secretary of State..........A. Bierman.
Auditor..........Michael Doran.
Treasurer..........Albert Scheffer.
Attorney General..........R. A. Jones.
Clerk of Supreme Court...Archibald A. McLeod.
Railroad Commissioner....J. W. Sencerbox.

MISSISSIPPI.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Republican..........George M. Buchanan.
Democratic..........W. L. Hemingway.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	No nomination.	Lucius Q. C. Lamar.
2.	G. Wiley Wells. Albert R. Howe, Ind.	No nomination.
3.	Ridgeley C. Powers.	H. D. Money.
4.	Jason Niles.	O. R. Singleton.
5.	James Hill.	Charles E. Hooker.
6.	John R. Lynch.	Roderic Seal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor..........John F. Hartranft.
Treasurer..........Henry Rawle.

Democratic.

Governor..........Cyrus L. Pershing.
Treasurer..........Victor E. Piollet.

Temperance.

Governor..........Robt. Audley Browne.
Treasurer..........Elijah F. Pennybacker.

WISCONSIN.

STATE TICKETS.

Republican.

Governor..........Harrison Ludington.
Lieutenant Governor......Henry L. Eaton.
Secretary of State......Hans B. Warner.
Treasurer..........Henry Baetz.
Attorney General..........John R. Bennett.
Superintendent of Public Instruction..........Robert Graham.

Democratic.

Governor..........William R. Taylor.
Lieutenant Governor......Charles D. Parker.
Secretary of State..........Peter Doyle.
Treasurer..........Ferdinand Kuehn.
Attorney General..........A. Scott Sloan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction..........Edward Searing.

Prohibitionists.

Governor..........C. F. Hammond.
Lieutenant Governor......D. W. Gilfillan.
Secretary of State..........W. H. Brown.
Treasurer..........J. Turner.
Attorney General..........H. H. G. Bradt.
Superintendent of Public Instruction..........J. S. Thompson.

GREELEY ON TILDEN.

A VIGOROUS LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY TO MR. TILDEN—RESPONSIBILITY FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

The following "private and strictly confidential circular" was sent out over the signature of Samuel J. Tilden:

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, Oct. 27, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expenses duly arranged for this end) to telegraph to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote. Let the telegraph be as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gain [or loss] over last year—[number];" or this one, if sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Republican [or Democratic] majority of —." There is, of course, an important object to be attained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages; and give orders to watch carefully the count.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

On the 29th of October, 1869, Horace Greeley addressed the following letter to Mr. Tilden through the *Tribune*:

LETTER TO A POLITICIAN.

To Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman Democratic State Committee:

SIR: You and I are growing old. We came here young from the country, and have lived and struggled side by side for nearly forty years. We have participated ardently in many political struggles, always on different sides. * * * On one very important point, however, your bitterness as a partisan has impelled you to ignore and come short of your duty as a citizen and a professional upholder of government by the people, and for this dereliction I here arraign you. I allude to the preservation of the ballot-box. * * *

Long as you have lived on Gramercy Park, and eminent in social position and fortune as are the inhabitants of that favored locality, you could not tell within twenty which of the residents in sight of your front door are and which are not entitled to vote; you could not make a list of the legal voters residing on that square which would even approach accuracy. How must it be, then, with the nomadic denizens of our "back slums" and our great tenement-houses? How utterly impossible it is that any one should know which among them are and which are not legal voters, and whether a man who offers to vote at 11 A. M. has or has not already voted several times at different polls, and whether he is or is not on his way to vote still oftener at other polls, you cannot help knowing if you would. I can imagine how a man may shut his eyes to many things which he deems it convenient not to know; but I must speak of what you must know, however you may wish or seek to be ignorant of it. The matter to which I call your attention is vital to the very existence of free, popular government. Whenever it shall be generally understood that the results of elections are not determined by the ballots of legal voters, but by frauds in voting or frauds in counting, then the advent of avowed, unequivocal despotism must be near at hand. Between the rule of an Emperor and the rule of a clique of ballot-box stuffers every intelligent man must prefer the former, as less rapacious and more responsible. When honest citizens shall avoid the polls, asking "What is the use of voting? the result is already fixed," the days of the Republic are numbered. Between a ruler who prohibits voting altogether and the gang who make it a sham by filling the ballot-boxes with illegal votes or miscounting those actually cast, the sway of the former is in every way preferable.

You hold a most responsible and influential position in the counsels of a great party. You could make that party content itself with polling legal votes if you only would. In our late Constitutional Convention I tried to erect some fresh barriers against election frauds. Did you? The very little that I was enabled to effect in this direction I shall try to have ratified by the people at our ensuing election. Will you? Mr. Tilden, you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty *Macbeth*,

"Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
Those gory locks at me."

for you were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November.

Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural district. And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability.

On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall.

Mr. Tilden, you and I were ardent participants in the struggle of 1840 wherein Martin Van Buren was ousted from the Presidency by Gen. Harrison. You know how thoroughly our city was absorbed in that contest, wherein every man, woman, and child took a deep and lively interest. Our elections were then held throughout three days. There was a registration freshly enacted which blacklegs had not yet learned to circumvent, the right of suffrage was as widely diffused as it now is, and no one ever complained that a single legal voter was unable then to poll his vote. And though our city has since largely increased its population, the lower wards were quite as populous then as they are to-day—several of them more so. They were full of boarding-houses crowded with clerks and mechanics; many of these covered sites since given up to great warehouses and manufactories; their denizens have moved up-town, over to Brooklyn, or out on some of the railroads that lead into the open country. Practically the lower wards are being given up to commerce, and no longer shelter by night the multitudes who throng their streets by day.

Now look at the vote of four of these wards in 1840 and 1868 respectively:

	—President, 1840.—		—Governor, 1868.—	
Wards.	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Griswold.	Hoffman.
IV	1,138	1,177	480	3,830
VI	806	1,223	369	5,032
VII	1,707	1,728	1,265	6,895
XIV	1,142	1,393	726	4,526
Total	4,793	5,521	2,840	20,283

Van Buren's majority, 726. Hoffman's majority, 17,443.

Mr. Tilden, you know what this contrast attests. Right well do you comprehend the means whereby the vote of 1868 was thus swelled out of all proportions. There are not 12,000 legal voters living in these wards to-day, though they gave Hoffman 17,443 majority. Had the day been of average length it would doubtless have been swelled to at least 20,000. There was nothing but time needed to make it 100,000, if so many had been wanted and paid for.

Now, Mr. Tilden, I call on you to put a stop to this business. You have but to walk into the Sheriff's, the Mayor's, and the Supervisor's offices in the City Hall Park, and say that there must be no more of it—say it so that there shall be no doubt that you mean it—and we shall have a tolerable fair election once more. Probably a good part of the 50,000 supplied last Fall with bogus naturalization certificates will offer to register and to vote, some of them pretending not to know that they are no more citizens of the United States than the King of Dahomey is; but very few will vote repeatedly unless paid for it, and we shall not be cheated more than 10,000 if you simply tell the boss workmen that there must be no more illegal voting instigated and paid for.

Will you do it? Your reputation is at stake. The cowardly craft which

"Would not play false, and yet would wrongly win."

Will not avail. If we Republicans are swindled again as we were swindled last Fall, you and such as you will be responsible to God and man for the outrage.

Prosecutors, magistrates, municipal authorities are all in the pool; we have no hope from the ministers of justice, and the villains have no fear of the terrors of the law. I appeal to you, and anxiously await the result. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

A WOMAN LAWYER IN IOWA.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster has lately been admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of Iowa. Concerning her the Dubuque *Herald* says: "Mrs. Foster, we believe, acquired her legal education in the office of her husband, who is also a member of the Clinton (Iowa) Bar, and both are partners in the firm of Foster & Rice, of that city. The lady's début upon the legal stage was a creditable one, she appearing as counsel for the defendant in the case of Jacob Oswald vs. Walter I. Hays. It was the opinion of the Judges and attorneys in court yesterday that the Judge's case would be well taken care of. Certainly the gentle attorney presented her argument in a clear, concise, and able manner, showing herself mistress of the situation in all its legal bearings, and making a very favorable impression in the court-room. She is quite prepossessing in appearance, in feature, form, and dress.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

ITS SECRET SESSIONS.

THE LAW VIOLATED—THE POLITICAL MOTIVES WHICH CONTROL THE COMMISSION—WHY AN IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION HAS NOT BEEN MADE—THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MR. M. S. KIMBALL, LATE DIVISION ENGINEER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Legislature last Winter voted $30,000 to the Canal Commission, it coupled with the appropriation the condition that the proceedings of the Commission should be open to the public. The object of this condition was to guard against any concealments, so that no act or person connected with canal frauds might escape. The commission has acted in open and disrespectful violation of this law. It closed its doors against the public in whose service it was employed, and all that we are permitted to know of its discoveries is what it may be pleased to publish. The nomination of two of its members for public offices on the Democratic ticket has given to this violation of the law, which provided for the compensation and expenses of the commission, a significance which the public cannot afford to overlook. Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Van Buren depend for their election upon Democratic influence and Democratic votes, and therefore it would be against their interest to make public what might weaken the one or estrange the other from their support. These gentlemen receive $20 a day to ferret out and expose fraud, and yet they have accepted nominations which oppose their political interests to their plain duty. Public confidence should not be expected to go to the extreme length of believing that these men would be willing to make disclosures which would defeat their election. The reports of the commission so far show conclusively the dominant purpose to have been to implicate only Republicans and those Democrats who have been unfortunate enough to have incurred the resentment of Mr. Tilden by having favored Judge Church for Governor in the convention that nominated Tilden. The political motives which have controlled the commission have prevented it from making an impartial investigation. In its eager and interested desire to implicate Republicans it has gone into matters in which the State did not lose a dollar, but it has failed to expose those Democrats who have been chiefly responsible for whatever frauds may have been committed. It has made us familiar with the name of Davis; but why limit itself to him and a few contractors, when the public demands the names of all and has paid for an impartial report? Where are the names of the men who were the elected and responsible guardians of the public interests during the times of the perpetration of the numerous frauds complained of by the Governor and his commission? Under which pile of its manuscripts has the commission hidden them? It is possible that they may be brought to light after election, but why defer till then information which should have been furnished to the people at the earliest moment of its discovery? Eight months ago the commission was empowered to discover canal frauds and their perpetrators, and since then it has added nothing to the information already made public on canal management. The Canal Ring is no new discovery—it was investigated eight years ago. Relief bills of which the commission makes such sounding complaint have been public acts of the Legislature. Changes of the plan, of the prices, and of the classification of work are nothing new. They have been contested in the Canal Board and in the courts of the State by Attorney General Barlow. There is nothing new about all or any of these; they are very old, and there is but little use in the commission encouraging the belief among the people that they can recover money from the contractors on questions that have been already decided against the people in the court of last resort, or that they can recover because of inferior material or workmanship which was accepted at the time by the authorized agents of the State. There are legal difficulties in the way of indemnity for the past, but the amendments recently adopted afford protection for the future. What the people want to know now is who were the faithless servants and who recommended them for the positions. And this information which we most need we find it the most difficult to obtain from the commission. The papers of yesterday announced that the body of M. S. Kimball had been found floating in the river with the mark of a large knife on each side of the neck, just below the ears. He was a Democrat. He was Division Engineer of the Middle Division of the canals under Democratic Canal Boards. It is believed that his experience on the canals bore some relation to his death. It is likewise believed that his testimony would fasten responsibility for many of the canal frauds upon men who hold leading places in the Democratic Party. Did his information die with him, or is the commission possessed of it? Guilt so great that it led to voluntary death can scarcely have escaped our vigilant commission. I have no doubt its publication would result disastrously to the Democratic ticket; consequently the public will be very likely to go without it. Mr. Magone, Mr. Bigelow, and Mr. Van Buren will see to it that the weight of no Democratic name shall be lessened till after election. Let those men take notice now that the publication of this testimony after election will disgrace them. The people won't want it after it has served a political turn in the hands of the commission.

Allen C. Beach sat in the Canal Board, and with his Democratic confreres voted away thousands of the people's money, and the commission has failed to learn, or if it has learned it has failed to publish, to what extent he was influenced by the equities of the cases which came before him, and to what extent by his desire to secure the nomination for Governor. Mr. Beach was Chairman of the committees which examined claims, and as he was allowed mileage he carried them all over the State to the several places of residence of the respective claimants, when every man of common sense must see that he should have required all parties having claims against the State to appear at Albany and prove their claims there. Will the commission give to the public a list of the awards made by the Canal Board while Allen C. Beach was its Chairman, with the history of each? and will it please include in its report a statement of the amount of money paid to Mr. Beach for mileage? It can do this, if inclined, with but little difficulty, as the vouchers for travel are kept separately, and include no other items of expenses or compensation. Mr. Magone favored the selection of Mr. Beach for member of the State Committee by the Jefferson County delegates, and Beach was unanimously elected temporary Chairman of the new committee. At the permanent organization, however, he was relegated to the ranks, and the *Tribune* announced that the election of Mr. Magone and the retirement of Mr. Beach strengthened the one weak point. It is plain, however, that if Beach was unfit to be Chairman, he was likewise unfit to be a member of the committee, and an unfit person for Magone, a member of the commission, to indorse. Evidently he was not objected to till the chairmanship was wanted for Magone, and then it was claimed that propriety required him to step down from the chair, but not out of the committee, and thus we are again brought in front of the conclusions that the Governor's commission, with one of its members Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and two others of them candidates for office on the Democratic ticket, is a mere political machine which was designed and has been worked solely to elect the Democratic ticket; and that the $30,000 of the people's money appropriated to its use have been, through this partisan use of the commission, converted into a campaign fund for the Democratic Party.

D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1875.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF 1867 AND CANAL FRAUDS—DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the several reports of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the canal frauds, it appears that the bulk, if not all, of them were perpetrated after the year 1868, and during the time that John T. Hoffman, a Democrat, was Governor of this State. The greater portion of the frauds were consummated by asking legislative aid by which, after the completion of the contracts and payment in full of the contract price, the contractors succeeded in inducing the Legislature to grant them additional sums in payment of the work already contracted to be done, and for which, even under the contract price, they had been greatly overpaid. Prior to this, and in 1867, by the call of a Republican Legislature, supported by the Republican voters at the polls, and despite the strenuous opposition of the Democratic Party, who voted solidly against it, a convention was called to revise the Constitution of this State. It was held, and one of their first measures was to incorporate into the new Constitution the following provision:

"The Legislature shall not audit or allow any private claim or account against the State, nor pass any special law in relation thereto, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law."—*Section 16, article 3.*

By article 5 of the proposed Constitution a court of claims was to be organized to investigate all these claims, which was to proceed according to the procedure and practice of other courts in analogous cases, and their judgments were reviewable by the Court of Appeals. To protect the interests of the State a solicitor was to be appointed. The same article also provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works, and all these officers were to be appointed by the Governor, who was also given the power to remove them.

Now, had this Constitution been adopted, where would have been the opportunity for these stupendous frauds? Yet, when it was submitted to the people the Democratic Party, press, and leaders strenuously opposed its adoption and succeeded in securing its defeat, and it was only by the co-operation of the Democratic lawyers that article 6, reorganizing the Judiciary, was barely adopted. Who, then, are responsible for these frauds; the Republican Party, which endeavored to secure the adoption of a new Constitution depriving the Legislature of this power of auditing and allowing these claims, or the Democratic Party, which, by opposing and defeating the Constitution, enabled the Legislature to retain such powers?

S. B. J.

SOLEMN ENTHUSIASM.

HOW ONE OF TOM CORWIN'S SPEECHES WAS RECEIVED IN THE WESTERN RESERVE.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was one of Corwin's campaign years, way back in the fifties, or may be in the forties, and he had been making the circuit of the State in behalf of the Whig ticket. He had gone through the southern and middle counties, and had been assigned to the Reserve to wake up the Yankees, as he said, and so had lighted down at Painesville. The meeting was a morning one, after the old fashion, and the farmers from all around the country had come to town to hear "the great Mr. Corwine," as they called him, make a speech. When the organization had been effected and the speaker introduced, he felt that he must do something worthy of his reputation as "the great Mr. Corwine." He laid down his stock of facts and figures in systematic order, building from them an argument that he thought irresistible, working at it patiently until he thought the structure complete, but, upon looking into the faces of his auditors, was unable to catch a single responsive look. There they sat, bolt upright before him, dignified and quiet, so silent, indeed, that Tom could hear the ticking of the old clock at the far end of the room. There wasn't a ripple of applause though, nor a smile nor a clap of a hand.

This discouraged Corwin a little, but he thought he could wake them up with some of his oratory. So he sailed in with some of his impassioned flights of rhetoric, and no orator that America has produced had a more glowing fancy or could utter more eloquent things than he. Still there was no response. There his audience still sat, upright, unmoved as so many gate posts. Then he concluded he would try the virtue of his funny stories, and told a string of them as only Tom Corwin could tell a story. Selecting a particularly dignified old fellow in front of him, he directed his budget of side-splitting yarns at him, but ne'er a smile broke from his lips or those of any one present. Then he went to making faces at them—the funniest faces that ever a man made, faces such as only Tom Corwin could make. Still not a smile, not a hint even that anybody enjoyed the performance. There they sat before him, giving that dignified attention which they thought the occasion required; but no one opened his mouth or moved hand or foot in the way of response. Finally Mr. Corwin sat down disgusted.

Then a tall, lank, cadaverous-looking individual, sitting off in one corner of the room, slowly rose to his feet, and clearing his throat very leisurely, he said: "Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we have had the great Mr. Corwine with us here to-day, greatly to our edification, I therefore move you, Sir, that we now proceed to give Mr. Corwine three cheers." So saying, he sat down.

Then another lank, cadaverous individual, on the other side of the room, rose to his feet slowly as the other, and said: "Mr. Chairman, I second that motion." And he sat down.

Then the Chairman with due solemnity assumed a perpendicular to put the question. "Fellow-citizens," said he, "it has been moved and duly seconded that this town-meeting proceed to give three cheers to the Honorable Mr. Corwine for the able and masterly address he has delivered in our presence to-day. All who are in favor of that motion will signify the same by saying aye." A dozen or more voted in the affirmative. "Those of a contrary mind will say no." There were none. "The motion is adopted." Then he sat down, and silence again reigned.

Presently a little, dried up, weazen-faced old man in the back part of the hall got up, and in a cracked voice called out, "Mr. Chairman, hooray for Mr. Corwine." And he took his seat.

And then the dignified party in the middle of the audience, at whom the jokes had been directed, rose in his seat, cleared out his throat, and in dignified tones, said: "Mr. Chairman, hooray for the great Mr. Corwine;" and sat down again.

Finally, an old gray-haired veteran, who sat up in the amen corner, got on his legs, and leaning on his cane, called out, in the querulous voice of age, "Mr. Chairman, hooray for Mr Corwine!"

The three cheers having been thus given for the speaker, the meeting adjourned with due solemnity, and Corwin went to his room at the hotel, vowing that he'd never make another speech in the Reserve. And he didn't. "Still," said he, "I never blamed them much. That was their way of showing enthusiasm. They'd never had any missionaries among them."

THE AMERICAN INFLATION MOVEMENT.

From the London Economist, Oct. 16, 1875.

It was, indeed, astonishing that the incidents, if not the avowed purposes, of the movement for an inflation of the currency in the United States had not attracted more attention on the part of investors in Europe before the approach of the contests in Ohio and Iowa, which were decided this week. The fact argues not only a great confidence in the honesty but also in the good sense of the mass of the American people; and though this confidence has been justified by the event of the Western elections, an excess of it might easily be misused on the other side of the Atlantic. It may be said in the United States, and especially in the West, where the doctrines of the inflationist school are most daringly unfolded, that the public credit of the Union has not been seriously shaken by the vehemence of the inflationists, and that therefore there is no deep-seated antipathy between European opinion and the ideas of the Western currency quacks. It is noteworthy, however, that the agitators who lately demanded a "large currency," "a poor man's currency," "a debtor's currency"—for these were the names given to unlimited paper in the Mississippi States—were at the same time the most vehement in their denunciations of the bondholder, and in particular of the foreign bondholder. They promised that under the new financial system every man should have his pockets full of money, but they also very plainly suggested that the money should be taken out of the pockets of the gorged capitalists who had invested in American securities. It is perfectly true that these investments have been made under the guarantee of a solemn national pledge, and that the foreign holder of American securities generally, and especially of United States Government bonds, could not have a depreciated paper palmed off upon him without a gross breach of faith. But it is well to remember that the policy of the inflationists, though it began with proposals for multiplying the inconvertible paper currency beyond any practical limit, went on to liquidate all obligations, and *a fortiori* the foreign debt, in this variable, and possibly valueless, issue of notes. * * *

It is worth while to glance at the furious scurrilities of the Western Democratic press, when it touches on this question of the currency. A contemporary, which does good service by collecting American opinion for European readers—the *Anglo-American Times*—gathers from *Pomeroy's Democrat* the following flowers of rhetoric: "The Money Power now rules! The Almighty Dollar is on the throne! The Bayonet is in its grasp. The patient ass of industry has been overloaded, but that load is coming off! Ohio has spoken. Old Bill Allen is on the road! His fog-horn is heard over the clink of the miser's gold, over the drunken wassail of the bondholder, over the tinkling of bells in the national banks! Down with the national banks. Tax the bonds. Reduce the interest on bonds. Pay the principal in paper money, but not one dollar more in gold. Let us have justice for the man who fought, and no exception for the miser who holds his bonds and his gold higher than manhood. The bondholder plows no furrow, opens no mine, digs no gold. He is a fraud, a cheat, a swindle, a corrupting element, an imposer of unjust burdens; his place is at the rear; let him take what the plow-holder leaves; let him glean the fields which he has of late years raked."

We may laugh at these absurdities, especially since it is clear from the elections of Tuesday that they are repudiated by the people of the United States; but they were addressed to an audience which did not laugh at them. "Old Bill Allen" was the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Governorship of Ohio, where the election was decided on the 12th inst., and the contest has been fought not only with appeals to the most vulgar and ignorant prejudices, but with the aid of men whose intellects are above the level of those prejudices, and who are using the follies of meaner minds to serve what they conceive to be their private or party purposes. Thus, Mr. Kelley, the leader of the Pennsylvanian protectionists, has quitted his party to "stump" Ohio for the Democrats, and Senator Thurman has deserted his well-known "hard-money" opinions because the hopes of a Democratic success in the West seemed to be bound up with the advocacy, if not with the achievement, of inflation. Ohio commands the aggregate vote of the West, according to the speculations of American politicians, and the State was one of the earliest scenes of the Democratic reaction. If it had been again carried by the Democrats, it would have drawn with it in the critical struggles of next year the States of Indiana, Iowa, and the rest of the Mississippi Valley. Pennsylvania has declared, in its Democratic State Convention, on the same side. Had these two powerful communities been carried for the Democracy on the issues raised by Messrs. Allen, Kelley, Cary, and the rest, the Democratic national "platform" next year would have certainly included a "plank" pledging the party to inflation. It was urged in the country that the energetic protest of the Democratic Party of New-York in their State Convention was enough to turn the scale in the direction of safety, and we do not doubt that the New-York Democrats, who are mostly commercial men, and consequently are thoroughly impressed with the evils of a diluted currency, will exert themselves to obtain the recognition of the principle, at least, of specie payments. But New-York could not have hoped for victory in a Democratic Convention against the united forces of the West and the protectionist interests of the Middle States. Though Gov. Tilden is an able as well as an ambitious man, we should have been inclined to rate his chances of the Presidential nomination very low indeed, if Ohio, on Tuesday, had been carried by Mr. Allen, the Democratic Governor, who solicited re-election. But it may now be hoped that a dangerous point in the politics of the Union has been turned. The amazing pliancy with which the Democratic newspapers, both in Ohio and in Pennsylvania, swung round to the side of inflation, as soon as it became apparent that this issue would seriously influence the elections, was ominous, but this quality will be useful and profitable to the nation, now that party managers have been taught that States are lost and not won by the liberal use of rhetorical appeals to vulgar ignorance and greed. If the Democrats continue to win, as they have won for the past twelve months, and the elections in Maine and California show that on neither side of the continent has the reaction in their favor spent its strength, a victory in Ohio would have precipitated a struggle in their convention between the inflationists and the resumptionists. Had the former won, the result would have been fatal to the fortunes of the Democratic Party, for however local prejudices may prevail, we are convinced that, if challenged, the American people would declare themselves for "honest money." It is now clear that the West will not be tempted by the reckless absurdities of the inflationists. The "soft-money" advocates in Pennsylvania will probably next be disheartened, and the New-York Democrats, under Mr. Tilden's leadership, may command the National Convention next year. In that event, the contest for the Presidency will turn on some other issue—perhaps on the religious question raised in President Grant's speech at Des Moines.

UNION AND REBEL.

THE DISTINCTION NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN—SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON TO THE INDIANA SOLDIERS.

Senator Morton made a long and eloquent address to the soldiers of Indiana, at their reunion in Indianapolis. Among other things, he said:

"I know that we are now told by some that the time is come to abolish all distinctions between the men who fought for the Union and the men who fought to destroy it. They say let bygones be bygones; bury all the animosities of the war; put all upon the same platform, and, I suppose, love all equally well. They tell us that the rebels were honest; they thought they were doing right; they were just as sincere as the Union soldier; therefore, all being honest, treat all alike, precisely as if each one was right; make no distinctions, and therefore be a band of brothers. Well, I do not say that they were not sincere down there, but I do say that it requires a great deal of bad education to make a man believe he is doing right when he is fighting to destroy his country and establish human slavery. But whether they were sincere or not makes no difference; they must morally, they must in history, be held responsible for the moral quality of their actions. We forgive them, we bury the animosities of the war, but we cannot forget, nor can we ever compromise our principles. We ought not to forget. We may forgive our enemy, and that is our Christian duty, but it does not follow that we are bound to love him as though he had been our friend. It does not follow that we are bound to honor and reward him, and give him preference over our friends. We give to them all their political rights. Of all the rebellious 8,000,000, there are only about one hundred now who are not eligible under the Constitution to be President of the United States and hold office in the Government. They have all had the right to vote from the end of the war, including Jeff Davis himself. But Jeff and a few others of the worst are still resting under the disabilities of the fourteenth amendment. But I speak of them generally. They have been relieved from all legal disabilities; they are eligible now to all political rights, under the law, and as an evidence of it, in the next House of Representatives at Washington there will be seventy-four rebel officers, and I believe in the Senate eight rebel officers, making eighty-two rebel officers in the next Congress. That ought to be some evidence that the Government has acted most liberally with those who were lately its enemy in arms. But you cannot afford, for the lesson it teaches to your children, because of your own character, your own self-respect, to have those who were in arms against their country and for slavery, put upon the same platform with yourselves. There was a right and a wrong in that great contest. You were on the right side and they were on the wrong side. They must take that place in history which they made for themselves, and you are entitled to that place which you made for yourselves. Shall we say to our children that it makes no difference whether you are for your country or against it? That if you try to destroy your country and succeed, you are all right; if you try to destroy your country and do not succeed, why, you are all right anyhow; there is no penalty, there is no consequence following it? No; I want you to teach your children to the remotest generation that those who fought for country and for liberty deserve the thanks and the love of the nation and the world, and that those who fought for slavery and to destroy the nation must take that place in history which their conduct has assigned to them; and that they have nobody to complain of but themselves. Stand fast by your principles. Do not dishonor your own record by conceding that may be all were right and equally honest, and therefore there should be no distinctions. This doctrine leads to other consequences right at your door. If you should abolish all distinctions, and concede they were all equally honest and equally worthy, then you must recognize that in the law. You must pension them, you must pay them, you must make no distinctions; and it leads to this conclusion: that those who fought to destroy the nation and to establish a new confederacy, the chief corner-stone of which was to have been human slavery, are afterward to be rewarded and paid out of the treasury of the nation. That is the logical and necessary result of that doctrine. If you will stand fast by your principles, they in time will come to you. As Gen. Sherman said the other day, 'stand fast by your own record, assert the ground that you stood on, and let them understand the ground that they stood on; and while we forgive them in our hearts we never can admit the justice or righteousness of their cause.' He said if we only stand upon that ground in fifty years from this day we will not find a man who would admit that his father was a rebel. Just now you cannot find a man in this country that will admit that his father was a tory during the revolution. According to that doctrine you ought to burn these old flags; you ought to pull down your monuments in Putnam and other counties in the State of Indiana, because they are disagreeable reminders of the war. On the contrary, I would preserve these old banners as long as two threads will hang together."

AN EARTHQUAKE WAVE.

The San Francisco *Call* of Oct. 17 has the following: "From accounts brought of a high swell prevailing for some days, during a calm on the ocean coast line as far north as Point Arena, it appears probable that the earthquake which vibrated faintly the other day in this city, and at other points, had its origin somewhere in the Pacific ocean. Earthquake waves travel with amazing velocity. The great earthquake at Lisbon rolled a shock across the Atlantic which was felt in a few hours in the West Indies, and some perturbations of lake levels were observed in Great Britain. The convulsion which so seriously affected the western coast of South America and a part of this coast in 1868 was even more remarkable, as the wave thereby set in motion touched the eastern coast of Africa within twenty-four hours after the occurrence. The Gipsy, which arrived yesterday, from Cuffey's Cove, calling at Bridgeport, brings the information that a most extraordinary sea has lashed the coast at these and other harbors. The swell came from the south-west without wind. The Gipsy was at Cuffey's Cove eight days endeavoring to load, and had to leave there after all with only a partial cargo. She left a fleet of schooners at that landing waiting for a favorable opportunity to get alongside the wharf and take in cargo. The schooner Joseph had been waiting for eighteen days, the schooner Twilight thirteen days, and the schooner Abraham Lincoln five days. At Salmon Creek the schooner Staghound was waiting five days, and the schooner Pacific was trying to load, but with very little prospect of success. The schooner Ocean Spray was towed to sea on account of the heavy sea setting in, which endangered her safety. At Albion River the schooner Newton Booth was also waiting an opportunity to get alongside the wharf to take in cargo. Bridgeport chute is reported washed away by the swell, and is now some 150 feet higher than high-water mark. The coast north of Point Arena is represented to be covered with drift logs."

A HUNT IN CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that the second annual hunt of the "Centerbrook Game Club" came off on the 20th inst. Sides were chosen and the side scoring the smallest number of points was to forfeit an oyster supper to the other side. D. F. Griswold and M. D. Rose were chosen captains. The latter won by a score of 3,827 animals and birds against 2,442. A good display of game was brought in consisting of foxes, coons, squirrels, rabbits, partridges, woodcock, quail, ducks, &c. Prizes were offered to the four making the largest and the one the smallest score. The prizes were a revolver, silver cup, pair of vases, black Leghorn rooster, and a leather necktie, and were won by G. C. Beckwith, scoring 765; John Jones, 540; G. B. French, 440; F. Clark, 415; and H. D. Comstock, 50.

A SLANDER REFUTED.

HON. JAMES NOXON AND THE OAKLEY CASE.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE FACTS FROM A LAWYER CONCERNED IN THE SUIT—WHAT MR. NOXON REALLY DID AND WHAT WAS ALLEGED HE DID—A MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION AND SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen and read an article published in the *Tribune* of the 25th inst. reflecting upon the honesty and professional integrity of Hon. James Noxon, the Republican candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District of the State of New-York. This article has been republished in the Syracuse *Courier*, and I believe in other Democratic papers published in the district, to the electors of which Mr. Noxon has been presented as a candidate by a convention composed of his brethren of the Bar—a Bar that is not often found selecting from its members as a candidate for its honors an unworthy man. The *Tribune* has published of Mr. Noxon that which if true should work his defeat, and which if untrue should be corrected. I was formerly a member of the Onondaga County Bar, and I believe I am able to say, from information obtained in the discharge of duty, that the article alluded to is, in the material statements contained in it and the conclusions drawn from it, substantially untrue, and if left uncontradicted, is calculated to place Mr. Noxon before the public in an attitude unwarranted by the facts out of which the article has been coined. I had occasion, a few years ago, to examine fully into the transactions connected with the Oakley mortgage, alluded to in the article in question, and after such examination I am fully satisfied that there is nothing connected with it that should cause any one who would otherwise support Mr. Noxon to abandon him. Knowing the facts as I know them, if I were a resident of the judicial district where he is running, and a Republican, (I am neither.) I would cheerfully vote for him.

If I understand the gist of the article in question, Mr. Noxon is charged with having imposed upon the Oakley heirs, or upon their attorney, by procuring them to take a mortgage upon lands as to which there was an outstanding paramount equitable title. The intimation is that this land comprised their whole security, and that in consequence of the failure of the title the mortgagees lost their entire debt.

In the year 1871 or 1872, when I was a resident of Syracuse, I was retained by Hon. A. C. Powell, of this City, to foreclose a mortgage made by Hon. James Noxon upon a piece of land situate on James street, in this City, (a fashionable residence locality,) and, being 205 feet front and twenty rods in depth, the land without improvements was worth about one hundred dollars per foot front, and upon it was a dwelling-house then recently erected by Mr. Noxon at a cost of from $8,000 to $10,000. The mortgage was made Feb. 6, 1866, upon a consideration of less than $4,000. Upon making the usual examination in the proper clerk's office for other liens affecting the premises, I found another mortgage, made by a former owner of the premises to secure the sum of $1,000, made payable to one Gates; and also another mortgage, made on the 20th day of June, 1867, by Hon. James Noxon to the Misses Oakley, as collateral to the bond of said Noxon, to secure the payment of the sum of $22,608 58. In this mortgage was also conveyed fifty acres of land situate in the town of Cicero, and thirty acres in the town of Onondaga, all in the County of Onondaga, the last-named tract being the one in reference to which the litigation between Mrs. Cowles and the Misses Oakley arose.

Upon commencing an action to foreclose the Powell mortgage, the Misses Oakley interposed a defense, serving an answer in which it was claimed that a portion of the mortgaged premises had been sold by Mr. Noxon in parcels, and insisting upon alleged equities as to the order of sale of the premises. This made it necessary to examine further, and it appeared of record that the premises had been sold in parcels with the exception of one piece of 80 feet front, the title to which remained in Mr. Noxon; that upon some of the sales the purchasers had assumed proportionate amounts of the mortgages and agreed to pay them; that the Oakleys had released some portions of the premises from the lien of their mortgage, and that it was these released portions which they desired to have first sold. This led me to investigate the consideration of the releases, mortgage, &c. I then went to Mr. Noxon, and inquired of him about it. He produced for my examination the papers relating to the affair, and I found he held the receipts of the Misses Oakley, or of their attorneys, for $15,000 in cash paid them on the mortgage at different times—the largest payment having been $9,000, and made May 17, 1869. In addition to which there was still eighty feet, the title to which was in Mr. Noxon, and which was worth (as was found by the Referee) $8,000, besides the other property mortgaged. Mr. Noxon in many ways manifested a desire that the Misses Oakley should be protected, and facilitated in every way possible the obtaining of a just and fair decision, which was had, and the interest of the Misses Oakley were protected in the order of sale. The article in question selects out detached portions of his cross-examination in the case of Cowles vs. Oakley et al., suppressing the facts as they appeared upon his direct examination, suppressing the fact that in the same mortgage were included other lands alone sufficient to secure the debt, and draws unjust conclusions against him, when the whole facts, if known, would fully relieve him from dishonorable imputation. In other words, it is the production of some one who finds a disappointment to himself in the election of Mr. Noxon to a seat upon a bench that he is so well qualified to adorn and honor.

Mr. Noxon has been largely engaged in the trial of references, and in that capacity has been called to decide many and important questions. He has done it to the satisfaction of the many gentlemen of the Bar who have appeared before him, and I venture nothing in saying he may challenge any and all, whether lawyers, suitors, witnesses, or spectators to point to a single unjust decision made by him—to tell of a single instance in which he has ever faltered in his duty. Fearless, learned, patient, kind-hearted, and dignified, he will be an acquisition to the Bench, and so universally is he loved by his brethren of the Bar that all will rejoice at his success.

I do not doubt but the citizens of Mr. Noxon's city will take some measures to signify their continued confidence in him. In the meantime I take pleasure in giving to the public the information I long ago acquired in a legitimate way, and not for the purpose of carrying an election or of blasting a reputation.

ISAAC D. GARFIELD.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875.

LAMP-POST BOXES.

The following opinion of the Assistant Attorney General of the Post Office Department, as to whether the deposit of legal notices in ordinary lamp-post boxes is equivalent to a deposit in the Post Office, will be read with interest by lawyers and others:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 1875.

SIR: This department could not give an authoritative decision of the question addressed to you, in the letter of Mr. Marvin Ingraham of the 30th ult., (which you have referred to me,) "whether in cases where it is declared by statute that legal notices must be deposited in the post offices when they are mailed, it is sufficient that they be deposited in ordinary lamp-post boxes."

The only reply that could probably be made by this department to the letter of Mr. Ingraham would be a statement of the character and purpose of those boxes, under the law authorizing them to be established.

The "lamp-post boxes," as they are ordinarily called, are established by the Postmaster General under express authority of law, where letter-carriers are employed, and in other places where, in his judgment, the public convenience requires them as receiving-boxes for the deposit of mail matter, and from which the matter deposited therein is collected and mailed as often as public convenience may require (See section 3,868, Revised Statutes of the United States;) and they are protected as other receptacles established by the Postmaster General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery. (Section 3,869, Revised Statutes.) They are considered by the department as postal facilities provided by law, attached to a post office for the purpose of expediting or making more convenient the mailing and delivery of mailable matter; and to the extent of the use to which they are adapted, and for which they are provided, may aptly be assimilated to another postal facility—branch post offices—established for a like, but larger use. I am very respectfully,

(Signed,) T. A. SPENCE,
Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department.

To Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

A CAT'S DEVOTION TO HER KITTENS.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* says: "In the building which was burned last week on West Main street there was a cat with a litter of four kittens. At first the cat would not move, but stayed with her little ones, but as the fire progressed and became too warm for her, she finally jumped to her feet and seized one of the kittens in her mouth and carried it to a place of safety. The old cat then returned to the building and took another one of the kittens and carried that to the place where she had taken the first, and so on until the four were out of danger. The old cat was injured very badly, besides being permanently blinded. On the tail there is hardly the resemblance of a hair left, and on other portions of her body there are marked effects of the fire."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL TERM.

RECOVERY OF TAXES PAID BY MISTAKE—A LAWYER DISBARRED—CHURCH ASSESSMENTS.

Among the decisions given by the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday were the following: In the case of Margaret Dietrich vs. The Mayor, &c., the plaintiff, by mistake, paid her Croton tax on the wrong ward number, paying it on another lot instead of her own, the number having been changed by the City, and was afterward obliged to pay the tax on her own lot. She sued to recover the first payment, and judgment was given against her in the court below on the ground that the payment was voluntary. The General Term reversed the judgment, on the ground that the payment arose out of a mistake on the part of the City.

It was ordered by the General Term that the name of William N. Loew be stricken from the list of attorneys for falsifying a paper so as to avoid judgment against his clients, and then swearing that the paper was true. In the matters of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, assessments for improvements in the neighborhood of the churches had been vacated in the court below, on the ground that no valuation had been fixed on which to base the assessments. The General Term reversed the judgment, holding that the church property had been valued in accordance with the equities of the act of 1840.

In the case in which the court below vacated an assessment on Michael Casey for setting curb and gutter stones on First avenue, on the ground that a part of the property to be assessed had been omitted, the judgment was affirmed, and the Board of Assessors were directed to make a new assessment.

Aaron Jacobs was fined by Judge Freedman in the Superior Court, and committed in default of payment of the fine. Judge Westbrook discharged him because the fine covered one matter for which Jacobs was not responsible. An appeal was taken, and the General Term reverses Judge Westbrook's order, on the ground that the fine should have stood as to what was valid, the one error not vitiating it so as to relieve Jacobs from imprisonment.

In the case of Rachel J. Ainsworth vs. William N. Backus, it appeared that Backus had agreed to keep alive a policy on the life of plaintiff's husband and had failed to do so. The court below held that he was not bound to keep the policy alive, as he himself could not recover anything on it. The General Term reverses this judgment, on the ground that, although Backus had no consideration for his agreement, yet, as he had voluntarily entered upon the performance of it and had then failed to carry it out without notice, he was liable for any loss consequent upon the non-payment of premiums.

THE OCEAN BANK.

ARGUMENT ON BOTH SIDES CLOSED—JUDGE WALLACE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Almost the entire session yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, was occupied by the counsel in the suit of Samuel P. Archer against the Ocean National Bank, in summing up before the jury. Late in the afternoon, at the conclusion of the argument of counsel for the plaintiff, Judge Wallace delivered his address to the jury. In speaking of the main point at issue, he said that if they found that the defendant was only a gratuitous bailee of the bonds, there was not such evidence of gross negligence as would warrant a verdict for the plaintiff. If, however, they found that the defendant received the bonds in the regular course of business, and on account of any special business arrangement, it was different; for in that event, the defendant was bound to take the same care of them that a careful business man would of his own personal property. The degree of negligence required was dwelt upon at some length, and also the extent to which the evidence tended in this respect. Whether the required degree of carefulness had been exercised was a point for the jury to determine upon. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the charge was concluded, the jury were not sent out, but were ordered to return into court at the usual hour on Monday morning next.

THE TRIAL OF COL. DES ANGES.

EXAMINATION OF CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS CONTINUED—FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNATURES.

Little evidence of importance was elicited yesterday in the further examination of Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges, charged with complicity in smuggling silks through the Appraiser's office. W. P. McPherson, a clerk in the Appraiser's Department, testified to having examined a number of cases of cotton goods. It was claimed that Des Anges sent them to the Appraiser's office for examination as samples of an invoice the other cases of which contained silk goods. Upon cross-examination, Mr. McPherson stated that he did not disturb the goods in these cases below the first or second layer, and could not be positive whether there were any silk goods concealed in them or not.

W. B. Hoyt, an Examiner in the Appraiser's Department, testified that he examined some of the cases sent to the department, and that they contained corsets and other cotton goods.

R. M. Gray testified that he was a clerk in the Custom-house in 1873-4, and that several of these cases of goods were entered for Charles L. Lawrence while he was there; he could not swear, however, that any of them were passed in the presence of Des Anges.

James M. Simpson, an Examiner in the Seizure Department of the Custom-house, testified that he examined certain of the cases in question, and found them to contain both cotton and silk goods; he appraised them at $40,147.

Deputy Collector D. F. Phelps, of the Ninth Division of the Custom-house, testified that one day he noticed that upon certain entries of goods the name of G. Hess appeared to have been written by different persons and he called Des Anges' attention to the fact. In July last three cases of goods consigned to G. Bamberger were passed through by Des Anges. He identified Des Anges' signature to a number of invoices and entries for the cases of goods with which it is alleged fraud was committed. Upon cross-examination the witness said he thought he had a claim to some merit as one of the first to discover the silk smuggling frauds, but he had made no claim for any compensation therefor. He had furnished the Secretary of the Treasury with a full statement of the matter. He further testified in regard to the eight cases of goods consigned to Freeman & Powell, in July last. All of these were ordered for examination by Des Anges, when informed that Charles L. Lawrence was on the import bonds. These cases were invoiced as containing cotton goods, but were the same alleged by other witnesses to contain both silk and cotton goods.

At this time, on account of the illness of Mr. Matthews, the counsel for the defendant, the trial was adjourned until Monday morning.

MILITIA MEMBERSHIP.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF NON-RESIDENCE—THE MATTER SUBMITTED TO JUDGE LAWRENCE.

Richard M. Jordan, a citizen of New-Jersey, has been a member of the Seventh Regiment, of this City, since 1870, the fact of his non-residence in this State having been known in the regiment, according to his allegation, during that whole period. On the 16th ult., by the order of Col. Clark, Jordan was dropped from the rolls of the regiment, on the ground of his being a non-resident of this State. He applied yesterday to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel Col. Clark to reinstate him as a member of the regiment.

Col. Clark appeared in person to respond. He said that there was nothing of a personal character that caused the dropping of Mr. Jordan, and that, if the court thought, after duly considering the matter, that Mr. Jordan ought to be reinstated he would gladly welcome him back. The question, however, of retaining non-residents of the State of New-York in the National Guard of the State had been thoroughly canvassed by the officers of the National Guard, and they had come to the conclusion that it was inexpedient and opposed to the spirit and objects of the Militia law of the State to permit the membership in the National Guard of non-residents. They could not, in many cases, be made amenable to the discipline necessary to keep up the status of the National Guard, and in case of war they would be more liable to draft in their own States than in the State of New-York, and could not therefore be relied upon in cases of the greatest emergency. The spirit and interest of the Militia laws of this State was that the National Guard should be composed only of citizens of the State, and an opinion had been given by the Adjutant General that it was proper that only citizens of the State should be members of its Militia.

On the part of Mr. Jordan, it was claimed that private volunteers in the National Guard need not be residents of this State, the requirement of residence covering only officers; that under the decision in the Scheell case, given recently by Judge Lawrence, a volunteer was bound, by his waiver of exemption, to serve; and that Mr. Jordan, having served five years, a duty lohered in the State to permit him to remain in the National Guard until he had earned the privileges resulting from a full seven years' service. It was further claimed that a Colonel had no power to drop a member for non-residence, as the code prescribed the only methods of expelling either officers or privates, and gave no such power as had been exercised in the present case.

In rejoinder it was contended that the Schiele case was not in point, as Schiele was a resident although a foreigner, and had by volunteering simply waived his exemption as a foreigner whereas in the case of citizens of the United States who were non-residents of this State, the State in which they resided would have the first claim on them in any emergency calling for the action of those liable to military duty. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

This is a very important question, and has been widely discussed recently in military circles. It is estimated that if non-residents of the State are decided to be ineligible to membership in the National Guard, several hundred residents of New-Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Vermont will have to sever their connection with the Militia of this State.

COURT NOTES.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday for the term. The November Term will be opened by Recorder Hackett on Monday morning.

Judge Johnson, the newly appointed Circuit Judge, during a portion of yesterday afternoon, occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court.

Alexander R. Johnson, successor to the late Lewis B. Woodruff, as Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of the United States took the oath of his office yesterday. The district comprises the States of New-York, Connecticut, and Vermont.

Meyer Hoffman, Charles C. Brownold, and Charles N. Bresfield were taken before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday afternoon charged with acts of fraudulent Bankruptcy. They were held to answer in the sum of $20,000 bail each.

Thomas Lynch, one of two boys charged with breaking into the premises of William Eager, No. 72 Mulberry street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $10, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to the House of Refuge by Judge Sutherland.

Judge Lawrence yesterday, on the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, granted a permanent injunction restraining Francis Hackauff from giving theatrical entertainments in a saloon in the Bowery, he having paid no license for giving such performances.

In the case in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge J. F. Daly, in which John F. Crowell sought to recover $4,000 on a promissory note purporting to have been given by George W. Jackson, deceased, and in which the defense was that the note was a forgery, the jury disagreed yesterday, after being out all night. They were discharged.

Peter Williams, aged twenty-five years, an iron founder by occupation, was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Kasmire at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of entering the apartments of Israel Levy, at No. 18 Suffolk street, by means of a pick-lock, at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and stealing therefrom an overcoat valued at $30.

In the Court of Special Sessions the following persons were yesterday convicted of cruelly treating horses, on complaint of Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals: Owen Jones, fined $15; John Dorsey, $5; Patrick McCaskey, $10; Edward Class, $10; William Fraser, $10; James M. Donald, $10, and Martin Joyce, $5. The fine of the last named was remitted by the court at the request of Mr. Bergh, who said he understood the prisoner was a poor man with a family.

John O'Brien, an employe in one of the Siner tea-stores on Eighth avenue, was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday morning, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 greenback on the Poughkeepsie National Bank. Mr. Post, the manager of the store in question, identified the bill as one which he had given the defendant, and which he had received during the day in the ordinary business way. O'Brien was upon this evidence discharged from custody.

In the case of Fletcher vs. Clark, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in which the professional conduct of Messrs. George H. Fletcher and Robert N. Waite, lawyers, was called in question, Judge Van Vorst yesterday directed the Clerk of the court to transmit to the General Term of the Supreme Court the papers and proceedings for such action as it may deem proper. Mr. Waite subsequently submitted affidavits explanatory of the circumstances connecting him with the case, and obtained an order to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

Judge Johnson, the United States Circuit Judge, will hold court in the Equity court-room on Wednesday, Nov. 10, for the purpose of hearing contested motions, and will sit for the hearing of that class of business during the remainder of that week. Gentlemen of the Bar who have contested motions which they desire to be heard at the above time will hand to the Clerk by Saturday, Nov. 6, notes of issue of such motions. On Tuesday, the 16th of November, at the same place, Judge Johnson will commence the hearing of the Admiralty and Appeals calendar.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Bunker vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; Matter of Collins; Universal Life Insurance Company vs. Coburn; Equitable Life Insurance Company vs. Hargous; New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Rowe; Same vs. Same; Bowery Savings Bank vs. Smith, Matter of Hall; Cohen vs. Cross; New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Rowe; Jaffray vs. Price; Salmon vs. Gedney.

Searle vs. Searle.—Motion to vacate or modify order of April 14, 1875, denied with costs.

McKee vs. McKee.—Referred to George F. Yeaman, Esq., to take testimony and report what would be a reasonable allowance to plaintiff for temporary alimony and counsel fee.

Haynes vs. Downing.—Was the motion granted by default?

Cushing vs. Cushing.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to defendant, with costs.

Bailey vs. Felt.—Default having been opened and the case submitted on the merits, I am of the opinion that the answer is frivolous and should be overruled. It is therefore so ordered and judgment directed for plaintiff.

McCulloch vs. Carr.—The case relied upon by the defendant—14 Howard, 408—is not similar to the case herein. As the doctrine announced in that case does not apply, I see no reason for vacating the order of arrest. The defendant may move for a reduction of bail, if so advised. Motion denied.

Matter of Frank Ennis.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Matter of Loew, &c.—Order directed to be made that the name of William N. Loew be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors of this court, and that he be disqualified from practicing as such, and that his license be surrendered to the Clerk and canceled. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Ainsworth vs. Backus.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Matter of the Petition of Clara M. Peuguet vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, beside disbursements, and order to be entered directing further hearing of the case. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Harbison vs. Van Volkenburgh.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, beside disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judges Brady and Daniels.

Walsh et al. vs. Mehrbact.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to defendant to abide the event. Opinion by Judges Brady and Daniels.

Grout et al. vs. Cooper.—Order reversed, with costs to abide event, and with liberty to the plaintiffs to amend. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. Woolf vs. Jacobs.—Order reversed, with costs, and the respondent Jacobs remanded to the Sheriff of New-York County. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Baer vs. Leppert et al.—Judgment set aside; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Meehan vs. The Harlem Savings Bank.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Sheahan vs. Shanahan.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Baldwin, &c., vs. Smidt.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Heatherton vs. Hastings.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Orders Reversed.—Matter of the petition of the Harlem Presbyterian Church vs. The Mayor, &c.; Matter of the petition of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre vs. The Mayor, &c.; Matter of the petition of the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church vs. the Mayor, &c.; with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and orders to be entered denying, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Matter of the Petition of Michal Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and proceedings remitted to Board of Assessors for the purpose of having new and corrected assessment made. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Fairchild vs. Fairchild et al.—Judgment affirmed in all respects except as to part which relates to the assignment executed by Mrs. Scribner, as to which, modified so as to direct the sum received to be paid out of $4,100 interest owned by her at the time of its execution. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Ocean House Corporation vs. Cheppes et al.—Order of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Pierce et al. vs. Cheppes et al.—Same order. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Parker, &c., vs. Worth.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Dietrich vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Mann vs. Van Nosenis et al.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Stienert et al. vs. Anthony.—Motion for new trial denied; judgment ordered for defendant on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

Schisley vs. Diehl.—Order modified directing a reference to Albert Stickney, Esq., to ascertain and determine the compensation of the defendant's attorney, Charles Wehle; order to be settled by Justice Brady. Opinion by Judge Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Fletcher vs. Clark et al.—Motion for commission granted, with a stay of fifteen days and with leave to plaintiff to orally cross-examine the witnesses.

Houghwort et al. vs. Garrison et al.—Motion for a stay of plaintiffs' proceedings upon a judgment pending on appeal without security, denied. Memorandum.

Clark vs. Geery et al.—Motion for a stay of pending appeal from the judgment denied, unless security for the payment of any deficiency that may arise upon a sale is filed in ten days, pursuant to section 389 Code.

Ogden vs. Lathrop.—Motion for allowance granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Stewart vs. Colville.—Findings and decree filed.

THE CLARK MURDER CASE.

John Clark was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Monroe County of the murder of John Trevor, in Rochester, in July last, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 5th prox. A motion made in Rochester for a stay of proceedings was denied, and yesterday the motion was renewed in the Supreme Court of this department before Judge Brady, the motion being based on the ground that testimony of previous acts of Clark had been wrongfully admitted in evidence. Judge Brady said that while he was fully of the opinion that a sentence should be promptly carried into effect under ordinary circumstances, yet if there was good reason for believing that improper testimony had been admitted on the trial of a capital case the matter should be closely investigated, and this he would do and give his decision on Monday.

SUIT BETWEEN ARCHITECTS.

Arthur Gilman, of this City, and Gridley J. F. Bryant, of Boston, architects, dissolved partnership in 1863, leaving Gilman in debt to Bryant, as the latter alleged, in the sum of $5,224, for which Gilman gave a draft on one Sheldon for $2,000, and a note for the balance. Bryant, alleging that he could not collect any of the debt due him, sued Gilman, and the case was tried yesterday in the Superior Court before Chief Justice Monell. Gilman admitted giving the draft and note, but averred that there was no legal consideration for the draft which he had agreed to give to prevent Bryant's attorney from reading to the Senate Committee Gilman's letters criticising the Albany Capitol Commission. The court left the question of consideration to the jury, and they found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest, $7,954 84.

THE RING SUITS.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, the representative of Attorney General Pratt in the suits against the Tammany Ring, has notified Messrs. Field and Deyo, the attorneys for William M. Tweed, that, notwithstanding the amended answer of their client in the six-million suit, served on Mr. Peckham on Friday, the case will be pressed on for trial next Monday.

Messrs. Field and Deyo have served on Mr. Peckham a notice of motion, returnable on the third Monday of November, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for the discharge of the order of arrest granted against Tweed in the one-million suit against him.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following case was under consideration in the Supreme Court today:

No. 3, (original.)—*State of Florida vs. Anderson et al.*—This is a case which has been so long before the court and so often stated that it is familiar to the public. The complaint is, as will be remembered, that the State is the holder of $3,000,000 of bonds which are alleged to be a lien upon the line of railroad, road-bed, iron equipments, &c., extending from Lake City to the Chattahoochee River, and from Tallahassee to St. Marks, constructed by various railroad companies, to wit, the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad Company, the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, and the Tallahassee Company; that these bonds, which are first mortgage bonds, are not due until 1891, and that a sale of the roads under a decree in favor of the defendants will work a great wrong and injury upon the rights of the State as holder of the bonds. The defense is that the bonds are not a lien upon the lines of railway named, but were received in exchange for State bonds; that no such mortgage as claimed by the State was ever made, nor could be, because the bonds held by the defendants were first mortgage bonds and entitle them to the decree obtained in the Circuit Court. The case is still under argument.

H. Bisbee, Jr., for State; M. H. Carpenter and H. R. Jackson, for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following is the list of the first fifty causes of the calendar of the Court of Appeals:

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 1—Criminal Actions.

Nos.	Nos.
1—People vs. Evers.	5—People vs. Ran.
2—People vs. Foster.	6—People vs. Adams.
3—People vs. Myers.	7—People vs. Godfrey.
4—People vs. Murphy.	8—People vs. McCoart.

Preferred Calendar—Class No. 2—Probate Cases, &c.

Nos.	Nos.
9—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen.	12—Doherty vs. Glacken.
10—Banker vs. Banker.	13—Chipman vs. Montgomery.
11—Brick vs. Brick.	

Preferred Calendar, Class No. 3.—Executors and Administrators.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Morse vs. Brockett.	36—Gibson vs. The Erie R. R. Co.
15—Same vs. Same.	37—Gilman vs. Gilman.
16—Brockett vs. Morse.	38—Graves vs. Stewart.
17—Seaver vs. The Mayor.	39—Brownson vs. Chapman.
18—Roderigas vs. The East River Savings Inst.	40—Smith vs. The Watertown Fire Ins. Co.
19—Clark vs. Sickler.	41—Burgher vs. Hughes.
20—Jones vs. Smith.	42—Clearwater vs. Brill.
21—Codding vs. Newman.	43—The People ex rel. Howlett vs. The Mayor.
22—Carter vs. Dolby.	44—The Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor.
23—Simpson vs. McKay.	45—The People ex rel. Bowen vs. Jones.
24—Fraser vs. Wyckoff.	46—The People vs. Wasson.
25—Thompson vs. Smith.	47—Coulter vs. The Board of Education.
26—Hawley vs. Sackett.	48—The Tenth Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor.
27—Arnold vs. Nicholls.	49—The People ex rel. The Tenth Nat. Bank vs. The Board of Apportionment.
28—Alker vs. Salomon.	50—Demarest vs. Wickham.
29—Abercrombie vs. Holden.	
30—Cox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad Co.	
31—Wood vs. Fisk.	
32—Geery vs. Geery.	
33—Cushman vs. The U. S. Life Insurance Co.	
34—Cardot vs. Barney.	
35—Morrison vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	

The first eight causes will constitute the calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 9, on which day the court meets, and which will be a motion day. These first eight causes cannot, under the rule, be stipulated over.

RECENT ROBBERIES.

John H. Palmer, residing at French's Hotel, reported at the Central Office yesterday that on Thursday evening while he was attempting to get on board car No. 15, of the Third Avenue Line, at the corner of Bowery and Grand street, he was assaulted by two thieves, who robbed him of his pocket-book, containing notes, checks, and valuable papers and $769 in currency. No clue to the thieves has been obtained by the Police.

The lager-beer saloon of H. H. Hayes, No. 2,258 Second avenue, was entered by burglars on Thursday night and robbed of property valued at $158.

The residence of Mrs. Mary Woodruff, No. 226 West Fifty-first street, was entered by a sneak thief through the basement door, which had been left open, and robbed of silverware valued at $55.

The boot and shoe store of S. Rothenberger, No. 974 Sixth avenue, was entered by thieves on Thursday night and robbed of $68 worth of shoes.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, on motion of Commissioner Disbecker, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That members of the force on duty at the polls are hereby informed that the letter and spirit of section 47 of the Election law must be observed, and all the facilities consistent with an orderly and intelligent discharge of their duties should be afforded by the Inspectors of Election to persons duly designated as watchers by candidates, so that, wherever practicable, they may witness the canvass within the railing, thus making the canvass what the law intends, a public canvass.

Resolved, That the Superintendent issue an order to the force directing the observance of the foregoing section.

Sergt. John Fitzgerald was transferred from the Thirtieth to the Eighteenth Precinct. Sergts. James McGiven, George B. Cass, William Cass, and John F. Maloney, and Roundsmen Michael Sheehan and James Dark were cited to appear before the Board of Examiners, in order that their qualifications for promotion may be inquired into.

THE CITY BUDGET.

The Board of Apportionment reassembled yesterday to consider the estimates for the year 1876. At the instance of Controller Green, Mr. Storrs read that portion of the budget on which the board had not unanimously agreed. It included the provision proposed for the Permit Bureau, for Sheriff's fees, rents of buildings, salaries of clerks to Commissioners of Accounts, and the amount allowed to the Department of Taxes. Mr. Green objected to all these, and after a brief conference they were laid over for reconsideration.

Mayor Wickham here announced that the item for building an armory for the Seventh Regiment might be considered out of the budget.

The Mayor then said that he was in favor of striking out the item of $1,436,325 by taxation for redeeming judgment-bonds which will fall due in July 1876. Controller Green remarked that the act on the subject made it lawful for the Board to make provision for redeeming the bonds when they matured. The matter was then laid over, after which the Board adjourned until this morning.

FORGING A MORTGAGE.

William Garland, alias William Mason, of No. 217 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Kealy, of the Central Office, on complaint of Samuel Stillings, of No. 32 Gray street, Boston, charged with forging a mortgage for $3,800 on property belonging to Stillings, in Boston, which mortgage he sold for its full value to a broker of that city. The prisoner's right name is Garland, by which he is known in Boston, and when he came to New-York he changed it to Mason. He was taken before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, and by him held to await a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.

ANOTHER DEATH SENTENCE.

THE PEDDLER'S MURDERERS.

CHARLES WESTON, THE RINGLEADER OF THE GANG, FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE—THE EXECUTION TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 17TH OF DECEMBER NEXT.

Considerably less interest was attached to the trial of Charles Weston, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, for the murder of the Westchester peddler, than to that of his two confederates on the day before, as it was generally understood that no new testimony was to be presented, and the result was expected to be the same.

Weston is an intelligent-looking dark mulatto, about thirty years of age, with little in his appearance to indicate a nature capable of so horrible a crime as that with which he was charged. He is well known as a former member of an itinerant band of musicians who have for some years strolled around the City playing for pennies and drinks. He was the banjo-player of the band. In court yesterday he watched the proceedings carefully, conversing from time to time with his counsel. As the jury were selected, one by one, he scanned their faces keenly, and seemed to be governed by his instinct in his selection, rejecting several without apparent reason and accepting others readily.

When the tenth place in the jury-box was to be filled, William Barritt was called. In response to Counsellor Kintzing's questions he said that he had read accounts of the case which had left an impression on his mind, and that it would require evidence to remove the impression. The defense asked that he be excused on the challenge for principal cause. This was refused, and the juror was challenged to the favor, and Counsellor Kintzing asked that the court appoint triers. The court declined to do this, and the defense took an exception. The juror was then directed to take his seat. The point thus raised is an interesting one, and an argument will probably be made on the question of the constitutionality of the law of 1871 empowering the court to act as trier to favor. Judge Grover, in his decision in the Stokes case, decided that the law was constitutional so far as it referred to a Judge acting as trier on the challenge for principal cause, but left the other point open.

A jury of very intelligent men was secured at 12:30, and Assistant District Attorney Lyon opened the case for the prosecution. After stating the crime for which Weston was on trial he reviewed the circumstances of the case, which have been already fully detailed in THE TIMES, and reiterated the statement that the three negroes accosted different persons, asking them what they had in their pockets. Counsellor Mott appealed to the court, submitting that it was out of order for counsel to make such a statement, which would not, judging from the previous day's trial, be substantiated by the testimony. Mr. Mott said that it was often difficult for a jury to avoid being influenced by a statement made by counsel, and instanced the Ocean Bank case, lately tried in the United States Circuit Court, in which the jury gravely asked the Judge if they should disabuse their minds of the impression made by the opening address of the counsel.

Judge Barrett requested Mr. Lyon not to go too far in his statements, and Mr. Lyon, in resuming his speech, disclaimed the intention of saying anything unfair. He concluded his address, characterizing the crime as a foul, revolting murder, actuated by the basest of motives.

Mr. Phelps then said that on account of the absence of Betsy Wolff, the witness who was to be called to show who Abraham Weissberg, the murdered man, was, it was proposed to read the testimony from the stenographer's notes of the previous day's trial. No objection was made and her testimony was read, showing that Abraham Weissberg lived in her house No. 185 Rivington street; that he was a peddler, and had left her house, according to his custom, on the Monday preceding Sept. 17, and had never returned.

David Ackerman testified that he knew the deceased, and had seen his body at the Morgue.

David Langrein testified to the finding of the body, which was further corroborated by the witnesses who testified the day previous. Other witnesses testified to the three negroes being seen together in Houston street and in the vicinity of the scene of the murder. Several of the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the cases of Thompson and Ellis, however, failed to identify Weston, and a doubt arose as to the possibility of proving the connection of the prisoner with the murder. Jonathan Chadwick swore that to the best of his recollection Weston was the negro whom he saw shaking hands with Weissberg in front of Livingston's grocery in Bronxdale, but on cross-examination refused to swear positively that Weston was the man. Dr. Rodenstein testified that he made the post mortem examination of Weissberg's body, and that the wounds described the day before were inflicted before death. The finding of the pocket-book and papers described on Thursday was again shown by several witnesses, and a protracted argument ensued on the admission of the articles themselves in testimony. They were at length admitted on the offer of the District Attorney to prove that Weston had admitted that the pocket-book was the one which was taken from the peddler. An exception to the ruling was noted.

Catharine Guyer, of No. 16 Grand street, a white woman, about twenty years of age, testified that she had been living with Weston as his wife; she had never been married to him; she had known him about a month before she went to live with him; Weston had left home on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and returned on Saturday, the 18th; she never saw Thompson until Weston brought him home at that time; Weston was arrested on the following Friday, and the witness on the day after; Ellis came to the house the day after the prisoner and Thompson came, and on Monday went away with Thompson; witness asked Weston where he had been, and he said he had been to Scarsdale to see his sister; Thompson told her that he would have brought her some apples if he had had anything to bring them in; before Weston went away witness had asked him for some money, but he refused her request, saying that he had none; when he returned with Thompson the landlord came after some money, and each of the men gave him ten shillings; Thompson took his from a pocket-book, and Weston took his out of his pocket, loose.

Police Captain McDonnell testified that he arrested Weston on Sept. 24; Weston, at the time of his arrest, had on blue overalls, with light trousers under them; the trousers were wet from the knees down; on the way to the station Weston had said that he had not been out of town nor up town.

Capt. Hedden testified that he showed to the prisoner, after his commitment by Justice Wheeler, the pocket-book produced in court; Weston admitted to him that it was the pocket-book which was taken from the peddler; he also said to the witness that he and Thompson and Ellis went into Weiret's saloon for the especial purpose of getting a $5 bill changed, as he was unable to divide it without getting it changed.

Willy Carghill, a boy thirteen years old, testified to seeing Weston, Thompson, and Ellis together at 8:30 A. M. on the same day.

The prosecution then rested their case, after which Mr. Mott, counsel for the prisoner, said he had no testimony to offer. He then addressed the jury at considerable length. He said, after explaining the indictment, that although the body of Weissberg was found in the woods, and that three colored men were seen in the neighborhood, there was no proof of the time when the deceased came to his death. Counsel requested the stenographer to read what Dr. Rodenstein had said on Thursday, that he was unable to say whether the wounds were made before or after death. This was done. Counsel then claimed that there was no evidence as to how the man died or what caused the death. There were two counts in the indictment, one of causing the death with premeditation, and the other of causing it while in the commission of a felony. There had been no proof of either. It had been proposed to show that the three men had gone on a marauding expedition, but no evidence was introduced going to show any such thing. The property might have been taken from the peddler's dead body, and if so it was not, under the statute, robbery. A point had been made of the confession made to Capt. Hedden. But the prisoner had not confessed to the commission of the fatal act, nor to being present when the killing was done. He closed by adjuring the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of every doubt.

Mr. Phelps then addressed the jury in a most eloquent speech. He said that while he had this term been called on to prosecute cases of unusual guilt, yet this case was the most foul, brutal, unprovoked murder ever committed in the County. It was not a murder actuated by any motives such as sometimes work for good, but was done simply through the hope of wresting a pittance from a poor, miserable peddler, who was so poor that the first time they saw him he was seated on the steps of a wayside grocery eating his breakfast of crackers. He reviewed the circumstances, and said that Weston was far the worst of the three, for he was the ringleader. He should be found guilty on both counts.

Judge Barrett then charged the jury at considerable length, reviewing the testimony, and pointing out with much accuracy the close connection of the different links in the chain of circumstantial evidence. His charge, while he gave the prisoner the full benefit of every point raised by the defense, was even more impressive and severe than the District Attorney's speech. He charged the jury especially to decide according to the evidence.

Counselor Kintzing then asked that he charge that the jury were not to take into consideration the conviction of Thompson and Ellis. That they had the power to bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree; that if they found that the prisoner killed the deceased without premeditation, and when not in the commission of a felony, it was not murder in the first degree, and that the fact that the prisoner had not testified should not be allowed to weigh against him. The Judge charged according to each of these requests.

Assistant District Attorney Lyon asked that the jury be charged that the failure of the prisoner to explain circumstances inculpating him should be taken into consideration. This was also charged.

The jury then retired, and in nine minutes returned with a verdict of guilty. They were polled, each man answered distinctly, and the verdict was entered.

District Attorney Phelps then moved that the judgment of the court be pronounced. The prisoner was asked what he had to say, if anything, why sentence should not be pronounced. Counselor Kintzing moved an arrest of judgment on the grounds of a defective panel and improper change of court. The motion was denied, and an exception was taken.

Judge Barrett then said: "Charles Wernd, alias Charles Weston, a little over twenty-four hours ago it became my duty to pronounce judgment on your two confederates. They were guilty, as you are guilty, of one of the most atrocious, revolting, diabolical crimes ever committed in this County, but you are clearly guilty among the guilty. You were the ringleader. You planned and plotted the crime. Your brain was active in the matter throughout. They deserve some credit at least for having fully and freely confessed, and I trust that the confession was but the first step toward repentance. But you, with the same guilty mind that planned your crime, have sought, by falsehood and prevarication and refusal to confess, to leave your confederates to suffer the extreme penalty of the law while you should go free. It is well you have failed. It is well that you must suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Let me urge you to a better state of heart and mind. Let me urge you to turn your mind from all hope. There is nothing left for you but to suffer death. I trust you will use the time that is left to you not in the nourishing of vain hopes, but in preparation for that death. The judgment of the court is that you, Charles Wernd, alias Charles Weston, be taken to the City Prison, whence you came, and there to be kept until Friday, the 17th of December, when you shall be hanged by the neck until you be dead."

The death warrant was then read by Clerk Sparks. Before the prisoner was taken away, Counselor Kintzing said that a bill of exceptions would be prepared with a view to a new trial, and asked that the term of the court be prolonged for that purpose. That being impossible, it was agreed that the bill of exceptions should be entered as being prepared yesterday.

Before discharging the jury and adjourning the court for the term, Judge Barrett said that he desired to express his thanks to the best panel of jurymen it had been his good fortune to have in a judicial career of ten years. In no instance had there been a disagreement, and in no case had a jury in his opinion failed to render precisely the verdict called for by the evidence.

The court was then adjourned without day, and Weston, who had sat all day chewing tobacco and betraying no signs of emotion except a quickened breathing during the address of the District Attorney and the charge of the Judge, was handcuffed and taken to the Tombs.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

ELECTION OF BISHOPS TO CHINA AND AFRICA—SKETCHES OF THE BISHOPS ELECT.

The House of Bishops adjourned sine die at 7 o'clock last night, having been in session throughout the day. The principal business transacted was the election of Dr. Schereschewsky, Bishop of China, and Rev. William H. Clarke, of Augusta, Ga., as Bishop of Africa. Samuel I. J. Schereschewsky, D. D., the Bishop elect to China, is a native of Poland, and was originally a Jew. He is about forty-five years old. He came to this country a little more than twenty years ago, to enjoy educational advantages with the intention of becoming a Baptist minister, he having been converted to that faith at home. While in Pittsburg he became acquainted with Dr. Lyman, the Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and the acquaintance ultimately led to his connection with the Episcopal Church. He was graduated at the General Seminary on Twentieth street, in 1860, and filled with zeal for foreign missionary work, went to China soon after. In China he has remained up to the present time, and, in addition to the regular work of the mission, has translated the Bible into the Mandarin tongue. The Episcopal mission in China has been established about forty years, and there have been two Bishops appointed to the field from the United States. Bishop Boone, who died in 1855, was the first, and Bishop Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy, and has since continued in charge of the whole mission. Last year it was decided to divide the field, and Bishop Williams was assigned to the Empire of Japan with headquarters at Jeddo. He is still living, the report in THE TIMES of yesterday of his decease being an error. The new Bishop is to have head-quarters at Shanghai and his field is to be called the Chinese mission. It is stated that Dr. Schereschewsky's translation will enable the Episcopal mission to put the Bible into the hands of 160,000,000 persons. Dr. Schereschewsky is in this City at present. He will be consecrated as soon as possible, and will immediately thereafter sail for China to begin his work.

Mr. Clarke, Bishop elect of Africa, is a native of New England, is the son of a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and is about fifty years of age. He was graduated at Yale College, and at the General Theological Seminary in New-York City. An early portion of his ministry was spent in educational work in Maryland and elsewhere, but most of his ministry of upward of twenty five years has been in the South. He is now the Rector of St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Ga. It was at first proposed to send a colored Bishop to Africa, but the idea was given up, on the ground that a white man could better influence the local Governments which are now in a state of war.

The House of Bishops gave some attention to the question of sending a Bishop to Mexico. The reformation has been progressing for about twelve years, under the direction of Dr. Riley, and has assumed an important movement in the Cities of Mexico and Santa Cruz and elsewhere. The Episcopal Church of Mexico asks of the United States House of Bishops to give them an independent organization, and to consecrate to the Mexican Church a native Bishop. The House of Bishops declines to do this at present.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The new Erie and Chicago through line, via the Atlantic and Great Western, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and Baltimore and Ohio extension, will go into operation on Monday. The trains from this City will leave Jersey City at 9:15 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. each day, and will reach Chicago at 9 P. M. and 8:30 A. M. respectively. The trains from Chicago will leave at 9 A. M and 5:15 P. M. The morning trains will be equipped with Pullman drawing-room, sleeping, and palace day coaches running through to Chicago. The evening trains will have, in addition, hotel coaches, and also day coaches, running through to Chicago. Arrangements have been made whereby first-class passengers can be served with meals at any hour in their compartments, by sending in their order to the hotel coaches. Movable tables will be provided.

Mr. D. W. Hitchcock, the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, has been appointed General Agent of the new Erie and Chicago Line and has entered upon his duties. Arrangements have been made with the different connecting companies that if a train should be so delayed as to be unable to make connections, a locomotive will be provided to meet it on arrival and take it right on. This will obviate the necessity of waiting for the next connecting train. The Michigan Central Company has conceded to Mr. Pullman the right to continue to run his palace cars over that road to Grand Rapids. He also will continue to run them to Montreal via the Grand Trunk. The Pullman cars are to be discontinued over the Great Western Road and the Wagner cars substituted. Arrangements have been made to run a special fast freight line to Chicago over the new Erie and Chicago route. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has agreed to discontinue competition with Erie for New-York trade, and now if a person purchases a ticket or applies to send freight to New-York in the Chicago, Baltimore, and Ohio offices he will be booked via the new route unless he asks especially to go by way of Baltimore. This is what merchants here have so long been clamoring for. All the other particulars in regard to the new route have been published in THE TIMES.

RUNNING AND WALKING MATCHES.

By special permission of the park authorities, the Fall races of the Fort Green Pedestrian Club will take place this afternoon in Prospect Park, on the path surrounding the pasture. The programme consists of runs of quarter and half miles, walks of one and three miles, a dash of 100 yards, and an attempt to walk ten miles in 100 minutes. This latter feat will commence at 3 o'clock and be continued simultaneously with the other races, which begin at 3:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—ELEGANT Steinway & Sons grand piano-forte, overstrung bass, agraffe treble, carved case and legs, cost $1,600, for one-third. No. 28 East 3d st., near Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 11 MERCER ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NUMBERS of the bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, drawn pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage, dated Oct. 31, 1874, viz.: Nos.

479	825	240	144	492	326
826	417	329	85	560	639
566	325	742	72	274	390
149	401	871	874	858	720
35	206	766	837	493	552
181	671	345	726	824	580
878	136	382	333	239	899
788	904	899	373	912	556
391	690	765	273	466	839
656	358	128	836	459	374
226	312	337	463	262	100
676	78	845	458	246	727
433	9	590	729	645	442
26	764	12	589	965	911
270	498	115	127	511	681
922	727	256	497	546	915
457	343	300	494	230	741
405	143	107	243	940	781
263	572	550	79	206	89
400	759	432	873	860	576
109	227	202	527	369	371
828	485	163	469	444	644
236	843	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	159
526	227	938	835	170	121
414	174	70	449	38	407
237	892	930	544	482	252
385	335	380	646	94	712
582	970	473	902	332	238
598	805	840	172	705	567
677	542	71	716	328	573
1,264	1,217	891	214	470	199
1,043	977	98	201	373	767
1,182	994	393	595	565	117
1,094	1,233	605	378	1,046	1,216
1,048	1,047	1,232	1,188	1,192	1,210
1,161	1,022	1,024	996	1,065	1,269
1,189	1,192	1,055	1,196	1,194	1,009
1,113	988	989	1,020	1,007	1,174
997	1,227	1,181	1,207	1,097	1,199
1,021	1,160	1,215	[illegible]	1,228	987
1,225	1,146	984	1,137	1,070	1,119
1,051	1,003	1,169	1,099	1,033	1,251
1,168	1,260				

ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,
HERMANN C. POPPENHUSEN, Executive Committee.
ELIZUR B. HINSDALE,

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

$100,000.

TOWN OF LAKE, ILL.

(Adjoining the City of Chicago on the south.)
SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN BONDS.

Issued for water works, dated April 1, 1874, due Jan. 1, 1894. Interest seven per cent., payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York. The bonds can be registered at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, if holders so desire. Denominations $1,000 each. Sinking fund provided for payment of principal.

PRICE NINETY-FIVE CENTS AND INTEREST.

Assessed valuation of property, real and personal.......$13,963,000
Real valuation.......50,000,000
Total debt (inclusive of this issue).......340,000
Percentage of debt on assessed valuation of property, about.......2½

(The Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have an indebtedness of sixteen per cent. on the assessed value of property.)

The Constitution of Illinois limits the indebtedness of counties, cities, and towns to five per cent. on the assessed value of property.

The town each year becomes a purchaser of these bonds for sinking fund. This will give them standing, and provide a market at par.

It is estimated that the receipts from water tax alone will protect the entire debt.

Investors will do well to change their high-priced stocks and bonds into these desirable and more profitable securities. For further particulars inquire of

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
Dealers in Municipal Bonds, No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, next. The polls will open at 2 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of the company are closed until Nov. 11, next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1875.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Committee of Missouri Pacific Stockholders, in their report made on the 20th inst., the Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company instruct me to offer to the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad $1,854,000 Third Mortgage Bonds of said Pacific Railroad at 75 per cent., stockholders to have the preference to purchase said bonds, at that rate, until and including Nov. 10, 1875. The proceeds of said sales to be used only in liquidating the floating debt of said Pacific Railroad. An early response from the stockholders is requested.

ANDREW PEIRCE, President.

NEW-YORK CITY
SIXES,
DUE 1878, 1879, AND 1880.
FOR SALE.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL,
RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A promissory note drawn by the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark, N. J., to their own order and indorsed by same, payable at the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., dated Oct. 2, 1875, at four months, for $4,777 88, has been lost. All persons are notified not to negotiate said note, as its payment has been stopped.

A. WHITTINGHAM,
Treasurer.
The Stephens & Condit Transportation Company.

INSURANCE, GAS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, also Municipal Securities bought and sold as a specialty 23 years by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
For sale, choice 8 and 10 per cent. City and County bonds and other first-class stocks and bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent., on favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November, inclusive, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancelation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

CAYUGA RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 76 Wall st., on the 4th day of November, 1875, at 12 M.
JAMES STILLMAN, Secretary.

DEPOSITORS IN FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS Bank can collect first dividend.
SAM L. HARRIS,
Banker and Dealer in Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Foreign Exchange, Bonds, &c.,
No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond st.,
New-York.

CITY OF MOBILE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, new issue, coupons maturing Nov. 1, 1875, which are made payable at our office, will be paid at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

LOAN WANTED.—$55,000 ON REAL ESTATE salable to-day for $175,000; a reliable, first-class investment, and principals are invited to examine it. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of the SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD of Long Island, becoming due Nov. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City. The Coupons of the MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY of Long Island, becoming due Nov. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 11 MERCER ST., New-York City.
THE SOUTHERN R. R. CO. OF LONG ISLAND.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from now until that date. M. F. READING, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1875.

The coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company First and Second Mortgage Bonds, falling due Nov. 1, will be paid at maturity at this office. CHASE & ATKINS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from that date to Nov. 1. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared the usual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 26, 1875.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1875, ON THE War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of November next at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE WILMINGTON Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of
STERETT & COLBRON, No. 17 New st., New-York.

PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ILL.—The coupons due Nov. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF New-York will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on and after Nov. 1, 1875, the November coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
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JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

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8th av., corner 14th st.
Six per cent interest paid from the 1st of each month.
Assets, $3,469,278 93; surplus, $329,088 72.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as Executors of the last will and testament of BELINDA BERGEN, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and MARY, his wife; Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife; Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife; John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Eli P. Shotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown, as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York; Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as a Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street, in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park and the City of Brooklyn; Mary Elmira Holohan, Anthony Francis Holohan, Henry McDermott, Frank McDermott, Ann Maroney, John Maroney, Francis V. S. Oliver, as Executor of the last will and testament of James T. Holohan, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 14, 1875.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o9-1aw6w8* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CONRAD FINK and AUGUST NASSE, plaintiffs, against CHRISTIAN MENKE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven 50-100 dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, on $1,983 50, part thereof, and from the first day of September, 1875, on $204, balance thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1875.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 33 Wall street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1875.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL,
o23-1aw6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—MIGUEL GARCIA, RAMON Garcia, and Andrew Leaman, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS DE LIZARDI, Joseph Javier Lizardi, John Doe, and Richard Roe, fictitiously designated, as their real names are unknown, partners under the firm name of F. De Lizardi & Co., defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty cents, ($2,215 40,) with interest from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the costs of this action.—Dated September 14, 1875. WEEKS & FORSTER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the fifteenth day of October, 1875.
WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o16-1aw6wS.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES DOOLEY, plaintiff, against SUSAN CANTON and THOMAS M. CANTON, defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 Chambers street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest on same from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, September 8, 1875. DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was, on the 8th day of October, 1875, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City of New-York.
DENIS QUINN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o9-1aw6wS No. 51 Chambers street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZA C. NICOLL, plaintiff, against JACOB A. PEARSALL, Cornelia A. B. Hudson, wife of Isaac N. Hudson, and said Isaac N. Hudson; I. F. Linthicum, Orson D. Munn, and Alfred E. Beach, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1875. WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of February, 1875.
WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o23-1aw6wS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and THEODORE S. FOWLER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made herein on the 15th day of September, 1875, Coudert Brothers, solicitors for Charles Dix, Ferdinand Himely, and George Crawford, composing the firm of Dix and Company, upon whose petition said order was granted, will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1875, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the following bonds, to wit.: Fifty-two county bonds of Lee County, State of Alabama, numbered from 49 to 100 inclusively, each for one thousand dollars, and forty-eight county bonds of Chambers County, State of Alabama, numbered from 102 to 149 inclusively, also each for one thousand dollars.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 20, 1875. COUDERT BROTHERS,
Solicitors for Dix & Co.,
o23-1aw3w8 No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in aid of the Centennial Exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—POSTILION OF LONGJUMEAU, (German opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE APOSTATE—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinee at 1:30—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinee.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—FROU-FROU, (French Drama)—Mme. Juliette Clarence.

STEINWAY HALL.—THE MESSIAH, (Oratorio)—Mlle. Theresa Titiens, Mr. Alfred Wilkie, G. W. Morgan, Mr. F. Remmertz.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinee.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Spectacular Comedy)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor. Matinée.

THEATER COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Tammany leaders feel that public opinion is against them; they know that if the "silent vote" is only brought out this year, they will be smitten hip and thigh. Their only hope rests in their *organization.* It is their machinery for forcing their supporters to the polls on which they are now depending. Public opinion on election day, without organization, is like water spilt upon the ground. To this all-important point of organization we once more direct the attention of our more active Republican friends. Are they taking proper pains to bring the indolent class of voters to the polls? Many a man would vote against Boss KELLY next Tuesday if it were not "so much trouble." The arrangements for distributing ballots should be made much better than they were last year—our booths should be thoroughly well looked after from morning till night. Will not some of our young Republican friends volunteer for this work? We are strong enough to beat Tammany this year as badly as we did in 1871—but strength without cohesion is no better than a rope of sand. Not from any feeling of distrust, but as a mere matter of caution, we once more press this subject upon the attention of the Republican managers.

The refusal of Gov. SEYMOUR to show his face at the Kelly meeting on Thursday night is most conclusive evidence of the utter collapse of Tammany Hall. Gov. SEYMOUR is too cautious a man to risk his future career, or compromise his reputation, by appearing on the same platform with Boss KELLY. Even Senator KERNAN, who did present himself, dared not say a word about City affairs or politics—although no other subject is at present occupying the public attention in this part of the world. Fancy the chief Democratic speaker at the great Democratic meeting of the year avoiding all reference to the sole issues which are now before the people of the Metropolis! It is one of the queerest things recorded in political history. TILDEN brings down his great guns to New-York, and they can't be got to go off. KERNAN is afraid to talk on any local subject; SEYMOUR will not even peep out of Tammany Hall windows, although the *World* positively announced, so late as Thursday morning, that he would make a speech. Tammany is dying, and the Democrats with a character to lose are all fleeing from its bedside. After all, TWEED and SWEENY did not kill it—that achievement was reserved for JOHN KELLY. Let us hope that with his extinction we shall have seen the last of the Bosses.

What do people think of the process by which Tammany is raising money for this election? The other day we published a letter showing that a demand had been made for the sum of $250 on a man who is receiving a salary of $1,000 per annum under the Police Department. This is one-fourth of the poor man's entire salary. To-day we publish a letter from two principals of public schools, in which they prove that KELLY's "minions" (as the *Nation* very properly calls them) made a demand upon them for one per cent. of their salaries. These "minions" alleged that the schools belonged to Tammany. Not yet. They will if the people allow JOHN KELLY to fasten the one-man rule upon the City next week. But at present the schools are public property, and JOHN KELLY must keep his hands off them. We hope the public will take good care that matters remain in this state—but to do that they must take the trouble to go to the polls next Tuesday, and vote down all KELLY's candidates. That will settle the school question for years to come.

We shall waste no more words at present on JAMES T. KING, who is trying to induce the people of the Nineteenth District to send him to the State Legislature. We merely advise the voters to have nothing to do with him if they have any regard for their own interests. He is now issuing a statement to the effect that when we first published our charges against him, he convinced us of their injustice, and that we offered to withdraw them. We have to denounce this statement as an impudent invention from beginning to end. KING has never satisfied us of his innocence, and our opinion of the check which was drawn to his order by TOM FIELDS remains precisely what it was when we first saw it in 1873. We saw then the check itself, and we have had but one opinion about it ever since.

Admirers of the principles of civil service reform ought to be glad of the opportunity of voting for Mr. S. D. VAN SCHAICK as Surrogate. He has grown up in the office; has done hard work in it, and is better familiar with his duties than anybody else in the City. For years past he has given advice gratuitously to poor women and orphans who had no means of paying lawyers, and who were in doubt how to obtain their property. Tammany wants to get the office of Surrogate into its own hands, for it might be made very useful to "the cause," especially at election time. But people with property at stake should take pains to defeat this scheme. Mr. VAN SCHAICK is not to be reached by either threats or bribes. On no account should the honest voters of the City neglect to cast their ballots for him.

The unreformed condition of Tammany Hall is very evident in its nominations for Civil Justices. Among the worst of these are CHARLES M. CLANCY, ex-Secretary of TWEED, in the Second District, the notorious "TIM" CAMPBELL in the Fifth District, and WILLIAM J. KANE, the present incumbent, in the Eighth District. The Republicans have made no nomination in the Second District; in the Fifth they have nominated Mr. LOUIS S. GOEBEL, a lawyer of good ability and excellent character, and in the Eighth they have nominated a highly satisfactory candidate in Mr. FREDERICK G. GEDNEY. A lawyer who is fortunate enough to obtain the warm indorsement of members of his profession so eminent as Prof. DWIGHT, ex-Judge EMOTT, and Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, ought to have little difficulty in uniting the entire respectable vote of the district in his favor.

The prevailing political excitement will probably not interfere with the success of the extra meeting at Jerome Park, which opens to-day. The programme includes four races, in all of which there is a promise of excellent sport. The steeplechase, including as it does such renowned "hurdlers" as *Diavalo* and *Trouble* ought to be worth traveling to Jerome Park to see. The mile dash brings out eight entries, the one and a half mile race seven, and the selling race five entries. The horses are evenly enough matched to render the prospect of exciting contests exceptionally good.

TAMMANY ARITHMETIC.

Nothing could more clearly indicate the desperate straits to which the Tammany party have been reduced than their wild attempts to prove from last year's returns that they must win the election. What is Mr. KELLY's theory on the subject we do not know, but it is unfortunate that he did not interfere in time to prevent his organ, the *World*, and his defender, Mr. THAYER, from ventilating two entirely discordant theories on this important question. There is only this point of agreement between the two Democratic authorities, and that is that their figures prove precisely the reverse of what was intended. We shall show on the basis of Mr. THAYER's very loose calculation and the *World's* admissions about the strength of the Republican vote, that it is simply impossible that the Kelly ticket should be elected on Tuesday next.

First, as to Mr. THAYER's figures. That gentleman appears to have been asleep since 1870, and has not yet been informed of the fact that the Republican vote of the City has ever touched a higher figure than the 34,000 votes which Gen. WOODFORD polled in that year. Inquiry at the *World* office would have revealed the fact that Gen. DIX received so lately as last Fall 45,000 votes, which the *World* insists were all Republican. By way of getting deeper into the mire, Mr. THAYER quotes the figures of the registry—in round numbers 145,000—and says that, after deducting twelve per cent. on the score of people who have registered but will not vote, we shall have a total count next Tuesday of 125,000 votes. Now, as any school-boy could have told Mr. THAYER, a deduction of twelve per cent. from 145,000 leaves 127,600 votes—a somewhat essential correction in a calculation of this kind. But Mr. THAYER's twelve per cent. deduction from the registry is a purely hypothetical quantity, and grossly in excess of the deduction which actual experience entitles us to make. Last year's registry was 146,218, and the total vote polled for Mayor was 131,250; this year's registry is 144,934, and as last year's proportion of decrease will certainly not be exceeded this year, the total vote polled on Tuesday for the county ticket will not fall short of 130,090. Correcting Mr. THAYER on the authority of the *World*, and deducting from the Republican vote a fair proportion of the falling off in registration, we are entitled to expect 44,500 Republican votes for HACKETT and PHELPS next Tuesday.

Mr. THAYER is good enough to give "the Anti-Tammanyites" credit for 16,000 votes. Here, again, he talks with a glaring disregard of facts. Taking the difference between the vote cast for WALES and the vote cast for DIX last year, and remembering that the aggregate vote on the State ticket was pretty nearly identical with the aggregate of the Mayoralty vote, we should conclude that 8,000 Republicans voted for OTTENDORFER last year. That would leave the Anti-Tammany strength of 1874 at a little over the figure stated by Mr. THAYER. But does the special advocate for KELLY expect any man in his senses to believe that the secessions which have taken place from the regular organization since last year count for nothing? Has Mr. THAYER ever ventured to estimate the number of votes which the defection of men like MORRISSEY, County Clerk WALSH, LEDWITH, and a score or two other members of the General Committee, will cost Tammany Hall? He and his friends would probably be very glad to be able to convince themselves that the loss of votes would not exceed 5,000. But even five thousand votes would be just enough to beat them. Had there been no disaffection, no Committee on Discipline, no wholesale resignations, Tammany Hall might have claimed on the basis of last year's figures and this year's registration a total vote of 69,300. After making the ridiculously low deduction of 5,000 votes as the result of the secessions from Tammany Hall during the year, we find KELLY reduced to 64,300 votes, and that too on the basis of figures which the leaders of the organization would be very glad to accept as the worst which could be expected. But as these involve the concession of a Republican vote of 44,500, an Anti-Tammany and Independent German vote of 16,000 and a Morrissey vote of 5,000, it will be seen that the opponents of the Kelly ticket must, even on this absurdly low estimate of their strength, command 65,500 votes. That would give us a majority of 1,200; small indeed, but enough for the purpose. But suppose, as is patent to every one, that the increase since last year of the number of Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall cannot be measured by anything like 5,000 votes, and suppose we assume, as we may safely do, that Recorder HACKETT will poll 20,000 of the votes which were cast for WICKHAM last year. In that case Mr. HACKETT would be elected by a majority of 31,000. Suppose that Mr. PHELPS receives only 15,000 of the votes of these Tammany bolters. His election would still be secure by a majority of 21,000. Take a still lower estimate, and assume that JOHN MORRISSEY and those who are working with him will bring to the support of the Anti-Kelly ticket only 10,000 votes. In that case the ticket would be elected by a majority of 11,000 votes.

Thus far Mr. THAYER; the *World's* figures can be briefly disposed of. The Kelly organ concedes that we shall draw out the 45,000 Republican votes polled for DIX last year. We have allowed for the falling-off in the registry—not apparent, by the way, in decidedly Republican districts—and only claim 44,500 Republican votes. In addition to these, the *World* wants 21,000 Democratic bolters from the Kelly ticket. It has assumed the existence of 16,000 of these last year, and we have yet to hear that the most sanguine of KELLY's supporters expect to bring back next Tuesday any of the Democrats who last year voted for OTTENDORFER. Has the *World* seen no evidence of the existence of another 5,000 "bolters from the regular Democracy"? If it has not, it will experience a dreadful shock on Tuesday night when it finds that the bolters number all the way from 10,000 to 20,000, and that "the true strength of the Democratic (say Kelly) vote in this City" has touched even a lower point than the Tweed vote did in the Fall of 1871.

SHAM REFORMERS.

It remains to be seen in the campaign in this State how far the people are capable of judging as between well-grounded and ill-founded claims upon their confidence. This, after all, is the essential issue. The Democratic Party, under the lead of Gov. TILDEN, asserts that it is *the* reform party, and that it is only through its agency that good administration can be secured. The Republican Party denies this pretension, and while by no means assuming that all its own officials have always been faithful, asks for a candid judgment, based on facts, as to the relative capacity of the two parties to give an honest government to the State. On this issue we believe that our citizens have abundant means of reaching a correct conclusion, and that this conclusion should be in favor of the Republican Party.

The pretension to a character for virtue in politics is a novel one with the Democracy. It is occasioned by the fact that that party was overthrown in 1871 by the discovery of enormous frauds in the conduct of its agents and representatives. In this City and in the State there had, previous to that year, grown up a very formidable conspiracy to secure power and plunder for the leaders of the Democracy. This conspiracy not only embraced the Government of this City and that of the State, but it extended to the Federal Government. One of its objects was to apply at Washington the same system which had been developed here—to make the national governmental machinery as completely subservient to the base purposes of the Ring as it had made the Municipal and State machinery. A candidate for the Presidency had been fixed upon, and his main coadjutors, all instruments of the Ring, had been selected, the well-known purpose of whom was to extend the methods and principles of Tammany Hall over the entire country. In pursuing this plan, frauds of the most shameful character were conceived and carried out. Once, at least, and probably twice, the will of the people was defeated, and a Governor was placed in power who had never been elected by the people. The entire administration of the State was perverted to carry out this scheme. The City of New-York was robbed, in various ways, of millions of dollars, and the patronage of its local Government was placed in the hands of the conspirators, to advance the ambition and satisfy the greed of the Ring. The administration of the State fared no better. An effective alliance—offensive and defensive—was formed between the Tammany Hall Ring and the Canal Ring, by which immunity for their respective crimes, and mutual support in their respective fields of pillage, were secured. The history of the State presents no picture more humiliating than that which may be seen in a truthful account of the doings of Tammany Hall and its friends and allies from 1868 to 1871, inclusive. Every agency which the ingenuity of unscrupulous politicians could employ was brought into play to corrupt or pervert politics. Poor men were hired, rich men were bribed, ambitious men were seduced into sustaining a system of fraud that penetrated every channel of political activity. And so powerful was the resulting combination that when an honest attempt was made to expose its iniquities, the general sense of the community was that it was absolutely hopeless.

It is not singular that it appeared to be so. The making, the interpretation, and the execution of the laws were all in the hands of the Ring. Three things were essential to its overthrow: The facts must be ascertained and published; the voters must be enabled to have their will regarding these facts carried out, and the law must be able to punish offenders. But TWEED held the facts, as he supposed, under lock and key; Tammany Hall determined who should be installed in office, no matter whom the people elected; and the courts, with all their agents, were in the hands of the combined Rings. Nor was this all. Whoever dared to defy the conspirators exposed themselves to a hostility vindictive and oppressive. Property, reputation, even personal liberty were put at stake by any one who ventured, in those days, to enter on a contest with Tammany Hall.

Nevertheless, the Ring was overthrown, and the strong and persistent public demand for honest government which made that possible is now appealed to by the Democratic Party. It is only because the party assumes to satisfy the sentiment then aroused that it dares to ask an extension and an increase of its power in the State Government. Is there any sound reason for complying with this demand? Is the party which sustained and rendered possible the frauds of Tammany and the Canal Ring to be trusted now? The man who at present controls the party never broke with the Rings until it became profitable for him to do so. He consented to be the figure-head for conventions avowedly managed by the Rings; he was the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee when that committee was promoting the most extensive frauds ever practiced upon the ballot-box; he was in a position to know far better than those could know who exposed the frauds what was their real nature and extent, but he never opened his lips about them until they had been proved by his political opponents; and he was among the last to enter heartily and practically into the fight with the Tweed régime, which he did only when that régime was already doomed. It is not reasonable, and it is not safe, to judge of a man's character by his public acts for six months or a year; it is more prudent and more sensible to survey a considerable part of his career. Judged in this way, who will say that Gov. TILDEN is a reformer whom it would be safe to trust? And as for the men who are working with him, we have only to look around us in this City to see who and what they are.

MORE MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

After all, science does not do away with sentiment. The astronomer whose theory as to the retrograde movement of the largest star in "Andromeda" is scoffed at by his fellow-astronomers, feels as keenly hurt as an ancient Greek star-gazer would have felt had he been told that "Andromeda" was a mere fortuitous concourse of stars, having no possible connection with the romance in which an earthly Andromeda played the leading part. The most confirmed of mathematicians would experience all the pangs of misplaced confidence were he one day to learn of the existence of an error in the table of logarithms which he had trusted implicitly through a lifetime of happy calculations. A man may separate himself from his kind, and associate exclusively with mathematical problems and mechanical inventions; but on the day when he learns that his dynamometer has proved false to him, or that his spectroscope has betrayed him, he will know all the bitterness of misplaced affection and betrayed trust.

That there has latterly been an alarming increase of cases of infidelity and treachery on the part of such instrumental bookkeepers as the barometer, the gasometer, and their congeners, cannot be concealed. There was the case of BURTON and SPEKE, who carried a thermometer with them to Lake Tanganyika and lavished upon it the tenderest care. Yet that ungrateful and heartless thermometer, on its return to England, deliberately lied about the level of the lake, and thus betrayed the men who had trusted it into a serious error. That the barometers employed at the signal service stations are frequently mendacious as well as mischievous is generally known. It has happened more than once that a barometer which has been clothed with the finest rosewood, and filled with the most costly quicksilver, has deliberately promised areas of depression in the region of the lakes, when, as the event has shown, the lake region has been hilarious rather than depressed. The malignity of the gasometer is notorious. That abandoned instrument long ago parted with its last shreds of character, and though its existence is tolerated as an evil which seems inevitable in civilized communities, it can only impose upon unsophisticated persons who are ignorant of its shameless and vicious habits.

We have become in a measure accustomed to contemplate the possibility that these and other familiar instruments may deceive us, but every upright man will be shocked to hear of the shameful wickedness of that new and delicate instrument, the lactometer. It came among us very recently, and its apparent simplicity, together with its high recommendations from responsible persons, gained for it our immediate liking and respect. We felt that with the lactometer at our side we should be strong to defy the wiles of the milkman. With folded valves, and hopefully sparkling quicksilver, it begged us to accept its guidance, and trust it with the selection of our daily milk. We threw caution to the winds, and took the lactometer to our bosoms. Alas! we now know that it is as fickle and frail as are the elder instruments. Last Thursday a milkman was tried in this City for selling adulterated milk, and the lactometer appeared to testify against him. No instrument's private character is sacred from the attacks of a ruthless lawyer, and the counsel for the defense introduced testimony which proved that the lactometer has repeatedly been guilty of the most shameless frauds. The lactometer went upon the stand with a reputation as unsullied as that of the multiplication-table itself. It retired with its character utterly torn to pieces, and convicted of having attempted to palm off skimmed milk of the bluest variety as cream of unimpeachable thickness and richness. Well may some poet of the Walt Whitman variety exclaim, "O Frailty! thy name is that of the whole class of self-registering instruments for the measurement of liquids and forces!"

There is some consolation in the fact that we now know the worst, and can no longer be deceived by the lactometer's plausible and insinuating ways. We must discard it at once, and thus save ourselves from the consequences of an intrigue between the lactometer and the milkmen to introduce watered skimmed-milk into confiding households. Of course, we shall be swindled by the milkmen, and made to accept thin and adulterated milk as the normal result of that mysterious beast, the Pure Morrisania, or Pure Orange County cow. We shall, however, be saved from undergoing the pangs of misplaced confidence. It is far better to be openly cheated by an avowed enemy of mankind, than to be betrayed by an instrument which we have trusted and loved. Let us drink our skimmed milk with fortitude and silence, and never again name the frail and false lactometer.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC VICTORY.

The Brooklyn photographer who sued for the value of seventeen negatives, all purporting to represent one and the same sitter, and all rejected by the latter as being unsatisfactory, has won his case. Judgment in his favor was pronounced on Saturday last—a day which photographers will hereafter celebrate as their private emancipation day. Henceforth photography becomes a safe and sure business. Not an ounce of collodion nor a teaspoonful of nitrate of silver will hereafter be wasted when used in taking the likeness of a captious customer. The element of uncertainty has been eliminated from the business, and the photographer is now cheered by the certainty that whether his pictures are good or bad, his patrons must at least pay him for the time and materials he has used in combating with the difficulties of their countenances.

Of course, this decision is not a matter of so much consequence to skillful photographers as it is to the beginner who has not yet fleshed his maiden camera on the faces of the public. Hitherto he has been handicapped by the knowledge that unless he made good likenesses he would gain no fees. Were a like restriction to be put upon the young physician, by forbidding him to collect even the cost of his medicines unless he cured his patients, there would be fewer candidates for the medical degree. As it is, the young physician has every reason to make the most of his first patient. The more visits he pays him, and the more varieties of medicines he makes him consume, the larger is his bill for medical services. Besides, a prolonged case fills up the young doctor's spare time, and if he finally cures the patient, the very length of the process is regarded by the public as an evidence of the skill with which science has been made to conquer an obstinate determination to die. The young photographer has now equally good reasons for prolonging his efforts to photograph his earlier customers. If he can inveigle these persons into facing his camera, he has only to photograph each one of them twice a day for two weeks to give his gallery a busy and thriving air. No sensible man would, in such circumstances, permit a patron to secure a satisfactory likeness with less than twelve trials. Even a single sitter with an elusive nose which offered real difficulties to the camera, would, if wisely managed, give the photographer constant employment and a moderate income for at least a month; and when he finally produced a picture which he could venture to call a likeness, he could always silence the complaints of the wearied sitter, and take credit to himself, by hinting that there are some faces at which the camera instinctively revolts, and which only the utmost skill and perseverance can induce the insulted sun to paint.

The public is now informed precisely what it has to expect from photographers. The man who happens to enter the gallery of a young photographer with plenty of leisure, must expect either to pursue through perpetual sittings the phantom of a likeness he can never overtake, or he must accept the result of the photographer's first experiments, and leave the gallery before he is financially ruined. In either case, he must pay for his picture or pictures, whatever liberties the camera may have taken with him. When this is fully understood, there will be an immediate decrease in the number of people who are willing to risk their fortunes and faces in photograph galleries. Indeed, it is possible that the decision over which photographers are now rejoicing may lessen their business, so that it will prove an injury rather than a benefit to them. Time will show what the result will really be. Meanwhile, photographers will hunt in their work-rooms for rejected negatives, and summon the rejectors to appear and undergo further experiments or else to pay for glass, time, and chemicals consumed in their service.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. Oliver Warner, now Secretary of State of Massachusetts, is a candidate for the next Legislature.

The Democratic Convention in New-Brunswick, N. J., last night nominated James H. Van Cleef for the Assembly.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, has accepted an invitation to address the Republicans of Boston and vicinity at Faneuil Hall on Monday night, Nov. 1.

A Chicago man tried to understand the politics of his city, but when he read in the Chicago *Tribune* that "the Devil-Fish candidates are all Know-nothings" he gave up in despair.

The Republicans of Greene County have made their nominations as follows: For Assembly, Silas Miller; School Commissioners, Frederick F. Judd and Hiram M. Bouton; Justice of Sessions, Simpson E. Bell.

The list of nominations for the Legislature of this State, given in other columns of this morning's TIMES, is complete, with the exception of the Republican candidate for the First Assembly District of Erie County and the two candidates for the Second District of Monroe. In the former the Republicans have nominated Henry Dickerson. The two nominating conventions in the latter are to be held in Rochester this evening.

The Iowa Legislature will be composed as follows, as appears from the full returns: Senate, forty-one Republicans and nine Democrats; House of Representatives, seventy Republicans and thirty Democrats. Six anti-Monopoly Senators, who hold over and last year acted with the Republicans, are counted with the Republicans in this statement. Of the fifty anti-Monopolists in the last House scarce half a dozen are returned.

Singularly enough, the case of the Pomeroy boy is being mixed up with politics in Massachusetts, owing to Gov. Gaston's inaction in respect to his execution. Committees have interrogated the candidates for Governor on the matter, and from Mr. Rice received a suitable answer. He said that he could not pledge himself upon that or any question which might restrict him in the conscientious discharge of duties, but upon general principles he saw no reason why Pomeroy in any respect differed from other criminals, or should receive exceptional treatment. He considered the veto power a means of protection for the people from any accident which might arise judicially, rather than as a weapon in the hands of the Executive for the protection of individual scruples.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The performance of "La Juive" at the Academy of Music last evening was much superior to that of Monday. Fraulein Pappenheim replaced Fraulein Wagner, and thus an exceedingly dramatic *Rachel* was secured, and the general execution was marked by excellences not discernible when Halévy's opera was first sung this season. "La Juive," however, can hardly be heard with pleasure outside of France. It is strictly French in the construction of its story and in its musical form—as far French, that is to say, as a nationality can be infused into music and the drama—and its manifold requirements are such as can only be met in a theatre rich in artists, orchestra, chorus, scenery, and costumes. But it were fruitless to dilate upon this theme, for if we were to look for perfect representations of opera in this City, we should rarely be gratified. We must, therefore, be content if a performance embraces a fair number of incidents of interest, and, in that belief, may with justice write down yesterday's entertainment as quite satisfactory. Herr Wachtel was in fine voice, and all the pieces assigned to him were exceedingly effective. Hence the simple and noble prayer with which the second act opens was very impressive; the powerful trio at the end of the same act went capitally, and *Eleazer's* grand air, "Rachel, quand du Seigneur," was endowed with the alternate vigor and charm its strongly-contrasted andante and allegro are intended to possess, though the last movement ought to have been given in quicker time. Fraulein Pappenheim, who takes high rank as an artist, did full justice to *Rachel.* She sang with much expression the air, "Il va venir," and in the duet with *Eudoxie* her delivery was extremely eloquent. The distribution of the remaining rôles was in other respects the same as on Monday: Herr Milder's *Leopold* and Fraulein Goldberg's *Eudoxie* were respectable personations, but Herr Fassbender as the *Cardinal* left much to desire, and Mr. Franosch as *Ruggiero* was seen to be past redemption after his first bar. The chorus and band, we need but add, were well in hand, and the audience, which filled the house, called forth the artists, and Herr Wachtel in particular, after almost every act.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES—GENERAL MENTION.

"The Mighty Dollar" will be acted at the Park Theatre this afternoon.

Mr. Edwin Booth performs in "Hamlet" at the Fifth Avenue, this afternoon.

Herr Wachtel will sing in "The Postilion of Longjumeau," at the Academy of Music, to-day.

An afternoon representation of the "Overland Route" may be enjoyed at Wallack's Theatre, to-day.

A matinée representation of "Around the World" is announced at the Brooklyn Theatre to-day.

"Frou-Frou" will be acted for the first time by the French comedians at the Lyceum Theatre to-night.

Mr. G. L. Fox appears at Booth's, afternoon and evening, in "Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime."

The San Francisco Minstrels and the merry tenants of Darling's Opera-house offer *après midi* representations to-day.

At the Union Square Theatre the usual Saturday afternoon performance of "Led Astray," may to-day be witnessed.

Mme. Titiens and the Centennial Choral Union will give a matinée recital of "The Messiah," at Steinway Hall, to-day.

Until to-night seats for the performances of the Oratorio Society of New-York may be secured at Steinway Hall by subscribing members.

Mr. Gilmore's benefit programme will be rendered anew for the benefit of the Centennial Fund of Philadelphia, at Gilmore's Garden this evening.

Matinée entertainments may be enjoyed to-day at Hitchcock's Third Avenue Theatre, at the Theatre Comique, at the Olympic, and at the Parisian Varieties.

DOMESTIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett acts in Buffalo this week.

Mr. Barry Sullivan acted this week in Providence.

Herr Von Bülow plays in New-Haven on Nov. 4 and 8.

Miss Charlotte Thompson was this week in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Oates and her company were this week in Richmond.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was this week at the National Theatre, in Washington.

Mr. George Belmore was at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore, this week.

Mr. James Lewis acted this week at the Euclid Avenue Opera-house in Cleveland.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was this week at the St. Louis Olympic, and Miss Coombs was at De Bar's.

The French opera bouffe troupe from the Lyceum Theatre appears at the New-Orleans Varieties on Nov. 1.

The Vokes Family were this week at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. "Henry V." was the attraction at the Walnut street house.

Mr. John T. Raymond was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, this week, and Miss Fanny Davenport was at the Cincinnati Grand Opera-house.

Mr. John McCullough was this week at the Grand Opera-house in Indianapolis, and one of Mr. Daly's companies, with Miss Sara Jewett, was at the Academy.

An exchange says: "Von Bülow was lately introduced to an amateur composer in Boston by a mutual friend, who said: 'Dr. Von Bülow, this gentleman has written an opera and doesn't know anything about music.' 'Oh!' said Von Bülow, with an elevation of his shoulders, 'I know a gentleman who has written several operas and doesn't know anything about music—Mr. Verdi.'

The Toronto *Globe* of Oct. 20 says: "Last night, at the Grand Opera-house, was a brilliant exception to the condition of affairs that has for some time back been the custom at the theatre. It reminded one of the best nights of the best seasons, a compliment that was paid to the genius of Dickens and to Mr. George F. Rowe, who appeared in the character of one whose sayings have become like proverbs, and whose eccentricities have made him famous. The play was 'Little Em'ly.' To those who witnessed Mr. Rowe's performance, *Wilkins Micawber* has become more than a dim fancy, he has taken hold of the memory as one of those singular characters that indolently-chatting friends love to speak about. There can be no second opinion of Mr. Rowe's admirable acting, as it constitutes the charm of the play, and it is safe to predict a full house every night for *Micawber.*"

PRINCETON COLLEGE BOAT RACES.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The first race of the Princeton boat crews to-day was between the Class of '77 and the Class of '79. The Class of '79 broke a rudder after rowing about a quarter of a mile leaving the Class of '77 to row the balance of the course alone. The second race was between the Class of '76 and the Class of '78. After a hard and desperate pull by the Class of '78, (their boat having been placed thirty lengths to the rear of '76,) they won the race. There was considerable excitement.

OBITUARY.

HON. AMASA WALKER.

Amasa Walker, LL.D., the well-known writer on political economy, died suddenly at his home in North Brookfield, Mass., yesterday morning. He was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 4, 1799. His parents removed to North Brookfield in his infancy, and in the common schools of that town he received his education. From 1825 to 1840 he was a merchant in Boston, and took part in the anti-slavery agitation from its beginning, being prominently connected with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He early began the study of political economy and allied topics, and was Professor of Political Economy in Oberlin College, Ohio, from 1842 to 1849, when he returned to Massachusetts. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature as a Free Soil candidate in 1848, and the next year sat in the State Senate. He took an active interest in local matters in Massachusetts and was one of the earliest advocates of the construction of the Western—now Boston and Albany—Railroad. He was also a leader in the temperance cause, and in the cause of human improvement generally. He was sent to Europe as a delegate to the first International Peace Convention in 1843, and again in 1849. He was Secretary of State of Massachusetts in 1851-2, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was member of Congress for Massachusetts in 1862-3. He has been since 1861 the lecturer on political economy at Amherst College, from which institution he received the degree of LL. D. in 1867. He published in 1869, *The Science of Wealth; a Manual of Political Economy*, which has passed through six editions. With William B. Calhoun and Charles L. Flint, now of the State Board of Agriculture, he edited the *Transactions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society* from 1847 to 1854, published in annual volumes. He has, besides, published orations, addresses, &c., and has been a contributor to periodical literature. He was the father of Gen. Thomas A. Walker, Superintendent of the United States Census of 1870.

REV. DR. WILLIAM ARTHUR.

Rev. Dr. William Arthur, the notice of whose death at Newtonville, on Wednesday, appeared in the *Journal* of yesterday, was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1796. He sprang from that Scotch-Irish stock which is excelled by none other in all those qualities which go to make strong, true, independent men. After a thorough preliminary training, he entered Belfast College and was graduated from that institution at the early age of eighteen. Not long after he determined to make the New World his home, and accordingly sailed from Liverpool for New-York. Proceeding from the Metropolis to Bennington, Vt., he began his labors in this country as Principal of the Bennington Academy. While maintaining this connection he commenced the study of law, which he subsequently continued in the office of Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont. His future, however, was destined to run along a different path, and he had not been long at the law before he became convinced, first in his heart, and then in his mind, that he was called to the ministry. He at once prepared himself, with characteristic energy and assiduity, for the sacred calling, and in due course of time was installed as minister of a Baptist church at Bennington. He was subsequently settled in Hinesburg, Fairfield, and Williston, in Vermont, and in 1835 removed to Western New-York. After laboring awhile at York, Livingston County, and Perry, Wyoming County, he accepted a call from the Baptist church at Greenwich, Washington County, and in that field remained five years. Later he removed to Schenectady, and before settling down permanently at Newtonville had charges successively at Schenectady, Lansingburg, Hoosick, and West Troy. From 1855 until 1863 Dr. Arthur was Pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, of this City. He will long be remembered by those to whom he then ministered for the earnestness and power with which he delivered his sacred message.

Dr. Arthur leaves five daughters and two sons. One of the sons, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, is the present Collector of the Port of New-York, and the other, who made a gallant record in the late war, is now Paymaster in the regular army with the rank of Major. While living at Schenectady he began the publication of the *Antiquarian*, a magazine whose aim and scope is indicated in its title. Contributing to its pages much curious learning on a great variety of topics, he soon became known for his rare attainments, in the ancient classics, and in all departments of history, both sacred and profane. A few years later his quaint work on *Family Names* appeared, and served to confirm the literary reputation which he had previously acquired. Not only in this country, but in Europe, it met with a most favorable reception. It is one of the "curiosities" of our American literature, and as such has a secure place in the libraries of all those who have perused its odd and entertaining pages. During the last ten years of his life he preached only occasionally, devoting the major part of his time to literary pursuits. He possessed a large and valuable library, containing many rare volumes, and in reading and composition his time passed away. Some years ago the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by one of our universities. He also received the degree of A. M. from Union College. We have thus touched upon the salient points in the life of the deceased. Those who knew him best and will remember him longest will bear witness to the rugged strength and sturdy independence of his character. His scorn of conventionality and of the fashion which passes away was more than overbalanced by his unswerving devotion to whatever things are true, and noble, and generous. A radical in all essential opinions, he was not easily shaken from a position which he once took. The Baptist denomination, it is safe to say, never had a more uncompromising champion of their creed—never one who could present the reasons for the faith that was in him and them with more readiness, force, and clearness. He never wavered from his old allegiance, and remained loyal and faithful to the end. Peace to his ashes!—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

GOV. ALLEN SENT HOME BY THE DEMOCRATS—PROBABILITIES OF THE VOTE—THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—The Democratic claims of gaining in Allegheny County, which have been somewhat loudly asserted in the eastern part of the State recently appear to be unfounded. The best information of the Republican politicians here shows that the situation has not changed favorably to the Democrats in the last two weeks, but there has been an improvement in Republican prospects instead. Gov. Allen was brought here with the intention of putting him through a speech-making tour in the western counties. One meeting only was held, and he returned to Ohio. The meeting was a large one, Republicans and Democrats alike turning out to see and hear the old Governor. It is significant that he was so quickly withdrawn, as it is believed in obedience to strong representations from the leaders that his speeches were too strongly tinctured with inflation.

Hartranft had a flattering reception in all this part of the State. The Liberal and disaffected Republicans have all returned to the party ranks for this election. The German vote is to be almost solid for Hartranft, and a few Democrats—how many is altogether uncertain—will vote for him. On the other hand, a few Republican manufacturers will change and vote for Pershing, on the issue of inflation. The Republicans know of very few such, but the Democrats claim many. The strength of the Temperance vote seems to have been exaggerated here, and it is not believed that that vote will be greater than last year. The only element of uncertainty which could have any serious effect, is the position of the great mass of laboring men. There is no information showing that they are not fully to be relied on for the Republican ticket, but they sometimes do unexpected things on election days. It was their action last year that lost the county and State. The conditions are now changed. In spite of all the croaking the shops are at work, one turn at least a day, and laborers are generally employed. There is no complaint heard, and if they intend to vote against Hartranft, they keep their purpose well concealed.

The Republicans have made careful polls which disclose no particular weakness, but indicate a majority of upward of 5,000. All the signs are very encouraging for Republican success and there is entire confidence of carrying the county by a good majority. This would render Hartranft's election absolutely certain, as is now everywhere conceded.

POOL-SELLING ON THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Pools were sold here to-night on election next Tuesday, in which Hartranft was the favorite at $100 to Pershing, $80. Pools were also sold at $100 to $75 that the Republicans would have 15,000 majority in this city.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Recorder,
JOHN K. HACKETT.

For District Attorney,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

For Judge of the Superior Court,
CHARLES F. SANFORD.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

For Judges of the Marine Court,
CHARLES GOEPP,
JAMES B. SHERIDAN.

For Surrogate,
STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.

For Coroner,
MORITZ ELLINGER.

For Aldermen at Large,
OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
JACOB HESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

Academy of Music Brooklyn	Gov. E. F. Noyes. Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.
Whitehall	Hon. A. W. Tenny.
Cohoes	Hon. Grenville Tremain.
Balston Spa	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Bath	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Matteawan	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Baldwinsville	Rev. B. I. Ives. Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Freeville	Hon. J. W. Dwight.
Moravia	Hon. William B. Woodin.
Apalachin	Col. Albert D. Shaw. Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Brockport	Hon. Richard Crowley. Hon. John M. Davy.
Herkimer	Hon. J. F. Manning.
No. 293 East Fourth street, New-York	Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve. Col. George W. De Costa.
Waterloo	Hon. T. M. Pomeroy. Gen. E. M. Lee.
Churchville	Hon. C. C. Davidson. Hon. D. C. Hyde.
Tremont	Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve. Hon. George H. Forster. Hon. William Herring.
Greig	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam. Hon. Henry J. Botchford.
Herman	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Southold	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Truxton	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. George L. Waters.
Sag Harbor	Major J. J. Couch.
Mecklenburg	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Eighth Ward, Brooklyn	Gen. I. S. Catlin. Col. D. H. McPhail. Hon. E. K. Aldrich.
Mariners' Harbor	Rev. C. B. Ray.
Ketchumville	Capt. E. B. Gere. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Woodsburg	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
East Homer	Hon. B. T. Wright. Hon. E. P. Fancher. Hon. H. L. Gleason.
No. 212 Grand st., N. Y.	Hon. S. H. Randall.
Skaneateles	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Hammondsport	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Bay Shore	Capt. Robert Crowe.
Red Mills, Lisbon	Hon. Neil Cook.
Grafton	Col. F. S. Lambert. Hon. Samuel Foster.
Berlin	Major W. E. Kisselburgh. Hon. J. M. Landon.
Groton City	William N. Noble. William H. Goodwin, Jr.
Caroline Centre	Col. J. F. Mines. Hon. Merritt King.
Rensselaer Falls	Hon. R. G. Pettibone.
West Glenville	Hon. A. A. Yates. Charles Hastings.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Auburn	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. William B. Woodin.
Sing Sing	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Trumansburg	Hon. Francis M. Finch. Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Blodgett Mills	Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Etna	Col. J. F. Mines. William H. Goodwin, Jr.
Jamaica	Major J. J. Couch.

AN ELECTIONEERING LIBEL SUIT.

ONE OF TAMMANY'S LAST KICKS—A TOOL OF JOHN KELLY IS ANXIOUS TO VINDICATE HIS CHARACTER AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR—THE ALLEGED LIBEL—ARE THE FACTS DENIED?—WAS NOT THE CHECK PAID TO KING?

The preliminary examination in the matter of the criminal prosecution for libel instituted by James T. King, Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Nineteenth District of this City, against Mr. Louis J. Jennings, editor, and Mr. George Jones, publisher, of THE TIMES, took place yesterday morning, before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. The hour fixed for the appearance of the parties was 10 o'clock. Promptly at that hour Mr. Jones and Mr. Jennings arrived at the court, accompanied by their counsel, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. Mr. Gilbert Jones, Mr. Thomas C. Acton, Superintendent of the United States Assay Office; Gen. Sharpe, ex-Commissioner Laimbeer, and many other gentlemen were already in court, and the party at once proceeded to the Justice's private examination room. Mr. Thomas C. Ecclesine, counsel for the complainant, King, not appearing, a messenger was dispatched to his office to notify him that the defendants were in court, but the counsel could not be found, and Justice Duffy, being informed that an examination would be waived, said the only remaining question was the fixing and giving of bail. Pending this delay Gen. Sharpe and Mr. Acton presented themselves as sureties, but Justice Duffy said that one bondsman would be sufficient. Just as the papers had been completed, Mr. Ecclesine appeared, and asked if the case of King for libel was now being heard.

Mr. Choate—Yes, Sir. We are now giving bail for appearance at the General Sessions.

Mr. Ecclesine—What is the amount of bail asked?

Justice Duffy—We have fixed it at $1,000. We might have made it higher, of course, but I do not deem it necessary in this case, believing that a nominal amount of security is ample for the appearance of these gentlemen.

Mr. Ecclesine—It is a subject worthy, perhaps, of consideration in the matter of fixing bail, that the libel has been repeated to-day in THE TIMES in a rather aggravated form, but, however, I have no doubt they will appear when required. I think also it is due to my client to say that there is only one complainant in this suit, and that is Mr. King. I deem it my duty to say this much, in view of certain insinuations or allegations, to the effect that there are other parties interested in its prosecution, and that—

Justice Duffy—That is not necessary. The court has cognizance here of but one complainant, who is named in the affidavit, the warrant, and the bonds. We know of no other complainant here.

Mr. Acton was then formally examined as to his qualifications as a bondsman, the location and value of his real estate, and being approved by the court, his surety was accepted for the appearance of the defendants at the General Sessions.

The object of the proceedings is well understood. It was hoped that Mr. Jones and Mr. Jennings could be arrested at a late hour on Thursday night, unexpectedly to them, so that it might be difficult for them to obtain bail. The Tammany leaders would then have had the satisfaction of boasting that the managers of THE TIMES "were locked up in the Tombs all night." Such was the scheme, and but for the sense of honor and public duty shown by Justice Duffy, it would probably have succeeded. It might have caused us temporary inconvenience, but Kelly and his supporters, including King, would have gained nothing by it next Tuesday.

THE BROOKLYN MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The citizens of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at the Academy of Music to-night, which will be addressed by ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, Gen. Woodford, and other excellent speakers. Gov. Noyes took an active part in the Ohio campaign, and did great service to the cause of honest money and the integrity of the public schools. He is a man of ability and an extremely interesting speaker. Gen. Woodford is too well known to need any notice at our hands. He is heartily respected and admired in Brooklyn, and whatever he has to say on the issues of the canvass will be eagerly listened to. We have no doubt that the meeting will be a rousing one.

A ZEALOUS PUBLIC OFFICER.

During the present month the following murderers have been convicted by District Attorney Phelps before Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

Oct. 7, Joseph Frangi, murder in the second degree, State Prison for life.

Oct. 8, Henry Rix, murder in the second degree, State Prison for life.

Oct. 12, Bridget Kelly, manslaughter in the fourth degree, State Prison two years.

Oct. 15, John Newell, manslaughter fourth degree, State Prison two years.

Oct. 20, Jacob Standerman, murder in the first degree, sentenced to be hanged Dec. 10.

Oct. 22, Thomas Callahan, matricide, State Prison seven years.

Oct. 22, Samuel McMurray, manslaughter third degree, State Prison four years.

Oct. 27, John Dolan, murder in the first degree, sentenced to be hanged Dec. 10.

Oct. 28, William Thompson and William Ellis, murder in the first degree, sentenced to be hanged Dec. 17.

Oct. 29, Charles Weston, murder in the first degree, sentenced to be hanged Dec. 17.

Remarkable Safe Test.

THE SAFE OF THE SARATOGA SAVINGS BANK, MADE BY THE HALL SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, BORED THROUGH IN THREE HOURS, THIRTY MINUTES, AND FIVE SECONDS.

Considerable excitement was created in our village this morning by the result of a test applied by the representatives of the Herring Safe Company to a safe made by the Hall Safe and Lock Company for the Saratoga Savings Bank in August last. The following letter from the officials of the bank tells the whole story:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Oct. 28, 1875.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.: You recently called our attention to a circular issued by "The Hall Safe and Lock Company," headed "*Herring versus Hall*," "*Bombast versus Security*," and in consequence thereof requested permission to test the burglar-proof qualities of the banker's chest contained in safe purchased by our bank of the "Hall Safe and Lock Company" about the 1st day of August last. Under the circumstances we deemed it fair to afford you the opportunity desired, and entered into an agreement, in substance, as follows:

The test to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., and to consist in subjecting the box or banker's chest to the combined effects of drills and compound blow-pipe, and the introduction of powder by means of the air-pump. The test by drilling to continue, if necessary, four hours from the first turning of the drill. The test by air-pump to continue one hour from commencement of pumping and the introduction of one pound of powder within an hour. The introduction of the powder, or the drilling of a hole in the box or chest, to be considered a successful and satisfactory result of the experiment. In the event of the success of this experiment you to furnish to us one of your improved safes of same size and thickness, with inside doors and burglar chest made of your Patent Combination Steel, Iron, and Franklenite, protected with rubber packing, which is, if desired, to be subjected to the same test by the "Hall Safe and Lock Company."

In pursuance of this arrangement, the burglar chest in said safe made by the "Hall Safe and Lock Company" for us was tested by your agents on the afternoon of Oct. 27, 1875. *They commenced drilling 5:55 P. M., and succeeded in drilling a hole 1½ inches in diameter at the outside, and 1 inch on the inside, entirely through the door of the banker's chest at 9:25:05, being exactly three hours, thirty minutes, five seconds from the first turning of the drill.*

It is proper to state that the safe was delivered to them at 3:28 o'clock. Fourteen minutes were consumed in moving the safe into a position where it could be operated on, and the remaining time until 5:55—two hours and twenty-two minutes—was consumed in adjusting the back power for drilling, they having no previous opportunity of measuring the safe and making provisions therefor. After the result of the above test it was deemed unnecessary by the officers of the bank and by your agents to make the test by air-pump and powder, which was accordingly omitted.

C. H. HOLDEN,
President Saratoga Savings Bank.
M. J. JENNINGS, Trustee.
O. A. DAY, Actuary.

LETTER CAUTIONING HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY AGAINST THE SUPPOSED DANGER.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 17, 1875.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company:

GENTLEMEN: We gave an order to your agent yesterday for a safe for our savings bank; that is a conditional order.

Now, I wish you to make no mistake in perfection of the safe as per contract, and especially the burglar-proof chest must be air-tight, or so nearly so that powder cannot be pumped into it or introduced by any other means. We shall put this part of the safe to a rigid test.

Hoping all will be right, I remain yours,
M. J. JENNINGS, Director.

From the above it will be seen that the safe was naturally, it is to be supposed, as good as they were in the habit of making, and shows conclusively how unreliable are steel and iron as a burglar-proof security against the drills.

The safe can be seen at the ware-rooms of Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York, where any banker can have an opportunity of examining it and witnessing the operation of pumping powder into the chest around the flanges of the door at the rate of a pound every thirty minutes.

The question has been asked, How can these operations be prevented? and it is answered by Messrs. Herring & Co. as follows: By the use of their patent Franklenite as a drill resistant, and the only one at present known, and rubber packing, so as to make safes air tight and thus prevent the use of the air-pump.

It is a question banks and bankers would do well to investigate.

EXTRACT FROM THE HALL CIRCULAR.
HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY'S LETTER OF INSTRUCTION TO THE GENTLEMAN THAT IS TO SUPERINTEND DELIVERY OF SAFE. IT DOES NOT READ AS THOUGH EMANATING FROM FEAR:

OFFICE OF HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1875.

A. Proseus, Esq.:

SIR: We are informed that Mr. Silas C. Herring is at Saratoga, and that he is accompanied by one Graves, an agent of the firm of Herring & Co., and that both of them have proclaimed and asserted their ability to inject powder into any safe of our manufacture.

We have shipped to the Saratoga Savings Bank a fire-proof safe, with the inside banker's chest. It is of the kind and character such as we keep at all times in store, and was in store at the time the order was received, and we shipped it soon thereafter.

If our work is not both powder-proof and burglar-proof we desire to know it.

We think it greatly to our interest to have the safe tested; therefore you will please go to Saratoga and see that every facility is afforded to Mr. Herring and his agent, Graves, or to any other man, or set of men, to test the safe with every appliance they can bring to bear upon it.

Let them have as full and fair and lengthy a trial as shall either open the safe or cause them to give up in despair.

In order to make the test interesting, you are hereby authorized to place $1,000 in greenbacks within the banker's chest; if and provided Herring or his agent, or any other man or set of men, will deposit $500 therein at the same time, and sign a written agreement that the door is to be locked and the test proceeded with at once, and that if the chest is opened within forty-eight (48) hours, the money to belong to the successful "cracksmen;" but if they fail it is to belong to us. In which latter event we intend you to hand five hundred ($500) dollars to the Mayor of Saratoga, and request him to distribute it among the charitable institutions of that beautiful village.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY.
—Daily Saratogian, Oct. 28. *—Advertisement.*

SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This condition produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT seldom fails to remove these symptoms, by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, asthma, and bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for so many years affords the best guarantee of its merit.*—Advertisement.*

Brain Food! Brain Food! Brain Food!

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.

PHOSPHORUS is brain food. Brain workers! Keep your brain supplied with PHOSPHORUS by using this celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S. It will make you strong and vigorous, both mentally and physically, and keep you so.
Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.
—Advertisement.

French Peas.

New crop, finest possible quality, $4 50 per dozen. New crop Corn, $2 50 dozen. Very choice Peaches, $3 50 to $4 50 dozen. Extra fine Tomatoes, $2. Canned goods and table luxuries generally. H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway. *—Advertisement.*

Prof. Hutchings,

Barnum's Lightning Calculator, had two teeth extracted at DR. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and then wrote on their scroll, "Wonderful! Wonderful! Beats my figuring, and that's hard to do!"*—Advertisement.*

A Porcelain Set

is handsome as a dinner service, but a set of porcelain teeth is of no service at dinner.

To avoid all necessity for false teeth, use SOZODONT daily to preserve and beautify the natural ones. It renders the gums rosy and the teeth indestructible.

For a stylish and elegant Hat of quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Highly indorsed by the Dental Profession.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—
The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—WRIGHT.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, at Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, THEODORE S. BENEDICT to SARAH M. WRIGHT, both of this City.

COCHRAN—BARTLETT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Franklin, N. Y., by Rev. E. F. Barlow, ROBERT COCHRAN, of Brooklyn, to MARYETTE A. BARTLETT. No cards.

GILLET—BLODGETT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., JOSEPH ALLSTON GILLET to JOSEPHINE WILLIARD, daughter of Daniel C. Blodgett.

GRANT—CROTHERS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, in this City, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, JAMES P. GRANT, of Newport, R. I., to Miss ISABEL CROTHERS, of New-York City.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

HOUSTON—HATCH.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, by Rev. J. L. Houston, JAMES L. HOUSTON, JR., of Wilmington, Del., to HELEN FOSTER, eldest daughter of Hobart H. Hatch, of this City.

KIPP—ADRIANCE.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Hegaman, STANLEY CALAM KIPP, of New-York, to SADIE BRINKERHOFF ADRIANCE, of Poughkeepsie.

LANCASTER—MOODY.—On the 27th inst. at St. John's Church, Yonkers, by the Rev. William S. Langford, PHRONIA L., daughter of H. J. Moody, to JOHN J. LANCASTER.

MILLER—JOHNSTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. E. Miller, J. EDWARD MILLER, brother of the officiating clergyman, to MARTHA, daughter of William Johnston, Esq., all of this City.

NASH—COGGILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, S. EDWARD NASH and ISABEL, daughter of the late Charles J. Coggill, Esq., all of this City.

PRANKARD—WALKER.—In Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Oct. 28, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., John B. Prankard to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the late Adam Walker, of this City. No cards.

RAYNOR—LEEDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., S. JUDSON RAYNOR to ANNA VAN SCHAICK, daughter of the late Henry H. Leeds.

SAUNIER—SANDFORD.—On Thursday evening, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. W. W. Newton, LOUIS SAUNIER to LAURA BELLE, daughter of W. P. P. Sandford, M. D., all of Newark.

SCOTT—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Mottet, JOHN A. SCOTT, and HATTIE A. S., daughter of Stephen Smith, all of this City.

WATT—HALL.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Wallbridge, assisted by Rev. Ed. De Zang, of Middletown, Conn., WILLIAM WATT, Jr., of New-York, to LOUISA S., daughter of David Hall, Esq., Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOGGS.—Mrs. JANE BOGGS, on Thursday morning, Oct. 28, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 108 King st., on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 1:30 P. M.

DART.—On Friday morning, Oct. 29, JAMES DART, aged 43 years, son of the late Russel Dart.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ERSKINE.—On Wednesday night, Oct. 27, Rev. WILLIAM J. ERSKINE, aged 55 years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, at the Baptist Church, corner of Hooper st. and Harrison av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FITTS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, 1875, of diphtheria, MARY C. B. FITTS, wife of Friend P. Fitts.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services Saturday morning, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 20 East 33d st.

HAINES.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, Oct. 28, Mrs. CHARLOTTE T. HAINES.

HATCH.—On Oct. 28, 1875, ISAAC HATCH, son of Isaac S. Hatch, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, No. 52 East 20th st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARROD.—At Annandale, on the Hudson, JOSEPH HARROD, formerly of Portland, Me., in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin Bartlett, are invited to attend the funeral at the chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M.

JAMES.—In Paris, France, Oct. 15, 1875, in his 54th year, ROBERT W. JAMES, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—At Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 28, ELEANOR, wife of Evan Jones, formerly of Jersey City, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, on 7th st., Plainfield, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 10 A. M., and at 1 o'clock P. M. from the Union Baptist Church, Grove st., Jersey City.

McGRAW.—Friday morning, Oct. 29, ELIZABETH G., youngest daughter of Edward McGraw.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 669 3d av., Saturday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

McLEAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 29, CHARLOTTE, wife of Samuel McLean, and daughter of the late Hon. Charles Chapman, of Hartford, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Pierrepont st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, Miss MARY E. NICHOLS, at the residence of her brother, No. 263 West 27th st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, 35th st., near 6th av.

POST.—At her residence, Glen Cove, Long Island, on Sixth day, Tenth month, 29th, MARY U., widow of the late Samuel Post.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Matinecock, Long Island, on First day, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Locust Valley on arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

ROSEVEAR.—On Friday, Oct. 29, WM. VAN DINE, eldest son of Thomas and Lavine Rosevear, aged 13 years and 11 months.

Services this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at residence of his parents, No. 183 4th st., Jersey City. Remains will be interred at Keyport. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 12 o'clock. Tickets for Holmdel Station, where carriages will be in waiting.

SECOR.—On Friday, Oct. 29, after a lingering illness, ZENO SECOR, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 53 East 34th st.

STANNARD.—Oct. 29, ALBERT, son of Wellington and Belle M. Stannard, aged 26 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 169 8th st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATERBURY.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 28, of diphtheria, ROBERT McMURRAY, son of Zeno C. and the late Christina W. Waterbury, aged 3 years, 6 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grandparents, No. 213 Greene av., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., Monday.

WATERS.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Thursday, Oct. 28, JOSIE BRESLEY, eldest daughter of David B. and Josie Waters, aged 1 year, 6 months, 22 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents on Saturday at 3 o'clock, corner of Lindon and Myrtle avs. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?—TO ALL PERSONS suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels, or side, we would say, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is the strongest liniment known.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS OR WORM LOZENGES—Sure to eradicate worms. Twenty-five cents a box.

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade-mark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence, nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 30, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 3 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, P. M.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN CHOICE meats, poultry, game, fruit, vegetables, fish, oysters, &c.; *weight* and *measure* guaranteed. Good beef a specialty. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York City.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

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DOG-SKIN GLOVES, $1 25.

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381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

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NO. 239 4TH AV.
BOOTS AND SHOES
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LADIES' BOOTS, $4.
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"IRON CLADS," a strong, serviceable shoe for boys.

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Opposite Herald Office.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

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Invite special attention to the following among their recent publications: WILSON'S ABODE OF SNOW, ($2 25) a fascinating description of the region of the Himalaya, called by critics the "brightest volume of travels of the year;" WYNTER'S BORDERLANDS OF INSANITY, ($2) a curious collection of essays, showing how narrow is the dividing line between sanity and lunacy; their new and very complete SERIES OF ATLASES, claiming to be the most comprehensive ever published, and ranging in price from 75 cents to $14, and DR. HOWE'S very timely book on WINTER HOMES FOR INVALIDS ($2 25) which those proposing a change of climate for the winter months would do well to consult. In this may be found a careful account of the various localities in America and Europe, suitable for consumptives and other invalids.

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Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1875.

Respectfully,

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For Member of Assembly,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
NEW-YORK, October, 1875.

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ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The closing rally of this association will be held at Windolph's Hall, No. 346 8th av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses, music, &c. All are invited.
KNOX McAFEE, President.
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REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at head-quarters, No. 63 Ludlow st., SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1875, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
FREDERICK G. GEDNEY.

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Ex-Corporation Counsel.

Oct. 18, 1875.

Hon. Frederick G. Gedney:

DEAR SIR: It appears in the public journals that you have been nominated for the important office of Justice of the Civil Judical Court of your district, which distinction has induced a resignation of your position as Attorney for the Department of Buildings.

The occasion is a proper one for bearing on my part just testimony to the fidelity which has characterized your course in the responsible place just referred to. I appointed you to that professional post, you have performed its duties with ability and zeal, and you have been so perfectly honest and discreet that scandal has never reached you.

You have been long known for your eloquent advocacy of the cause of good government, National, State, and Municipal, and you have now proved yourself a studious lawyer and an excellent legal adviser.

With such qualifications, you are sure to extend the sphere of honorable usefulness and distinction.

As I write only what I think, this letter is yours for any use you choose to make of it.

Respectfully and cordially yours,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
No. 57 Broadway.

HON. G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Ex-Secretary of State.

OCT. 16, 1875.

MY DEAR MR. GEDNEY: I have learned with great delight and satisfaction that you are in the field for a Civil Justiceship, and I trust for the good of the City and in the interest of good government you may be elected. The friendship and solicitude I have felt for you, while a student in my office and during the first years of your practice, I have continued to feel, as you have passed from one success to another until now I know that wherever duty calls you will go, and your record will be good and your conduct approved.

If I can be of any service to you in the campaign, I shall be glad, still I doubt if you will need it. Certainly it your constituents knew your qualifications for the place as well as I do, you would have the vote of every good citizen. Most truly yours,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

CHAS. H. SMITH'S SONS,
Counselors at Law,
No. 318 Broadway,
Oct. 23, 1875.

The ability, industry, and honesty displayed by you some time since when in our employ lead me to believe that you will fill the position with honor to the City and credit to yourself. Yours very truly,
CHAS. H. SMITH'S SONS.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

We, the undersigned, members of the bar of the City of New-York, heartily indorse the nomination of FREDERICK G. GEDNEY for Civil Justice of the Eighth Judicial District, and will gladly give him our support as a person well fitted by character, education and experience to discharge the duties of that office.

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JOHN J. FREEDMAN

for Judge of the Superior Court. He has proved himself to be an excellent, thoroughly impartial, and experienced Judge, and his renomination, which we understand is largely due to the exertions of the Bar in his behalf, is but the expression of the esteem in which he is universally held.

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LORENZ ZUGNER,
AND MANY OTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1875.

At a meeting of the central organization of all the German House Owners' Associations of the City of New-York held this day, it was

Resolved, That, inasmuch as Judges of tried integrity and ability should always be re-elected, the Taxpayers' Associations represented by this body recommend and support the re-election of
JOHN J. FREEDMAN
as Judge of the Superior Court, and of
FREDERICK W. LOEW
as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

CHARLES J. NEHRNAS, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM F. PITSHKE, }
FERDINAND TRAUD,
President.

COL. BARTLETT FOR ASSEMBLY.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.

We cordially indorse the nomination of Col. CLIFFORD A. H. BARTLETT for member of Assembly from the Seventh Assembly District. Col. Bartlett is a lawyer in active practice, and has the personal indorsement of Gov. Tilden, of whose staff he is a member, and we know him personally to be a gentleman of culture and ability. Without design to interfere with the people of the district, we heartily commend him to them, feeling confident that in him they will find a representative in every respect worthy of their suffrages.

CHARLES DONOHUE,
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE,
HOWARD POTTER,
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REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE, SIXTH DISTRICT,
Comprising the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards,
WM. HENRY KELLY.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Chairman.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.
Indorsed by all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
Third Judicial District—8th, 9th, and 15th Wards,
GEORGE W. PARKER.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
Seventh Senatorial District,
Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Chairman.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

ANTI-TAMMANY NOMINATION.
Indorsed by every organization opposed to Tammany Hall.
FOR SENATOR,
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(17th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Assembly Districts,)
FRANCIS M. BIXBY.
HENRY MURRAY, Chairman Democratic Convention.
WM. A DARLING, Chairman Republican Convention.
C. A. SIEBERT, Chairman German Convention.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
INDORSED BY THE TAXPAYERS.
For Member of Assembly,
Eighteenth Assembly District,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC ANTI-TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.
Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. For Aldermen,
THOMAS CARROLL,
MATTHEW J. COGGEY,
JOHN BUSSING.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
For the Twenty-first Assembly District,
RUFUS B. COWING.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 29:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick house, with lot 21.5 by 47.10, on Lexington avenue, west side, 21.5 feet north of Thirty-first street, sold for $10,050 to M. Colligan, plaintiff.

By same firm, under a similar court decree, same Referee, one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 47 by 24.6 by 46.6, No. 472 Water street, north-east corner of Pike slip, sold for $7,000 to G. H. Thaule, plaintiff.

By James M. Miller, under a foreclosure order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick house, with lot 22 by 75, on Waverly place, 2,572.11 feet north of Tenth street, sold for $14,000 to L. J. Carpenter, plaintiff.

By Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 93.6, on Clinton street, east side, between Madison and Monroe streets, sold for $7,700 to C. Brenneman, second mortgagee.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Sales for to-day at the Exchange are noticed as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 24.9 feet north of Fortieth street. Also, similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, one plot, 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, with buildings, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Madison avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-third street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 265 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntyre, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.7 by 97.6, on East Eighth street, south side, 462.5 feet east of Avenue C.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick house and lot, Lexington av. west side, 21.5 ft., north of 31st st.; lot 21.5x47.10	$10,050
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 472 Water st., north-east corner of Pike slip; lot 25x47x24.6x46.7	7,000
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story brick house and lot, Waverly place, east side, 72.11 ft. north of 10th st.; lot 22x75	$14,000
By Peter F. Meyer.	
1 two-story and attic brick house and lot, Clinton st., east side, between Madison and Monroe sts.; lot 25x93.6	$7,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 28.

9th av., e. s., 25.1 ft. n. of 40th st., 24.6x72; John Rellenmaier and wife to Henry Diedrich	$22,500
2d av., s. e. corner 93d st., 100x176; Lambert S. Quackenbush and wife and others to Eliza W. Downs	35,000
Worth st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Church, 50x100; Charles U. Culling and others, Executors, to William F. Grubb	60,000
22d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av., 16.8x98.9; Clara Waitzfelder and husband to Jesse A. Marshall	12,000
5th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 66th st., 25x100; Sarah E. Raynor, Executrix, &c., to James H. Watson	10,833
71st st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2⅛; Margaret Henry and others to Stephen H. Olin	nom.
111th st., n. s., 298.7 ft. w. of Avenue A., 19.5x100.11; Louisa S. Hoover & husband to Linas Koenig	nom.
Prince st., n. e. corner Wooster, 25x95; Asher Hecht to Samuel J. Held	nom.
Worth st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Church st., 50x100; William F. Grubb to William C. Tebbetts, Trustee	60,000
Grand Boulevard, n. e. corner 151st st., 11x100, Roberto Escobar to Teresa Escobar	5,100
Grand Boulevard, same property; Fernando Escobar y Castro to Roberto Escobar	5,100
87th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 45x100.8½; William W. Downs and wife to Daniel McL. Quackenbush	16,000
Lawrence st., n. s., 200.9 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x106.7x25x110; Richard Dowling to John Murray	4,000
128th st., s. s., 273.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x99.11; Frederick A. Conklin to Lydia A. Conklin	9,600
Seaman av., n. s., 488.4 ft. e. of Bolton road, 150x321.11, to Prescott av.; also, 12 lots on east, adjoining; Llewellyn F. Barry and wife to Henry W. Vaughan	nom.
Grove st., e. s., 310 ft. —— Bronks av., 24th Ward, irregular; Andrew Bradley and wife to John Hunt	500
45th st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; John B. Murray to N. C. Kay	nom.
71st st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2⅛; Stephen H. Olin to Louisa B. Henry	nom.
Corsa av., w. s., 131.8 ft. s. of Tompkins st., 100x131.8, 24th Ward; Amelia Oliver and husband to Samuel A. Snydam	1,200
2d av., n. w. corner 102d st., 280x100.11x175x56.6x105x39.5; also, 103d st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100.11; John B. Phillips and wife to Samuel Cohen	nom.
LEASES RECORDED.	
West st., Nos. 166 and 167, 3 years, May 1, 1875; William R. Renwick to Dorcher & Meisterlin	$6,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, cabinet-trimmed, new: 53d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; bargain; a number of others at panic prices. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

RIVERSIDE! GREENWICH! — COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and rent; furnished and unfurnished; one hour from City; absolutely healthy. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NORTH-EAST CORNER 5TH AV. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SALE BY ORDER OF HON. WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN, ASSIGNEE.

FIFTH AVENUE.—The lease of the plot of ground, with the elegant brick mansion known as No. 12 Washington square; house is three stories and basement, 62x60 feet, and extension 32x55 feet, formerly consisted of Nos. 12 and 13, converted by the late owner into one dwelling, and while it is one of the most capacious residences in the City, the improvements have been made that, if so desired, it can again be converted into two houses. In its present condition it is in most excellent order, and thoroughly furnished with every modern convenience. Included with the house are the silk and Cretonne stuffs and coverings of the walls, the mahogany library fittings, and all the side gas brackets above main floor. The ground is 62.10 feet front on Washington square, 71.4¾ feet rear on alley, by an average depth on 5th av. of 132 feet; is leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor twenty-one years from May 1, 1873; ground rent, $2,400 per annum and taxes. The above property will be offered at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder above that amount. All the elegant furniture will be sold on the premises on the 10th inst., giving the purchaser the opportunity to purchase such pieces as are specially adapted to the house.
For permits to view the premises apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 45 East 25th st., north side, just east of Madison av.: house is 25x60 feet, (with independent walls,) very substantially built, in perfect order throughout, frescoed on first and second floors, and contains all the modern conveniences, handsome marble mantels, solid rosewood doors, &c.; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at option of the purchaser.
For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NOS. 104 AND 106 CHAMBERS ST., South-west corner of Church st.,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 11.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Jacob Weart, Trustee.
The stores are five-story brown-stone, are each 25 by 75 feet, have basements and sub-cellars, and are in good order throughout. Leases all expire in February and May next, except for the lofts in No. 106.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Important Foreclosure Sale.

EIGHTH AVENUE LOTS.
THE MOST VALUABLE FRONTAGE ON THE WEST SIDE OF CENTRAL PARK.
E. A. LAWRENCE & CO. will sell at auction, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1875, at 12 M., twelve choice lots, comprising the whole front on west side of 8th av., between 72d and 73d sts., and running westerly 150 feet on each street. The attention of investors is particularly invited.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT A MODERATE RENT, a three-story brown-stone house in West 11th st., in good order; neighborhood excellent; owner would board with tenant if desirable. Seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Inquire of S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.

THIRTEENTH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A handsome block. To rent, with new carpets, mirrors, and gas fixtures, a three-story modern house, in excellent order, with dining-room extension; low rent to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ON 21ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, exquisitely-furnished four-story house; location unexceptionable, and complete in all its appointments; especially suitable for occupancy of a first-class private family; should be seen to be appreciated: others. HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East 23d st.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE BASEMENT house on 23d st., near 5th av., to rent, fully and handsomely furnished, for the Winter or year; one of the most desirable houses in the market, and as complete a residence as there is in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

RAVENSWOOD VILLA ON EAST RIVER bank, with stable, grounds, and modern appointments; horse cars pass grounds; rent low. WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old slip.

FLOOR AND ATTIC TO LET—AT NO. 127 Waverley place; rent, $22 50 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO RENT.—A FLOOR OF FOUR DESIRABLE rooms; rent only $22. No. 235 3d av., between 19th and 20th sts.

TO LET—SUPERIOR FLATS, CORNER 9TH AV. and 19th st. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET,
For Societies, Clubs, or Lodges.
The large and spacious hall No. 8 Union square, 25x45, with an extension of 55 feet, will be rented very low.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

A GOOD LOCATION FOR BUSINESS—TO let, offices and lofts eligible for jewelers, &c., over the Bond Street Savings Bank, No. 56 Bond st., corner Bowery, New-York; well lighted and spacious; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply at the bank from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, AND SEVERAL first-class flats, on the corner of Broadway and 53d st. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BELOW 50TH st. until May 1; no children or boarders; will pay $150 per month. Address Post Office Box No. 1.162.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—To get good servants for City or country, at very reduced wages; for good, reliable help of all kinds, cooks, house-workers, German girls, &c., to suit all. At the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

ASSISTANT, &c.—BY A LADY AS ASSISTANT in an institution, or would go as dress-maker in a private family, or as companion to an elderly lady. Address No. 111 East 70th st.

CALL FOR RELIABLE FEMALE SERVANTS at J. MORISON'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. The red flag leads you to the right place.

C. JACQUIN, FRENCH AND GERMAN cooks, Protestant waitresses and seamstresses, French, German, and English nurses, maids, and seamstresses, English and French butlers, with the best of recommendations. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to go out by the day or week, washing, ironing, and cleaning, or take work home. Apply at No. 529 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl who is not afraid of work; is a good waitress; understands cleaning silver; is well recommended; wishes a steady home. Call at No 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid and assist with the washing; is a good plain seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 319 East 37th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist in washing in a small family; nine years' excellent City reference from last place; cause of leaving—death in family. Call at No. 64 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable Scotch girl as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 31st st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; is a first-class chamber-maid; can do fine washing and ironing, or waiting if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; best of City reference from last employer. Inquire at No. 342 East 31st st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 439 1st av., near 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid and fine washing in a private family; two years' City reference. Call at No. 200 East 38th st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 251 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAIDS.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in a respectable family as chamber-maids. Inquire at No. 307 Mott st., near Bleecker, room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamber-work. Call at No. 148 East 83d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WITH good City references; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country, or City. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN Protestant women; thoroughly capable for all kinds cooking; bread, biscuit, cake, &c.; house-work, washing, ironing; with good references. At the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objections to a short distance in the country; City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young, obliging girl; is a good plain cook and a first-class washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., corner 35th st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a very capable Scotch girl with good references; not afraid of work; in City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in the country; understands all kinds of baking; willing to take charge of milk and butter; has best reference. Apply at 89 Christopher st., room 16.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; is a first-class laundress; best City references. Apply at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family. Apply at 686 6th av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, capable girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; City or country; a reliable and economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and baker; will assist with the washing, or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; can give the very best of references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 105 East 27th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FINE CARRIAGES.

EZRA MARSH, No. 18 East 18th st., near Broadway, manufacturer of all styles fine carriages for City and country use at reasonable prices; work warranted; careful estimates made on repairs; vehicles sent for and delivered free of charge; also, first-class storage.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.
W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is willing to assist with washing; has first-class references; would prefer a place at Montclair or Orange. Call or address No. 632 South Market st., Newark, N. J.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; would have no objection to do some coarse washing if required; will be found reliable; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 35th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' excellent City reference from last place; cause of leaving—death in family. Call at No. 64 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and baker; understands soups, game, and desserts; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in washing; best references from last employer. Call at 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room 10.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and desserts; five years' references. Call at 786 3d av., near 49th st., toy store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objections to the coarse washing; two years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 416 East 17th st., top floor, room No. 14.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable, competent young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 311 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as experienced cook, washer and ironer; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 242 West 47th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMily as first-class cook; three years' reference from her last place. Address B. C. Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no washing done; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 332 West 17th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO HELP IN THE laundry, by a very neat, competent girl, with good City reference. Call for two days at 223 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like to obtain employment in families; will give references. Address Dress-maker, No. 228 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, by the day or week; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing, and furnish her own machine if required. Address Dressmaker, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker, and first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes to go out by the day or week with her own machine. Call at No. 302 8th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

GOVERNESS.—IN A PROTESTANT FAMILY, AS nursery governess; can speak French and English. Apply for two days at the Home for the Blind, No. 219 West 14th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AND ENERgetic Scotch woman, not long in the country, to assist a lady as housekeeper; would take entire or part charge of children; City preferred; excellent references. Those only requiring a responsible person need address M. C., No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper and seamstress; good City reference; several years' experience as housekeeper. Call or address No. 326 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COMPEtent, willing girl; is a good plain cook and laundress; City or country; has good City references. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO do house-work; is a good cook and washer and ironer; City or country; best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 340 East 25th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; no objection to travel; City reference. Address D., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as laundress or to do chamber-work in a boarding-house; has best of reference from her last place. Call or address No. 1,005 6th av., corner 56th st., in the basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen Saturday and Monday at No. 54 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for families' and gentlemen's washing, lace curtains, &c., by a respectable colored woman. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; is very particular a careful worker, and good disposition; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Address M. M., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at the Free Training Schools, No. 39 East 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; has the best City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, or as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to go out by the day or week; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can flute; hotel or private families; good references. Apply at 219 East 22d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY as nursery governess, housekeeper, &c.; teaches English, French, and music; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, also care of dairy. Any one wanting a useful, desirable person in their family, with the best references, address Graham, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; will go to any part of the country; has the very best of City references. Call at or address No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, SPEAKING good English; will be generally useful; is fond of children. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

NURSE.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH YOUNG woman, who can bring up a baby from its birth on bottle; is a good seamstress, and has good references; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WITH a fresh breast of milk, in a gentleman's family, as wet nurse; best City reference. Call or address No. 408 West 39th st., rear house.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as nurse and chamber-maid in a private family; three years' reference from her last place. Address A., Box NO. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A PROTESTANT INfant's nurse; is kind, gentle, and faithful; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or would do chamber-work and mind growing children; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 46 East 35th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A nice young girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Call or address No. 616 2d av., near 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; capable of taking care of a baby from birth, or growing children and chamber-work; best reference. Address K. T., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of an infant or grown children; thirteen years' City reference from one family; is a good seamstress. Address E. M., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take entire charge of a baby from its infancy, or growing children, and chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 709 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 148 East 28th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SEVENTEEN years old, to tend children and make herself useful in a private family; is a good plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 438 West 42d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS SICK nurse to children or adults; can bring an assistant if needed; no objection to contagious diseases. Address for two days Sister, No. 1,258 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; capable of taking one from its birth; best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 258 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse: would take care of an invalid lady. Call or address No. 109 West 16th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN girl as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing or chamber-work. Call on or address Nurse, 2,151 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; would assist with the chamber-work or do some sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge from its birth; best City reference; can be highly recommended from last place. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, in fancy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse or chamber-work, or waiting; no objection to City or country. Apply at 426 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CUTTER.—BY A CUTTER and fitter of sixteen years' practice in private families; work on family clothing; perfect on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at 26 East 12th st., all the week.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; can cut and fit dresses; or as lady's maid; City or country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 105 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED BY A PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress; also by a chamber-maid and waitress; also by a nurse and governess; also by a number of girls for general house-work, &c.; all these girls have first-class references and no objection to the country. Call at J. Morison's reliable servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.

TO TRAVEL.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, who speaks French fluently and understands her duties thoroughly; no objections to travel; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble woman; would do up-stairs work or cooking in a small family; has lived several years in her last place; can be well recommended. Call or address M. A. O., No. 15 Dry Dock st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS competent waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads; willing to assist with other work if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY an intelligent, active young colored woman as waitress or chamber-maid, or child's nurse; good reference. Can be seen Friday and Saturday at present employer's, No. 5 Madison square, north. Also, by a superior young colored woman as laundress and chamber-maid; an excellent washer and ironer; five years in her present place. Seen as above.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family, and to assist in chamber-work if required; two and a half years' City reference. Address Waitress, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress; understands her duties well; will be highly recommended from last employers in the City. Call at No. 239 West 33d st., first floor, front room.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS: IS a competent person; in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 38th st.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 530 East 17th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES gentlemen's and families' washing, or would go out by the day to wash, or get up dinners in a superior style; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 315 West 25th st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies, or family washing; has references from the best families in the City. Call at No. 334 East 20th st., one flight, back.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST REspectability and extensive acquaintance, who has had a financial business experience of over twenty years, desires to secure a position as Cashier, Treasurer, or Secretary in a bank, banking institution, or other corporation, or with a firm in any capacity requiring experience, ability, and integrity; would be willing to reside in any healthy part of this country or in England. Address BUSINESS, Box 144 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS A FIRST-class cook; French or English cooking; some years' City reference from the best families; clean, sober, and industrious; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, THOROughly competent, honest, industrious, temperate, reliable, faithful Protestant man of good character; good City driver; useful and willing in every way required; City or country. Address W. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class references from last employers; willing and obliging in every respect. Address A. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; will highly recommend him. Call in office of New-England Car Spring Company, No. 240 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; careful, good driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City and country reference. Address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a first-class groom and a careful, good City driver; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; can produce excellent City reference. Address W. D., No. 105 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN; single; is a first-class City driver; leaving on account of the gentleman disposing of his stock; can furnish the best of reference; will be found very obliging. Address John Ross, Brooklyn Post Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; highly recommended. Call or address for a few days J. S., care Mr. McCaffray, No. 558 Lexington av., fourth bell.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS, WITH THE HIGHest testimonials; splendid, safe driver; six years in last place; married, no family. Address J. N., No. 151 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a good, trustworthy, careful driver. Any gentleman requiring such apply to or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant, single man lately landed; has satisfactory references. Address T. M., No. 393 7th av.

FOOTMAN AND WAITER.—BY A YOUNG man, twenty-four years of age, as footman and waiter; best City reference. Address Joseph Hilton, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN POSSESSing a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; references. Call on John Sutherland, No. 64 Liberty st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE young man as groom or coachman; can milk, tend fires, and is willing to work at anything in the City or country at a very low rate of wages; good references. Address D. H., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE OR VALET.—ANY INVALID GENTLEman may secure a first-class man of experience in all cases; will engage by the day, week, or month; travel or otherwise. Address J. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AGED THIRTY; best City references as an accomplished waiter and general servant; is neat and polite; strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference from his last place. Address J. R., No. 260 6th av.

WAITER AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED young man as first-class waiter; is an excellent groom; indulges in no spirits or tobacco; four years' reference. Call or address S.B., No. 115 Waverley place.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD SWISS WAITER, SPEAKing Italian and a little English, in a good private family; best City reference. Call at 245 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; best of City references; wages moderate. Call or address Wm. F. Bradford, No. 332 West 53d st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had long experience in both capacities; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address Valet, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIvate family; capable in every respect, and understands his business; best City references will be given by last employers. Address L. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; City or country; best City reference. Address for two days M. M., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man in a private family as waiter; satisfactory City reference. Address L. D., Box No. [illegible] TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.
FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The sale of our well-known Ice-cream having greatly exceeded our expectations during the past Summer, we announce that we shall continue our low prices during the Fall and Winter. We have made every preparation for supplying families and those giving entertainments, and wish to call special attention to our delicious

FRENCH VANILLA,

Which we purpose making a specialty of. We would like all our friends to send and get a mold of it, when we are sure they will have it regularly. Nothing can be more delicious. We also wish to call attention to our

CHARLOTTE RUSSE,

Which we are making in great quantities. They are the very best, and very cheap. Our saloon will be more attractive than ever. Besides Ice-cream, we shall serve up

Oysters in all Styles, Tea, Coffee, &c.
LADIES OUT SHOPPING WILL FIND THIS A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE FOR REFRESHMENTS.

ICE-CREAM,
Four Quarts or more, 30 cts. per qt.
All under Four Quarts, 35 cts. per qt.
When in Pyramid Molds, 5 cts. per qt. extra.
French Vanilla, 60 cts. per quart.
TO CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS, 25 CTS. PER QUART.
Charlotte Russe, (Cups,) 75 Cents per Dozen.
Charlotte Russe, Molds, 60 Cents per Quart.
Jellies, 60 Cents per Quart.
J. FUSSELL & SONS, No. 12 Bible House.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS! — FREE SCHOOLS AND FREE BIBLE, NOT FOR GRAY NUNS AND BLACK JESUITS.—Rev. Oscar Hugo preaches to-morrow morning in Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th st., above 2d av. Again in the evening, in Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach on "Lessons from the Autumn." Morning, "Nothing but Leaves;" evening, "The Close of Summer." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited, and welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, AT Robinson Hall, 16th st., near Broadway.—Sunday, Oct. 31, 3 P. M., eloquent addresses by Rev. R. S. MacArthur and others; congregational singing. All are welcome. B. B. DYER, President.
L. C. COLE, Secretary.

AT TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, WEST 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Boston, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30; evening, 7:30. Subject—"Women's Rights." Come one, come all, and hear the great preacher. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10:30; subject, "The Responsibility of Gratitude, or Our Duty to the Jews." In the evening at 7:30; subject, "Mountain Topics." Seats free.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching, morning by Rev. Frederick Brown; evening by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris. Subject—"Christianity and Romanism, or Christ, Peter, and the Pope." Seats free.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Hours of service, 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All invited to attend and cordially welcomed. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening next sermon in the course upon "The Life and Character of Jacob." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 31, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner Bedford and Morton sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Gregory, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30 by Rev. Oscar Hugo. Subject for the evening—"America for Free Bible and Free Schools." Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Hours of Divine service, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach morning and evening. Rev. U. T. Tracy will preach in the afternoon. The Pew Committee of the Church of the Holy Trinity will be in attendance at the church on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 1 and 2, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., to rent pews for the ensuing year.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich st.,
Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 153 Worth st.,
Rev. John P. Betker, Pastor.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia st.,
Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery,
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d st.,
Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome.
New-York City Mission and Tract Society, Office No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning at 11,
and evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Services at 10:45 and 7:45. Religious services every evening next week. Preaching by Mr. Hepworth. Singing from Moody and Sankey's new book, conducted by George S. Weeks.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 P. M. a service of worship and praise, with sermon by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D. ST., between 5th and 6th avs; Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Pastor preaches and administers baptism in the evening. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. John W. Trimble will preach on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited to attend.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, in Greene st. near Canal. Rev. Mr. Ross will preach to-morrow at 10:30 and 3:30. Sabbath-School at 2 P. M. All welcome.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—The Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector. Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. ROBERT CROOK, PASTOR OF SIXTY-first Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Paul Before Agrippa." Evening—"Christian Holiness." Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER MADison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Wm. S. Philips, of Connecticut, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 31st inst., holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M.; service and sermon in the German language, 7:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, at 10:30 A. M., and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Service of song, 8 P. M.; sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Cordial invitation. Baptism at evening service.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M., divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. Children's church at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3 P. M. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes urgently needed.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

IS IT STRANGE FIRE?—THE MESSENGER OF the Judgment Dispensation will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Delusive Character of Modern Religious Revivals."

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st., Rev. J. W. Selleck, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. T. Lodge. At 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Frank C. Morgan. A cordial welcome to all.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New Bowery, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 31 Sunday-school at 2:30, with interesting addresses and singing by the children as closing exercises. Interesting religious service in the evening, in which singing by the children will form a prominent part. Evening service at 7:30. General prayer and conference meeting on Tuesday evenings at 7:30. Friends, and all interested, are cordially invited to attend.
WILLIAM D. C. CLEGG, Sup't.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in morning at 11 o'clock; in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission-school at 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 37th st.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject—"Witnesses to Christ." Evening service, 7:30. Subject—"Ye Will not Come unto Me." Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE SUPERINtendents' class will meet EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Rooms. Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., will teach the lessons for the ensuing month.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE CLASS FOR primary teachers will meet this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at the rooms No. 304 4th av., (Association Building.)

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.

109TH ANNIVERSARY, SABBATH, Oct. 31, 1875.

Services—9 A. M., Love feast; 10:30 A. M., preaching by Bishop Jesse T. Peck; 2:30 P. M., addresses by Revs. Wm. Lloyd, Emory J. Haynes, and W. R. Davis; 7:30 P. M., preaching by Rev. B. I. Ives, D. D.

OLD ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Seats free. "The Light Burns Stronger and Brighter." Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Subject for the evening, "Beware of the Whale."

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "The Best Thought of God."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome. Rev. Dr. Laws will preach to-morrow evening (31st) at the usual hour.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor, 33d st., west of 8th av. Morning, "A Wonderful Motive." Evening, "A Wonderful Saviour." Welcome! welcome!

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. A. F. PERRY, PASTOR, WILL PREACH at Baptist Mariners' Temple, Oliver st., corner Henry st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., will preach in the morning, on "The Duty of Baptists in the Approaching Centennial Year." The Pastor in the evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Church Going Down to Egypt for Help." Baptism after the morning service.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Evening subject: "Revivals—Objections Answered." Revival services every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Seats free.

RUSSIAN CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Divine service, Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. Father Bjerring will preach in the English language. Subject—"Human Science and Divine Revelation." All cordially invited.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP COXE, OF WESTern New-York, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner 35th st., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st., Sunday, at 4 P. M. Subject—"First Love Left," Revelations ii., 4.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway. All are welcome.

REV. E. W. GILMAN, OF THE BIBLE Society, will preach Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock at ASSOCIATION HALL.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—SERvices at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—Right Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Bishop of Colorado, will officiate in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Harwood, Rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven, at the evening service.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Extra services Monday evening and lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN, (ALEXander av., near 142d st.,) Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Rector.—Services on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Constantine Commandery, No. 48, K. T., will attend the evening service; sermon by the Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, DD., Rector.—Morning service at 10.30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Singing-school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

SPECIAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD DURing the coming week in St. Mathews' Church, Throop av., near DeKalb av., Brooklyn. Rev. B. S. Huntington will preach on Sunday evening, and every evening of the week except Saturday.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach. Morning topic—"A Day of Good Tidings;" evening, "The First Woman." Being the third of a course of Sabbath evening lectures. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday) by Elder F. H. Burbank, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., "Life only through Christ, by a Resurrection from the Dead, at the Last Day, now at hand."

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. and Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Buttz, of Drew Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday, Oct. 31, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av., Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs by Mr. Sankey, will be used at these services.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"THE HELPFUL SIDE OF GOD'S NATURE."
Evening:
"THE ROARING LION."
Baptizing after evening sermon.
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE SPIRIT OF THE LATE JUDGE Edmonds will lecture through the mediumship of Mrs. Cora L. V. (Hatch) Tappan, who has just returned from a very successful tour in Europe, and by request lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Testimony of a Spirit Concerning the Spiritual Life." Mr. Lyman C. Howe lectures at 10:30 A. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youths' Missionary Society of Spring Street Presbyterian Church will be held Sunday evening, Oct. 31, at 7:30. Addresses by Rev. James D. Wilson, Rev. George J. Mingins, and G. W. Hillman; blackboard talk by Frank Beard. G. W. Hillman will sing several solos.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, W. H. Russell, Pastor.—Special Revival Services—Samuel Halsted, with his helpers, will have charge on Sabbath. Evening services through week, commence at 7:30 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BREAD and Beef-house Association, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held in the basement of the Anthon Memorial Church Monday evening, Nov. 1, at 7:30 o'clock.

THE FAREWELL SERMON OF REV. DR. Price, for the past thirty-eight years Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will be preached in the church on 46th st., near 6th av., on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George H. Corey, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening to young men.

UNION MEETINGS FOR PRAYER AND song every evening of the coming week (except Wednesday and Saturday) at 8 o'clock in the Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 48th st. Addresses by clergymen and laymen. Prof. Perkins will lead the singing.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH ST. and 4th av.—Rev. John Wills will preach to-morrow morning on "The Potency of Gentleness," at 11 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor.—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock and afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to worship with us.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYterian Church, Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

WANTED—A PRECENTOR FOR WEST FORTY-fourth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs. For particulars, apply to JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 526 West 47th st.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THAT THOROughly understands furs, wholesale and retail. Address MINK, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron; one to do chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing, and one as nurse and seamstress; to have good City references. Apply at No. 312 East 125th st., near 2d av., from 1 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID TO GO TO Boston, with highest City references: must have a good accent, be an accomplished hair-dresser and dress-maker. Apply Saturday and Monday, between 10 and 11 A. M., at parlor No. 220, Windsor House, 5th av.

WANTED—TWO NEW-ENGLAND WOMEN TO work for a family of two, where a man servant is kept: one must be a superior cook and laundress, the other competent as housekeeper and seamstress. Address A. B. C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAID AND SEAMSTRESS WHO UNderstands dress-making and hair-dressing; a woman from twenty-eight to thirty-five preferred. Call for two days, from 9:30 to 11:30 o'clock, at No. 46 West 39th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, WHO thoroughly understands salads, cleaning silver, &c.; City references required. Apply at No. 21 West 47th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—GENTEEL LADY AGENTS TO INTROduce the lightning needle-threader for all sewing-machines; liberal inducements; no risk. Call at No. 765 Broadway, Room No. 1.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COOK IN A private family; must be strictly sober and possess the best of references. Apply before 10 o'clock at No. 64 Liberty st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND MAID, Protestant; City reference required. Apply at No. 337 Lexington av. from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SWEDE AS SECOND WAITER; must bring first-class City references. Apply at No. 350 5th av., from 4 until 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th av., New-York.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—English, Classics, French, German, Botany, Gymnasium. As having many years' experience of this school may be mentioned: Wm. Adams John E. Burrill, F. J. Bumstead, M. D.; Henry Drisler, LL. D.; John H. Iselin, Judge Wm. Mitchell.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.
Many good boys have entered. Only such desired.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av.
Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements.
Prospectus sent on application.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class: special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 2 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are active and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 5th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby,	Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet,
Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock,	Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith,	Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings,
Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse,	Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton, &c.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

MADAME C. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS SPRING'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 43 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SEPT. 27. School hours from 9:30 to 2:30. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st. Classes commenced Sept. 23. Profs. Labberton, Goodyear, and Mrs. Dr. Studley will begin a course of lectures early in November for advanced pupils.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MISS WARREN,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Live teachers. Working Boys. No. extras.

FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL,
Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 85 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German) for girls, No 68 West 36th st.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

AT $150 A YEAR—HALF PRICE.—A FEW good boys can attend a first-class boarding-school. Address MERIT, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. & Ass., 17 E. 10th st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, scholar, and gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. Prepares for college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers at to qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes a few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching young children wishes engagements as visiting governess; highest references; terms reasonable. Address Miss J. C., No. 994 6th av.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 313 West 52d st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 88
1000 Pac. Mail....s3. 40½
2700 do.......... 40½
1900 do.......... 40⅝
900 do.......... 40¾
400 do.......... 40⅞
1200 West'n Union... 75⅛
1000 do.........c. 75¼
300 do.......b3. 75¼
1000 do.......... 75¼
100 do........c. 75⅜
300 do.......... 75⅜
600 do.......s3. 75¼
500 do.......... 75¼
600 do.......... 75⅜
1100 do.......b3. 75½
2900 do.......... 75½
10 do.......... 75⅞
100 Mich. Central.... 62
500 Erie Railway..... 17½
1700 do.......... 17⅝
500 do.......... 17⅜
100 do.......... 17⅝
900 North-western... 36⅝
400 do.......... 36¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 9
200 do.......... 8⅞
700 do.......... 8½
100 do.......... 8¾
100 do.......s3. 8¾
100 Union Pacific..... 65⅝
100 Lake Shore...b3. 61
1300 do.......... 60⅞
3300 do.......... 60¾
1500 do.......... 60⅝
300 do........c. 60⅝
700 do.......s3. 60¾
3400 do.......... 30¾
2100 do.......... 60⅞
1200 do.......b3. 61
700 do.......... 61⅛
500 St. Paul.......... 34
500 do.......... 33⅞
100 do.......... 34
100 Rock Island......103½
20 do..........103¾
100 Ohio & Miss...... 16⅝
200 Atl. & Pac. Pf..s3. 4⅝
60 do.......... 4¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$75,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.121½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.120¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.........12.121½
$2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........12.116¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, Currency..b. c.123½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 47¼
10,000 do.......... 47
10,000 Va. 6s, Con... 69½
3,000 Va. 6s, Con., Ex-mat'd C. . 64
2,000 B'k'n 6s,W. L.103½
2,000 do..........103¼
2,000 C., R. I. &P.7s.108¾
2,000 do 108⅞
6,000 M. & St. P.1st. La Crosse Div. 94
5,000 C. & N. W. C. Gold Bonds... 86½
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 90½
1,000 St L.,J.&C.1st. 99
5,000 Har. 1st 7s. c.114⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..101⅞
4,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 98
1,000 do......b. c. 98⅛
22,000 U. Pac. S. F... 88
6,000 do......b. c. 87¾
25,000 Pac. R. of M. 1st. 75
25,000 do.......s20. 74
6,000 C.&P.Con S.F.108
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 49
3,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 50
1,000 D. &H.r.bs.'84.111
2,000 T. & W. Con.C. 30
200 Con. Coal..b.c. s3. 47
500 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40¾
100 do.......... 40⅝
700 do.......b3. 40¾
10 do.......... 41
600 do.......... 40¾
400 do.......... 40⅝
1100 W. U. Tel...b. c. 75⅝
100 do........c. 75⅝
100 do.......s3. 75½
200 do.......b3. 75⅝
2300 do.......... 75½
1900 do.......... 75⅝
1700 do.......... 75½
500 do.......b3. 75½
700 do.......s3. 75⅝
200 do.......s3. 75¼
800 do.......... 75¼
1100 do.......s3. 75⅛
500 do.......b3. 75¼
100 do.......s5. 75½
300 do.......... 75⅛
100 Mich. Central.... 62
100 do.......b. c. 61¾
10 American Ex.... 58
40 do.......b. c. 57½
10 do.......... 57¾
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 17¾
100 do.......... 17⅝
500 do.......... 17¾
1700 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 61⅛
2200 do.......... 61
300 do.......s3. 60⅞
400 do.......b3. 61
1400 do.......... 60⅞
56 do.......... 60¾
200 do.......... 61
100 do........c. 60⅞
1400 do.......s3. 60¾
600 do........c. 60¾
1000 do.......... 60¾
100 Illinois Central... 94
10 do......b. c. 93½
200 Union Pacific..b.c. 66
100 do........c. 66
100 do.......... 65¾
400 do.......... 65½
100 C. & N. W. b. c. c. 37
100 do.......s3. 37
400 do.......... 36¾
1000 do.......... 36⅝
100 do.......s3. 36⅝
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 50½
100 C. & R. I. b. c. s3.103⅝
10 do..........103½
100 do.......s15.103⅝
25 D., L. & W...b.c.118⅝
400 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34⅛
100 do.......s3. 34
200 do.......... 34
325 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 62½
100 do.......s3. 62½
103 Morris & Essex..103¼
8 do..........103½
20 N. J. R. R....b. c.132
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 8¾
200 do.......... 8⅝
100 do.......... 8¾
100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 16⅝
200 do.......b3. 16½
50 do.......... 16½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 46½
200 Erie Railway..b3. 17⅝
1100 do.......... 17½
20 Harlem..........132½
1200 West. Union..s3. 75
2100 do.......... 75
2500 do.......... 74⅞
3000 do.......... 75
200 do.......b3. 75⅛
1000 do.......... 75
900 Pacific Mail...s3. 40½
500 do.......... 40½
100 do........c. 40½
900 do.......... 40⅜
1000 do.......... 40⅝
300 do.......s3. 40½
400 Han. & St. Jo.... 19
100 do.......s3. 19
200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 9
1200 Lake Shore..... 60⅝
500 do.......b3. 60⅞
1300 do.......s3. 60½
2800 do.......... 60½
4200 do.......... 60⅝
3500 do.......... 60¼
100 Union Pacific..... 65½
100 North-west'n..b3. 36¾
400 do.......... 36⅝
200 do.......s3. 36½
1000 do.......... 36⅝
100 Rock Island....c.103⅝
200 St. Paul.......... 33⅞
200 At. & Pac. Pf.... 4½
350 Ohio & Miss...... 16¼
200 do.......... 16⅛
100 do.......... 16¼
100 do.......... 16⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.121½
10,000 U. S. 6s,C.,'81.123
$20,000 U. S. 5-20s,C. '67..........124¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, '76.....102
1,000 Union Pac.S.F. 87½
2,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. B. 86¼
3,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.103
3,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 Conv.......... 92
1,000 do.......... 91¾
6,000 W. Pac. bds.... 96¾
200 Con. C. of Md.b.c. 47
100 Quick. Pref..b. c. 22½
800 West. U. Tel..b. c. 75
100 do.......b3. 75⅛
200 do.......s3. 75
100 do.......... 75⅛
100 do.......s5. 75
400 do.......... 75⅛
700 do.......... 75¼
100 do.......... 75⅛
200 do.......s3. 75⅛
100 do.......s6. 75⅛
100 do.......s4. 75
200 do.......s3. 75
2400 do.......... 75
5 American Ex.b.c. 58
50 do.......... 57½
1500 P. M. S. Co..b.c. 40½
200 do.......... 40⅝
800 do.......s3. 40½
100 do.......s5. 40⅜
800 do.......... 40⅜
200 N.Y.C.&H..b.c.s3.104
800 Erie Railway.b. c. 17½
50 Mich. Cent..b. c. 61½
100 do.......s10. 61
200 Union Pac.....b. c. 65¼
200 do.......... 65
200 do.......... 64¾
100 do.......... 64⅝
500 do.......... 64½
200 do.......... 64¾
800 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 60¼
500 do.......... 60⅜
100 do.......s3. 60¼
1300 do.......... 60
2300 do.......... 60
650 do.......... 59⅞
1000 do.......s3. 59⅞
1300 do.......... 60
500 do.......s3. 60
100 do.......s10. 60
300 do.......... 60⅛
500 do.......... 60¼
600 do.......... 60⅛
1800 do.......... 60
400 do.......... 59⅞
500 do.......s3. 59⅞
900 do.......... 59¾
1500 do.......... 59¾
200 do.......s60. 59
900 do.......... 59⅝
2400 do.......... 59⅝
100 Harlem.......b. c.131½
100 Panama........b. c.134
500 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 36⅝
100 do.......b5. 36½
700 do.......... 36⅜
100 Chi & N.W.Pf.b. c. 50
800 C.,M. & St.P...b.c. 33¾
100 do.......... 33⅞
100 do.......s4. 33¾
100 do.......s15. 33⅜
100 do.......s3. 33½
300 do.......... 33⅜
20 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103⅝
300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 16¼
300 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 19
100 C., C. & I. C.b.c. c. 4⅝
200 do.......... 4½
100 do.......... 4½
200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 9¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500 Western Union... 75
1100 do.......... 75⅛
500 do.......... 75¼
100 do.......b3. 75⅜
700 do.......... 75¼
700 Pacific Mail...s3. 40¼
500 do.......... 40⅜
1100 do.......... 40½
100 do.......... 40⅜
111 Harlem..........131¾
500 Erie Railway..... 17⅜
600 do.......... 17½
100 do.......b3. 17⅝
300 do.......... 17⅝
300 Union Pacific..... 65
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 21½
200 Ohio & Miss...... 16⅛
200 do.......... 16
100 do.......... 16⅛
800 Lake Shore....b3. 59¾
1500 do.......... 59¾
1400 do.......... 59⅞
300 do.......... 60
100 do.......u. r. 60
500 do.......... 59⅞
200 do.......s3. 59¾
900 do.......... 59¾
200 Atlantic & Pac.... 4⅝
300 North-west....s3. 36⅜
200 do.......... 36⅜
100 do.......b3. 36⅜
400 do.......s3. 36¼
200 do.......... 36⅛
100 St. Paul.......... 33⅝
100 do.......b3. 33⅝
100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 62½
300 Pac. R. of Mo..... 9¼
100 do.......... 9½

FRIDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day was tame on a reduced volume of business, and a lower range of prices was established. The weakness of the market was mainly attributable to a break in Lake Shore, consequent upon a report to the effect that a prominent member of the clique, who have recently been bulling the stock, had stolen a march upon his associates and parted with his holdings. Under the influence of this report and a sharp pressure to sell, the price dropped from 61 to 59⅝, closing at a merely fractional reaction. The decline in Lake Shore exercised a depressing influence on the remainder of the list, and resulted in a general decline, which, however, was slight. North-western declined to 36⅛, St. Paul to 33⅜, Michigan Central to 61¼, Union Pacific to 64½, Western Union to 74⅞, and Missouri Pacific to 8⅝. Subsequently there was a recovery, and the market became firmer in tone. Pacific Mail opened at 40½, and advanced to 40⅞, closing, after frequent fluctuations, at 40⅜. The "bears" in this stock are still making free use of the yarns about a rival line, to depress the price, but their efforts in this direction have been, up to the present, barren of results. Erie was dull, and fluctuated between 17⅜ and 17¾, closing at 17⅝.

The money market worked smoothly to-day, and the extreme rates for call loans were 3@4 ₱ cent., prime discounts being quoted at 6 to 7 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $700,000.

The foreign advices reported discounts easier in the open market at London, the rate for three-months bills being 1 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate, which is 3 ₱ cent. Consols were strong and higher, and United States bonds firm. The former closed at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94¾@94⅞ for the account, and the latter at 103⅝@103¾ for old 1865s, 108⅛@108¼ for 1867s, 104½@104¾ for 10-40s, and 103⅝@103¾ for new 5s. Erie was quiet at 15⅝@15⅞. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firmer for demand bills, which were advanced by the leading drawers to $4 83, with business chiefly at $4 82½. The asking rate for long sterling was $4 78, but sales were made at $4 76½@$4 77. Gold was firmer and advanced from 116⅛ to 116½. In the afternoon there was a reaction to 116¼, followed by an advance to 116½ at the close. Cash gold at the opening was worth 3-64@1-16 ₱ cent. per diem for use, but loans were subsequently made at 3 ₱ cent. per annum and flat. The shipments of silver from San Francisco here to-day were $177,000. United States bonds were strong on a small volume of business; 1867s sold up to 121¼ and 1868s up to 121½, both coupon. Railroad bonds were quiet throughout the day and with few important changes. Union Pacific Sinking Funds declined to 87½. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold bonds advanced to 86½, North Missouri Firsts to 90½, and Missouri Pacific Firsts to 95. State bonds continue quiet and steady.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $1,349,011, and the amount marketed, $1,461,656. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 are $81,134,155, and the total amount marketed, $81,361,654.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1875.

Gold receipts	$3,237,746 96
Gold payments	1,882,586 18
Gold balance	42,843,127 39
Currency receipts	2,308,537 31
Currency payments	1,749,156 73
Currency balance	54,276,462 74
Customs	353,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 29.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	116¼	116½
United States 5s, 1881, Coupon	117½	117½
United States 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	119⅛	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	121⅛	121¼
Bills on London	$4 76½@$4 77	$4 77
New-York Central	104⅛	104
Rock Island	103⅜	103⅝
Pacific Mail	40¾	40⅜
St. Paul	34⅜	33⅝
St. Paul Preferred	62½	62½
Western Union	75¼	75¼
Union Pacific	65½	65
Wabash	6	6
Lake Shore	61	59¾
North-western	36¾	36⅛
North-western Preferred	51	50
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	118¾	118¾
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106¼
Panama	136	134
Ohio	16⅜	16⅛
Erie	17⅜	17⅝
C., C. & Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	132	131¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	104	200
Harlem	131¾	131½	220
Erie	17¾	17⅜	5,800
Lake Shore	61⅜	59⅝	62,800
North-western	37	36⅛	7,000
North-western Pref.	50½	50	200
Rock Island	103⅝	103½	340
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½	33⅜	3,600
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	62½	62¼	500
Morris and Essex	103¼	103¼	100
Michigan Central	62	61¼	350
Illinois Central	94	93¾	110
Union Pacific	66	64½	3,100
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅝	4½	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19	18¾	800
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4⅝	4½	660
Ohio and Mississippi	16½	16	1,950
Missouri Pacific	9½	8⅝	2,425
Panama	134	134	100
Western Union	75⅝	74⅞	37,600
Pacific Mail	40⅞	40¼	20,000
Quicksilver Pref.	22½	22½	100
Consolidation Coal	47	47	400
American M. U. Express	57½	57½	105
Total sales			148,810

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123½	123¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	121¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	123	123⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	119	119½
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116½	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	120	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regist'd	119⅜	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¼	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	121½	121¾
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅛	116¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	117¼	117½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115⅝	116
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117½	117¾

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $429,000 for interest and $440,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$55,341,000
Gold balances	1,658,075
Currency balances	2,130,457

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,629,722
Currency balances	3,587,293
Gold exchanges	4,339,894
Gold balances	527,862

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 31
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 31
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 30
Connecticut 6s.......105¼
Georgia 6s.......... 91
Ga. 7s, new bonds...101
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 99
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds... 99⅝
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877..102
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879..102
Illinois War Loan...102½
Kentucky 6s.........102
Louisiana 6s......... 36
La. 6s, new bonds.... 36
La. 6s,n.Float'gDebt. 36
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 36
La.8s.Lev.bds. of '75. 36
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..101⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101¾
Fund.bds..due1894-5.101
L.bs.,due'81 to '91inc.101⅜
Asy. or Univ..due'92.101
H. & St.Jo., due '75.101
H. & St.Jo., due '76.101
H. & St. Jo., due '86.101
H. & St. Jo., due '87.101¼
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.107
N. Y. Coup.B'ty L'n.107
N.Y.6sCanal L'n1875.115
N.Y.6sCanal L'n1877.115
N.Y.6sCanal L'n1878.115
N.Y.6s Gold C. 1887..120
N.Y.6sGold L'n1891..121
N.Y.5s, Gold, 1876...110
N. C. 6s old, J. & J.. 16
N. C. 6s, April & O.. 16
N. C. N.C.R., J.&J.. 45
N. C.N.C.R.,Ap.& O. 45
N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J. 35
N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O. 35
N.C.Fund'g Act1866. 9
N.C.Fund'g Act1868. 8
N.C.New bds., J.&J.. 8
N.C.New bds., A.&O. 8
N.C.Spl. Tax class 1. 3⅛
N.C.Spl. Tax class 2. 3
N.C.Spl. Tax class 3. 3⅛
Ohio 6s, 1875.........102
Ohio 6s, 1881.........107
Ohio 6s, 1886.........107
Rhode Island 6s......108
South Carolina 6s... 31
S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 30
S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 30
S.C.Fund'g Act,1866. 30
S.C.L.C.,1889, J. & J. 30
S.C.L.C.,1889, A.& O. 30
S. C. 7s of 1888....... 30
S. C. non-fund. bds.. 4½
Tennessee 6s old.... 48¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds... 47⅛
Tenn. 6s,new series. 47
Texas 10s of 1876....101
Virginia 6s old....... 39½
Virginia 6s n. b.1866. 40
Virginia 6s n. b.1867. 40
Virginia 6s Con. bds. 69
Virginia 6s c. 2d ser. 47½
Virginia 6s defer. bs. 8¾
Dis. of Col.3-65s 1924. 72

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..111¼
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 21
Bos., H.& Erie Guar. 18
B. C. R.& M. 1st 7s g. 30
Ches. & Ohio 6s. 1st. 31½
Ches. & Ohio ex-cou. 27
Chic.& Alton 1st.....111
Chic. & Alton Inc....101¼
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 98
Chic.,B.& Q. 8 ₱c.1st.115
Chic.,B. & Q. Con. 7s.107⅛
Chic.R.I. & P. 1st,7s..108¾
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95. 99½
C.R.R. of N.J. 1st n..112
C.R.R.of N.J.1stCon.107¼
C. R.R.of N.J. Conv.108½
Lehigh & W.B. C. g. 95½
M.& St. P.1st 8s P.D.111
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10P.D. 91
M.&St.P.1st.La.C.D. 93½
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D. 81½
M.&St.P.1st C.&M.... 85
M. & St.P. Con. S. F.. 77½
M. & St. P. 2d....... 83
Chi. & N. W. S. F....107
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.102½
Chi. & N.W. Cons.bs. 96
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bs. 90
Chi. & N. W. 1st..... 99¼
Chi. & N. W. C. G.B. 86¼
Chi. & N. W. R. G. B. 84½
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s. 79
Galena & Chi. Ext..103
Peninsula 1st, C..... 98
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 98
Del., L. & W. 2d....112½
Del., L. & W. 7s, C..118½
Morris & Essex 2d..106¾
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.105
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G.105½
Erie 1st, Extended..104½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.........100⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......... 92
Long Dock Bonds...104⅞
Han. & St.Jo. L. G..108
Cedar F. & M. 1st.... 80
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 27
Ind., B. & W. 2d....... 7½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d.103¾
M. S. N.I. S.F.7 ₱ ct.108
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....106½
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.102
C., P. & A. old bds..103
C., P. & A. new bds.101
Det., M. & T. bds....101⅜
Buf. & Erie new bds.100
Buf. & State Line 7s.101
Lake Shore Div.bds.. 99½
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.102
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.100
Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902.103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....102¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '78....102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.119
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.114
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.,'85.112½
Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.113⅞
Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..112½
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 90
Ohio & Miss. Con... 87½
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 65½
Cen. Pac. Gold bds..104¼
Cen. Pac. San J. B.. 88¼
Cen. Pac. S. Aid bds.106
Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 92¼
Western Pacific bds. 96
Union Pacific 1st....101¾
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 98
Union Pacific S. F... 87¾
Pac. R. of Mo 1st... 74¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 60½
Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.102
Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 1st.114½
Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 2d.107
Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 3d.100⅛
Clev. & P. Con. S. F.107½
Clev. & Pitts. 4th...101½
Col., Chic. & Ind.1st. 46½
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 15
St.L. & Iron M'n 1st. 90
Alton & T. H. 1st...106
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. 87
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 70
Tol., P. & War.,E.D. 74
Tol., P. & War. 2d.. 28
Tol. &.W.1st,St.L.D. 49
Tol. & Wab. Cons. C. 27½
Han. & Naples 1st.. 25
Gt. Western 1st, '88. 77
Gt. Western 2d, '93. 50
Han. & Cent. Mo.1st. 72½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..............152
Amer. Exchange....114
Central National....100
Chatham.............135
City.....................300
Commerce...........123½
First National......200
Fourth National.... 95½
Gallatin National...131
Gold Exchange.....122
Imp'rs & Traders'..195
Irving.................132
Mercantile...........105
Merchants' Ex......103½
Nassau...............106
New-York...........131½
Republic.............. 80
St. Nicholas.........100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	..
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅞	51
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	..	62⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18⅞	19
Northern Central Railroad	27⅞	..
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104	104⅛

The coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company first and second mortgage bonds, falling due Nov. 1, will be paid at maturity at the office of Chase & Atkins, No. 18 Broad street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ STOCK PRIVILEGES COST FROM $10 TO $1,000, and on a fluctuating market pay a profit every thirty days of five to fifteen times the amount invested without any additional liability beyond the cost of the privilege. Explanatory pamphlet and weekly financial report sent free to those desiring to speculate. Address ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., bankers, No. 12 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 29, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.......... 97
Beans, bbls.......... 360
Bees-wax, pk........ 1
Cotton, bales........ 6,706
Flour, bbls.......... 15,615
Meal, bbls.......... 246
Wheat, bushels..... 65,336
Corn, bushels....... 58,581
Oats, bushels....... 63,686
Rye, bushels........ 8,850
Malt, bushels........ 550
Barley, bushels..... 40,900
Seed, bags.......... 170
Oatmeal, bbls....... 100
B. W. Flour, bags... 390
Copper, bars........ 812
Eggs, bbls.......... 1,652
Hops, bales......... 773
Hides, No........... 83
Hides, bales........ 180
Lard-oil, bbls....... 50
Lead, pigs.......... 290
Leather, sides...... 7,192
Pea-nuts, bags...... 53
Resin, bbls......... 61
Skins, bales........ 15
Sugar, bbls......... 50
Pork, pks........... 515
Cut-meats, pks...... 1,025
Lard, tcs........... 3,640
Butter, pks......... 6,070
Cheese, pks........ 13,627
Tea, pks............ 9,350
Tallow, pks......... 90
Tobacco, hhds...... 31
Tobacco, pks....... 566
Wool, bales......... 562
Whisky, bbls........ 321

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted ¼c. lower and very dull. Sales, 1,057 bags Rio, per Biela, at 19¾c., gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 19½c.@19¾c.; good, 20c.@20¼c., prime, 20½c.@20¾c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio in job lots, 18c.@21½c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 19¾c.@20¾c.; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 18c.@18½c.; Manila, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 19c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—For early deliveries has been sparingly dealt in, with prices unsettled. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, 625 bales, (of which 300 bales were on last evening,) including 291 bales to spinners, 269 bales to speculators, and 65 bales for export. Future deliveries have been easier, and less freely dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,300 bales, (of which 4,600 bales were on last evening, and 28,700 bales to-day,) with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with October options closing at 14½c.@14 9-16c.; November, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; December, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; January, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; March, 13 15-32c.@13½c.; April, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; May, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; June, 14c.@14 1-32c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14¼c.@14 9-32c. ₱ ℔., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c., on October, with January, March, April, July, and August steady, and an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. on November, December, February, May, and June options....The receipts at this port since our last have been 6,706 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,328 bales, against 27,188 bales same day last week, and for the week 168,577 bales, against 147,510 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 738,429 bales, against 652,805 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 37,189 bales; to the Continent, 30,676 bales....Stock in New-York, 65,286 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 404,205 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 7-16	14 7-16
Strict Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Strict Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	12½	Low Middling	13 9-16
Strict Good Ordinary	13⅜	Middling	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—In shipping grades of extra Flour there was a brisk business done at full prices. There was also a good trade in City Mills. Medium and good grades were moderately active at about former figures. Sales, 21,700 bbls., including No. 2 Flour at $3 80@$5, chiefly at $4 25@$4 90; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 50@$5 85; very choice to fancy do., $5 90@$6 40; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 90; City Mills Extra, $5 65@$7 30; Extra round-hoop Ohio, $5 60@$5 90 for small lots and lines, poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $5 90@$7 75, chiefly at $6 25@$7 10, and patent at $6 70@$9 50, mainly at $7@$8 25, and trade and family Extras within the previous range, including 8,000 bbls. shipping Extra Spring at $5 75@$6; Winter Wheat at $6 25@$6 75; and 7,500 bbls. City Mills chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; the market closing very strong for shipping grades. Southern Flour was in better demand, without, however, any decided change in price. Sales, 3,100 bbls., at $5 10@$5 60 for Superfine, $5 75@$7 for poor to choice shipping Extra, and $7 10@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family brands....Rye Flour was quiet and steady at $4 25@$5 50 for fine to choice Superfine, mainly at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine....Corn-meal was in moderate request, at $3 25@$3 85 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3 40@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine....Buckwheat Flour ruled heavy and lower, with a moderate business reported at $2 40@$2 60 for State and $2 70@$2 90 for Pennsylvania, including fancy at $2 80@$2 90.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with a somewhat irregular and unsettled market. There was a moderate export demand, and a fair speculative inquiry. Sales, 304,000 bushels, part (last evening) at $1 05@$1 08 for Rejected Spring; $1 13@$1 16 for No. 3 Chicago, including one load very choice old in store at $1 25; $1 20@$1 28 for No. 3 Milwaukee, (1,600 bushels at $1 28;) $1 27½@$1 30 for No. 2 Chicago, (including 32,000 bushels at $1 30;) $1 32½@$1 34 for No. 2 Milwaukee; one load very choice at the latter price; $1 37@$1 38 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 30@$1 38 for good to prime new Winter Red and Amber Western; $1 40@$1 48 for White Michigan; $1 12 for 25,000 bushels Mixed Spring, one-half Rejected, and the remainder No. 3, and $1 34 for 8,000 bushels No. 1 and No. 2 Milwaukee mixed....Rye was dull, with small sales (car lots) Western at 75c., and State at 83c. ₱ bushel....Canada Peas were quiet and unchanged; last sales at $1 02 in bond....The Barley market was rather more steady, with an increased business reported. Sales, 55,000 bushels at 90c.@92½c. for two-rowed State; $1 05 for badly-stained Canada West, and $1 12@$1 20 for fair to good do....Barley-malt was quiet and unchanged....There was a good export and fair home trade demand for Corn, without any decided change in price; sales, 186,000 bushels, (part late last evening,) at 72c.@73c. for steamer grades of Mixed Western; 73¼c.@73½c. for sailing do.; 73½c.@76c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; 72c.@72½c. for Western Mixed, in store; 74c. for old Mixed Western, in store, and 68c.@71c. for soft and heated Western Mixed. There were also sales of 48,000 bushels prime Western Mixed, to arrive next week, at 73½c....Oats were less active and lower; sales, 53,000 bushels at 38c.@47c. for Mixed, including Western at 40c.@47c. and State at 42c.@47c.; White Western at 48c.@50c. and White State at 50c.@52c....Feed was active and firm at $20 50@$26 ₱ ton....Buckwheat was dull and unchanged.

FRUITS—In Foreign Dried there has been a fairly active jobbing business; sales, 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins, $2 50; 1,500 bxs. loose do., part at $3 25; 750 cases Sardines at 14c.@14¼c. for quarter bxs.; 400 bbls. Currants, 6¾c.@7c.; 100 cks. Turkey Prunes on private terms; 2,750 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, part at 10½c.

HOPS—Active and a trifle higher. Quotations are: New-York State, 12c.@16c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

HIDES—Have a moderate sale at unchanged figures. Sales, 1,300 Montevideo, 21½c., gold, 4 months; 1,650 Texas, 1,000 Mexican, and 305 Central American on private terms.

LATHS—Sales, 1,500,000 at $1 50.

LEATHER—Supplies have been a trifle larger and prices easier. The receipts for the week have been 75,177 sides and 1,722 bales, with exports of 13,600 sides. Hemlock Sole quoted at 24½c.@26c. for light, 26c.@28c. for middle, 26c.@28½c. for heavy, 23c.@24½c. for good damaged.

MOLASSES—Sales limited to 94 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, to arrive, at 85c.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been lightly dealt in; sales, 20,000 ℔. Lake at 23c.@23¼c....Iron has been very quiet; sales, 500 tons No. 2, at the works, on private terms; Coltness quoted $33@$33 50; Summerlee, $31 50@$32, and Eglinton, $30....American Pig at $24@$25 for No. 1; $22@$24 for No 2....Tin has been neglected and altogether nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been active and strong; sales 4,300 bbls. Strained, part at $1 90@$1 97½; 350 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25@$4 50, and 5,000 bbls. Strained at Wilmington on private terms....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet; quoted at 42½c.@43c.; sales, 50 bbls. ....We quote Resin within the range of $1 85@$1 95 for Strained; $2 05@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 75@$4 25 for No. 1; $4 25@$5 25 for Pale; $5 75@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 ℔.

PETROLEUM—Has rather more attention on export account at steady figures; sales, 8,000 bbls. Refined at 13¼c.@13½c. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6¾c.; do., in shipping order, 10⅝c.; Refined at 13⅜c.@13½c.; do., in cases, 17½c.@19c....Naphtha, 10¾c....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, 13⅛c.; do., at Baltimore, 13c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been again advanced, with business almost entirely to provide for maturing contracts. Sales, 700 bbls. at $23, cash; 1,250 bbls. October at $23, and 250 bbls., seller's option, remainder of the year at $20 50; Extra Prime, $16@$16 50, and Prime Mess, $19 50@$20....Dressed Hogs have been dull; quoted 9⅛c.@10¼c.....Cut-meats have been in moderate demand; Clear Bellies at 14¼c.; Smoked Hams at 15½c.@16½c.; Smoked Shoulders, 11c.; Pickled Shoulders, 10c.; Pickled Hams, 14c.@14½c. ....Bacon has been dull; Western Long Clear, Summer cured, 13¼c.; do. for West Indies at 13¾c., with 150 bxs. sold at 13¾c....Lard has been dull on other than the October option, in which dealings have been more liberal, attended with considerable excitement through the demand from the "shorts:" sales, 500 tcs. contract spot at 15⅛c.; 1,500 tcs., October, 15¼c.@16c., closing at 16 1-16c.; November quoted at 13⅜c.; sellers' option remainder of the year, 12 11-16c. City Steam has been quiet; sales, 80 tcs. at 13¼c.@13⅜c. Of Refined, sales 800 tcs. for West Indies, part at 13⅝c., and 300 tcs. for South America on private terms. ....Beef has been in fair jobbing demand; new Extra Mess, $13; do. Plain Mess, $12; Prime Mess, tierced, $23; India Mess, $25; Packet at $16@$17; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35....Beef Hams dull at $23 50@$24....Butter has been dull and weak; quoted 25c.@35c. for State, 16c.@34c. for Western, the latter price for Creamery....Cheese dull and nominal; quoted 10c.@14c. for fair to fancy State factories....Eggs stronger; 26½c.@27½c. for Western, and 28c.@30c. for State and Jersey.

RICE—Sales, 1,500 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $2 50@$2 55, gold. Carolina quoted at 6½c.@7⅛c.; Louisiana at 6¾c.@7c. for good to prime, and 6c.@6¼c. for common; Rangoon, 6¼c.@6½c., currency, and $2@$2 55, gold, in bond.

SEEDS—Linseed has been quoted $1 82½@$1 85, gold, with 8,500 bags per Sea Witch sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately dealt in, with prices steady. Sales, 700 hhds. Cuba at 7½c. Fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.@8c.; prime do., 8⅛c....Refined have been in fair demand; A's, 9¾c.@10c.; Soft Yellow, 9c.@9⅝c.; Crushed, 11⅛c.; Powdered and Granulated, 10⅝c.

TOBACCO—Moderately active and steady. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7c.@18c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry lots, at 7c.@35c.; 125 cases 1872 and 1873 Crop Connecticut at 7c.@18c.; 165 cases 1873 Crop Wisconsin and Illinois, 6½c.@11½c.; 100 cases 1873 and 1874 Crop Ohio at 7c.@8c.; 200 cases 1874 Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts on private terms, and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 05.

TALLOW—Has been dull; sales 90,000 ℔. at 9¼c.@9½c. for good and prime; of Stearine, sales have been 200 tcs. prime at 14½c.

WHISKY—Was more active and firmer; with sales 100 bbls. at $1 17 and 200 bbls at $1 17½.

WOOL—There has been a liberal demand from manufacturers and a generally strong market. Sales have been reported of equal to 213,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece mainly at 42c.@48c.; 6,000 ℔. Washed Combing at 60c.; 16,000 ℔. Unwashed at 35c.; 56 bags Scoured at 95c.; 241 bags Domestic Pulled at 32c.@40½c.; 77,000 ℔. 103 bags Spring California at 20c.@34c.; 272,000 ℔. and 20 bales Fall do. at 15½c.@21c., 55 bales Oregon at 33½c.; 11,900 ℔. Texas at 22c.@27½c.; 23,500 ℔. Georgia at 36c.; 5,000 ℔. Cape at 36½c.; 40 bales do. at 37c.; 3 bales Australian at 49c.; 18 bales East India at 20½c., and 450 bales Russian at 25c.@32c., gold, ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—There has been a more active inquiry from the Grain, Provision, and Petroleum interests, with rates firm. For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₱ ℔. Some small lots of Provisions, mostly Bacon, at 35s.@40s. ₱ ton; 50 bales Hops, on private terms; 6,000 bushels Grain, (re-let,) at 8½d. ₱ bushel, and by sail 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 169 bbls. Shoe-pegs and 360 cases Machinery, (of recent shipment,) on private terms. Also, an American bark, 670 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Peas, on private terms, with Provisions by steamer of next week quoted at 40s. ₱ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, a British bark, 587 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter, and 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ standard bushel....For Hull, by steam, 50 bbls. Sugar at 35s.; 1,293 bales Cotton, 24,000 bushels Corn; 2,175 bbls. Sugar, 100 bdls. Hides, 531 bxs. Cheese, 20,987 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Resin, and 1,600 bbls. Flour, (all of recent shipment,) at market rates.... For Cork, for orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. Another, hence with about 3,500 quarters do. at 6s. Another hence, with about 4,200 quarters do. at 5s. 9d. Another, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d., and two barks, with 3,300 and 2,700 quarters do., from Baltimore at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 917 bdls. Hides, 25 bxs. Sewing-machines, and 1,815 pks. Canned Goods, (of recent shipment,) at market rates. ....For Havre or Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, some lots of Provisions, (for forward shipment,) mostly Lard, at 2.25 reichmarks....For Gibraltar, for orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d., privilege of a direct Mediterranean port at 1½d. less ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian bark, hence, without about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 1½d.; a German bark, with about 6,600 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (rumored) at 5s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Naples, an Italian bark, hence with about 8,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 20c. ₱ case....For Havana, by steam, 2,750 bags Rice and 2,150 bbls. Potatoes (of recent shipment) at market rates.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 29, 1875.

On this forenoon, on light arrivals, trade in horned Cattle was firm, but slow in Steers, ranging from fair to good; poor quality Steers were off from ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔. since our last quotations. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 7½c.@12½c., weights 5¼ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights 5 to 7½ cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows slow from $45@$85 ₱ head, Calves included. Veals generally held on sale. Grass Calves slow from $6 50@$10 ₱ head. Sheep slow of sale at 4½c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Lambs also dull at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. There were no live Hogs on sale; City Dressed dull at 9½c.@10⅛c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 36 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 55 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. scant; 108 rough Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. scant; 65 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. scant. J. C. Fagan sold for T. C. Eastman 37 Texan Steers at 8c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff & Ulery 135 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for W. Couchman 16 coarse Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 9 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 4 Kentucky Oxen at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. H. Meyer sold for W. Couchman 100 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, in lots as follows: 36 at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. strong; 16 at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 32 at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 16 at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for S. Rosenthal 100 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Hasoury & Co. 26 Texan Steers at 7½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt. S. Rosenthal sold for self 17 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. H. Livingstone sold for self 63 coarse Indiana Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Jelliffe & Co. sold 231 Canada Lambs weight 17,630 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 47 Sheep, weight 3,930 ℔., at $5 31¼ ₱ cwt.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,410 ℔., at 5⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,490 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 137 Lambs, weight 10,380 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 99 State Sheep, weight 9,190 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 37 Canada Lambs, weight 2,850 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 46 State Sheep, weight 3,860 ℔., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 77 State Sheep, weight 6,100 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 42 State Lambs, weight 2,540 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 8 grass Calves at $6 50 ₱ head; 2 grass Calves for $19; 3 grass Calves for $30.

At Harsimus Cove—B. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 34 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 36 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Duncan & Co. 32 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Brown 33 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for H. Kahn 17 Kentucky Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, at 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Kahn & Brown 33 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Rothschild 114 Colorado Steers at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 80 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 16 coarse Missouri Oxen at 9¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Klopfer & Rothschild 38 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for Morris & Waixels 160 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt. S. Moses sold for self 90 rough Ohio Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. There were sold on commission in same yards for Meyers & Seymour 156 Virginia Steers, an uneven herd, from poor to good, from 9¼c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt. J. McFillan sold for self 130 Missouri Steers, terms not obtained. W. C. Dudley sold for Klopfer & Co. 60 Beeves, terms not obtained. Coney & McPherson sold for C. Swope 48 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. D. Waixel sold for Waixels & Morris 49 Illinois and 114 Colorado Steers, terms not obtained. Judd & Buckingham sold 486 Ohio Sheep, weight 36,530 ℔., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 259 Ohio Sheep, weight 24,220 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 208 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,570 ℔., at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; P. Lerch sold 104 Canada Sheep, weight 12,750 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 142 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,370 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 50 coarse Lambs, weight 3,700 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 3 Bucks, weight 490 ℔., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 38 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,310 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 197 Indiana Sheep, weight 15,640 ℔., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 140 Canada Ewes, weight 16,310 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔; 174 Canada Lambs, weight 12,980 ℔., at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 195 Canada Lambs, weight 15,080 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 193 Canada Lambs, weight 14,620 ℔., at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 799 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 442 Veals and Calves, 2,325 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 2,728 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 7 Bulls, 152 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,862 head of horned Cattle, 4,518 Sheep and Lambs, 4,187 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,020 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,272 head, or 424 cars, 244 cars through consignments, balance on sale here, against 153 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the run for the week thus far of 227 cars less, and 346 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; the fresh arrivals were through consignments: 40 cars are held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards, excepting a few odds and ends, bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 15,200 head, against 18,800 head for the same time last week—3,900 head less thus far—and 14,800 head for the same week last year; the market is active at an advance on yesterday's prices, all offerings find ready sale; all through stock shipped out, leaving the yards bare of stock; 2,000 head were disposed of; sales of Indiana Sheep, ranging from 91 to 94 ℔., at $4 62½@$5; Ohio Sheep, averaging 83 ℔., at $4 75; Michigan Sheep, averaging 82 ℔., at $4 75; Illinois Sheep, averaging 92 ℔., at $5; Michigan Store Sheep, averaging 58 ℔., $3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 25,200 head, against 29,100 head for the same time last week, and 41,700 head for the same week last year; market very dull; a good supply; light demand; prices lower, with a downward tendency; 800 head of all kinds were disposed of, 12 cars remaining unsold. The quality of offerings was only fair; Yorkers, $7 25@$7 40; heavy Hogs, $7 50@$7 75. Cows—The receipts for the week number 45 cars, the majority of which were Dry Cows for Butcher's use; quality generally poor; demand fair; about all were sold; common to best, in car lots, $2 25@$4 25; not sufficient Dairy Cows on market for quotations. Calves—Receipts for the week 50 head only of all kinds, mostly heavy Canadian Veals of good quality at $10@$13 ₱ head; a few head of good fat light Calves were disposed of at $8@$9 ₱ head, proportionately better prices than for heavy.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Receipts of Cattle, 301 carloads, being a decrease of 77 cars from last week; prices are ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ ℔. lower on all fair butchering stock; choice scarce and common plenty. Sheep and Lambs—Market opened active, but is quiet to-day; receipts, 48 cars, against 62 cars last week; Sheep, 4c.@4¾c. for common to fair, 5¼c.@5¾c. for fair to good, and 6c. for choice in small lots; Lambs, 5c.@6c. for common to fair, 6c.@6¾c. for fair to good, and 7c.@7¼c. for select bunches. Milch Cows—Trade moderate; prices $45@$65 ₱ head; receipts and demand light.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; more active, firm, buoyant, closing strong; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Texans, $2 75@$3 50; common to good shipping, $4@$5 50; one lot of extra, $6 20; choice, $6; shipments, 1,820 head. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; dull, slow, weak; 10c.@15c. lower; Shippers, $6 50@$6 90; common to medium, $7 10@$7 25; good to prime, $7 30@$7 50; shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; sales at $3@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; No. 1 Chicago, $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 12 spot, $1 11⅞ seller October, $1 08½ seller November, $1 08¼ seller December and the year; No. 3, 94c.; Rejected, 82¼c.@82½c. Corn irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Mixed, 52⅞c. spot, 51⅛c.@51¼c. seller November, 47c. seller the year; Rejected, 51c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 33¼c.@33⅜c. spot, 32c. seller November, 31¾c.@31⅞c. seller the year Barley quiet but firm at 84½c. seller October, 82c. seller November. Rye dull and heavy. Pork—Fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $20 50, spot; $18 67½@$18 70, seller the year. Lard irregular, but in the main lower; old, 13⅜c.; new, 12¾c., spot; $12 07½@$12 10, seller the year. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 13. Freights higher; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c.; Wheat, 5¾c. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firmer at $1 12½, October; $1 08⅝@$1 08¾, November. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 169,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn 94,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—Flour dull; little doing. Wheat excited and higher for cash and October: otherwise irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 89½, cash; $1 85@$1 90, October; $1 55@$1 55½, November; No. 3 do., $1 28½@$1 29¼, cash; $1 30⅛@$1 30¼, November. Corn excited and higher for cash and October: otherwise unchanged; No. 2 Mixed ranged from 58c.@65c., cash; 65c., October; 47½c., November. Oats steady and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled, tending downward; fancy Minnesota, $1 30@$1 35. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 2, 68½c.@69c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $21 50. Lard quiet and unchanged; current make, 13½c. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Some sales lower; Shoulders scarce; held at 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 13½. Hogs easier; few buyers; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 85; Packing, $6 75@$7 10; Butchers', $7@$7 35. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 745 head; Cattle, 1,143 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 41,500 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tidewater—Flour, 2,125 bbls.; Wheat, 33,400 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 87,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. To interior points—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5c., New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet; sales, 750 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Wheat neglected and nominally unchanged. Corn very dull; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 64c.@65c. Oats quiet; sales, 14,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 40c.; market bare. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels stained Canada at $1; 3,000 bushels Canada on private terms; 2,000 bushels do. at $1. Pork dull at $24 for Heavy Mess. Lard inactive; dull at 14½c.@15c. Highwines inactive; about $1 16.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 29.—Clover-seed sells in small lots at 9½c.@10c.; Timothy fairly active at $2 25, and Flax-seed commands $1 50. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 13¼c.; Crude, 10¼c. Flour dull and 25c. lower; sales, 600 bbls., including Extra, at $5 25@$5 37½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $6 25@$7 12½; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 50@$7, and high grades, $7 50@$8 50. Rye Flour quoted at $5 37½. Prime Wheat in steady request; Red, $1 35@$1 40 for Pennsylvania and $1 05@$1 15 for Western; Amber, $1 40@$1 45 and $1 42@$1 50. Rye sells at 75c.@85c. Corn firmer; Yellow and Mixed quoted at 72c.@73c. Oats inactive; White, 43c.@49c., and Mixed, 38c. Whisky steady at $1 16. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County extras, 33c.@34c.; do. do. firsts, 30c.@32c.; Western extras, 30c.@32c.; do. firsts, 25c.@26c.; Rolls, extras, 29c.@30c.; do., firsts, 26c.@28c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 13¾c.; do. prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western fine, 12½c.@13c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 29c.@30c.; Western do., 27c.@28c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 20@$1 35. Corn dull at 58c.@60c. Oats dull at 28c.@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Pork firmer; held higher; small lots at $20 75. Lard easier; current make, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats steady, with a moderate demand; stock of old Shoulders exhausted; new, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c., all partly cured, packed; Clear Sides, nominally 12½c., loose. Bacon quiet, but steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hogs steady and firm; common light, $6 75@$7; good light and packing, $7 10@$7 25; good Butchers', $7 30@$7 35; receipts, 1,780 head; shipments, 925 head. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 13. Butter dull and lower; choice Western Reserve, 26c.@27c.; Central Ohio, choice, 24c.@25c.; medium, 20c.@23c.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 13½c. Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firmer; active; No. 2 Western Red, $1 38; Pennsylvania Red, $1 36@$1 37; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 43; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 53; do. White, $1 20@$1 50. Corn—Southern steady; Western strong and excited; Southern White, 74c.@78c.; do. Yellow, 73c.@74c.; Western Mixed, 74c. spot; has sold at 75c.; 71c. first half November. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 38c.@47c.; Western White, 43c.@44c.; do. Mixed, 39c.@42c. Rye quiet at 75c.@80c. Hay dull, unchanged. Provisions steady, firm, and unchanged. Pork steady at $23@$23 25. Lard steady; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Butter quiet and a shade easier; Western extras, 28c.@30c; do. firsts, 25c.@27c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee nominal; Rio cargoes, 18½c.@21c.; jobbing at 19c.@22c. Whisky dull at $1 16½.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—Sugar dull; good fair, 8c.; Yellow Clarified, 8¾c. Molasses quiet; common, 40c.@45c.; good fair, 54c.; prime to choice, 59c.@62c. Flour dull; quoted, Superfine, $4 30@$4 50; Double Extra, $5; Treble, $5 25@$6 50; choice and Family, $6 75@$7 50. Corn-meal dull; quoted at $3 50. Corn dull; Yellow, 77c. Bran quiet at $1 05. Hay dull; no sales; quoted, ordinary, $22; prime, $24. Pork—No demand; held at $23. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13½c., jobbing rates. Hams—Sugar-cured firm; choice, 16c.@17¼c.; ordinary, 14½c.@15½c. Lard firm; Tierce, packers', 13¾c.@14¼c.; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 18c.@21c. Whisky—Rectified, $1 15@$1 20. Exchange—New-York, Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, Bank, $5 51. Gold, 116⅝.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 29.—Wool in fair demand and prices steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45c.@50c.; X, 45c.@46c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 40c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 41c.@43c.; Medium, 49c.@50c.; Coarse, 40c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada, Combing, 62½c.; Fine, unwashed, 30c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 34c.@37c.; Tub-washed, 49c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 26c.@28c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@24c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 38c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 37c.@41c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; California, coarse, 21c.@25c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat firmer, held higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35; No. 3 do., $1 24; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24½; No. 2 do., $1 17; extra do., $1 35; Amber Michigan, $1 21; seller December, $1 24; seller January, $1 27; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 07; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 21½@$1 22; seller November, $1 21½; seller December, $1 25; No. 3 Red, $1 12½; Rejected, 95c. Corn dull; High Mixed, 59½c.; no grade, 58c. Oats—Demand poor and market firm; No. 2, 36¾c.; Rejected, 31c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.; to Ogdensburg, 6c. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn 13,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 17½; hard do., $1 24½; No. 2 do., cash and October, $1 11½; November, $1 09⅛; No. 3 do., 99½c. Corn firmer; in good demand; No. 2, 56c. Oats easier; No. 1, 35c.; No. 2, 34¼c. Barley excited and lower; No. 2 Spring, cash and October, $1 04; November, 98c.; No. 3 do., 50c. Rye quiet; lower; No. 1, 70c. Provisions easier; quiet. Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard—Prime firm at 13c.@13½c. Freights quiet, but firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 8¾c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; new No. 1 White Michigan, $1 35. Corn quiet at 70c.@71c. Barley in good demand; sales, 10,000 bushels choice No. 1 Canada at $1 25; 6,000 bushels do. at $1 24; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 15; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 08; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 06; 1,000 bushels No. 3 do. at $1. Corn-meal, bolted, $31; unbolted, $30. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York, 5c. to Albany, and 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 10 to the Hudson. Receipts—Wheat, 98,000 bushels; Barley, 11,500 bushels; Lumber, 792,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 59,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Oct. 29.—Flour quiet but steady; City White, $6 50. Wheat active and higher; closed weak; extra, $1 33½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26¾; No. 2 White Fall, $1 15½; Amber Michigan, $1 19. Corn steady with a fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 66c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; White, 39½c.@40c.; Mixed, 37c. Barley steady with a fair demand; State, $1 85@$1 89. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Wheat quiet. Rye quiet and steady. Oats in light request, with sales of 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 46c. Corn quiet, and nominally 70c.@72c. for Low and High Mixed Western. Barley higher but less active; sales, 2 cars No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 15; 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at 90c.; 1 car No. 1 six-rowed State at $1 25; 9,700 bushels State two-rowed at 92c.; 9,000 bushels Canada West on private terms, and 5 cars No. 3 State two-rowed on private terms.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats quiet but steady at 36c.@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal. Bulk Meats—Market bare. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c., packed. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 13. Bagging dull at 13c.@13½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Cotton firm; in good demand; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 6,999 bales; gross, 8,485 bales; exports to France, 4,084 bales; Channel, 3,918 bales; coastwise, 36 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 102,694 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 38,519 bales; gross, 45,910 bales; exports to Great Britain, 16,022 bales; France, 6,113 bales; to the Continent, 8,664 bales; Channel, 7,368 bales; coastwise, 5,549 bales; sales, 35,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c. Net Receipts, 4,542 bales; gross, 4,577 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,542 bales; Continent, 10,910 bales; coastwise, 565 bales; sales, 1,854 bales; stock, 65,173 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 30,224 bales; gross, 31,391 bales; exports to France, 3,411 bales; to the Continent, 13,866 bales; Channel, 2,112 bales; coastwise, 7,853 bales; sales, 11,365 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.@12c.; net receipts, 3,537 bales; to the Continent, 6,205 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 51,858 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 24,152 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,907 bales; to France, 4,102 bales; to the Continent, 6,205 bales; coastwise, 6,553 bales; sales, 14,700 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 29.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,678 bales; gross, 2,753 bales; exports, coastwise, 843 bales; sales, 183 bales; stock, 60,926 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 23,024 bales, gross, 23,432 bales; exports to Great Britain, 850 bales; to France, 839 bales; coastwise, 9,828 bales; sales, 12,235 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.@11⅛c.; net receipts, 1,794 bales; exports, coastwise, 421 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 20,456 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,675 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,156 bales; coastwise, 5,350 bales; sales, 11,900 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 29.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary nominal. Net receipts, 1,041 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,485 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,003 bales; exports coastwise, 3,536 bales; stock, 1,025 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c. Net receipts, 3,723 bales; shipments, 1,944 bales; sales, 3,100 bales; stock, 1875, 19,380 bales; 1874, 24,698 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,739 bales; shipments, 15,942 bales; sales, 13,200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 29—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 ₱ cent., which is 1 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 94 13-16; for the account, 94 15-16. United States Bonds, 1865s, 103⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅝; New-York Central, 93.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 75c.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝; for the account, 94 13-16. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾. Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 85c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15⅝.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 19½c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 4,000 bales, of which 2,700 bales were American. Sales of the week, 61,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were for export, and 2,000 bales on speculation; American sales, 34,000 bales; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 4,000 bales; total stock, 587,000 bales, of which 210,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 43,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were American; actual export, 14,000 bales; amount of cotton afloat, 247,000 bales, of which 85,000 bales are American. The American stock in port is 4,000 bales below the estimate. Cotton to arrive quiet and unchanged; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, at 6¾d.; sales of Middling Orleans, regular contract, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 39,000 quarters, of which 25,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive firmer and prices have advanced a fraction. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, at 6⅞d.; do., do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Provisions—Pork, 84s. ₱ bbl. for Mess. Bacon, 61s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles and 61s. for Short Clear Middles. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady, except for Corn, which is dull; Corn, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,800 bales were American.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., February and March delivery, at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 29—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ₱ gallon.

5 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ₱ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 29.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Spanish Gold, 227@227½. Exchange active but weak; on the United States, 60 days' Currency, 113@115 premium; short sight, 116@118 premium; 60 days' Gold, 142@143 premium; short sight, 146@148 premium; on London, 170@171 premium; on Paris, 138@140 premium. Sugar steady; No. 2 Dutch Standard, 15@15½ reals ₱ arroba; in gold, 6@6¾ reals.

A NEW DOG STORY.

HIS FIDELITY TO HIS WOUNDED YOUNG MASTER—HE CARRIES HIM A LOAF OF BREAD AND LEADS TO HIS RESCUE.

From the Troy Press, Oct. 25.

Last Thursday evening Eddie Gerrold, aged nine years, of Newtonville, a small hamlet in the interior of Watervliet, went into the woods in the rear of his father's house to gather some nuts. He obtained a little bag from his mother at his urgent request to put the nuts in, and started off for the woods in high glee. As evening advanced he did not return, and his parents became anxious and went in search of him, but failed to find him. They continued their search all day Friday, and on the evening of that day returned home tired and footsore, and almost gave the child up as lost. About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, as most of the residents of the hamlet were in Mr. Gerrold's house sympathizing with the family in the loss of their child, "Jack," a large Newfoundland dog, that has been an attaché of the Gerrold family since he was a month old, entered and seemed uneasy, and kept whining and barking at intervals. He was put outside the door for disturbing the family, and after remaining there for some time, he ran into a Mrs. Scovill's house next door, and grasped a loaf of bread that the lady of the house had put under the stove, and ran off with it in his mouth in the direction of the wood. When Mr. Scovill returned, his wife related the incident to him and he felt surprised, as Jack had always maintained a character for strict honesty. He in turn related the incident to Mr. Gerrold, and that gentleman felt pretty certain that the dog had some idea of where the child was and new hope was inspired in the family and they waited impatiently for the dog's return. Finally he did return in about an hour, and exhibited the same uneasiness that was remarked before. After trying various ruses to attract the family to follow him to the wood, he finally started in that direction with more than half of the residents of the hamlet after him. He led them through many winding paths, until at last they reached a chestnut grove, and there they found the boy lying under a tree with his left leg broken. The boy himself told the facts of the case to our reporter substantially as follows: He was upon the tree, and shaking it with all his might to shake off the nuts, and lost his hold and tumbled down, his leg striking the ground with force. He fainted, and the first thing that met his gaze when he became conscious, was the dog standing over him. This was on Friday evening, and the dog never left his side, but kept barking with all his might until Saturday morning. The pangs of hunger the boy felt pretty keenly at this time, and he made an attempt to reach some nuts that lay on the ground a short distance from him. When the dog observed this he started off and returned in a short time with the loaf in his mouth, which he deposited in the boy's lap. He ate of it with relish, and then became lonesome and began to cry. The dog started off again and this time returned with his friends to him. The boy was removed home and a doctor summoned from Cohoes, who set the wounded limb.

REPUDIATION IN ALABAMA.

Speaking of Alabama and its proposed new Constitution, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The State has been prosperous since its admission. It suffered the penalties of the war, has been reconstructed, and during the last Summer has undertaken to frame a new Constitution. This Constitution is now before the people for adoption. There is one provision in it which is urged as a strong commendation for the whole instrument by men who have hitherto held high places in the State, and claim to be statesmen and friends of Alabama; but we can understand it only as an impending blight, which, if now imposed, will have an effect on the State from which it will require whole generations to recover. To understand this provision, it should be explained that there is outstanding in the name of the State a debt amounting in round numbers to $30,000,000. This is not all a bonded debt, but is mainly contingent; that is, the State has contracted a liability resulting from grants of aid to railroads, which reaches possibly $20,000,000, which added to the debt proper and unpaid interest makes the aggregate we have given. The validity of portions of this debt is denied, and no interest has been paid on any portion of the new debt. The new Constitution contains such restrictions upon the power of taxation that it will be impossible to levy a tax to pay the interest on the debt. The new Constitution does not directly repudiate the State debt; it simply renders it impossible to pay the interest or principal of that debt. Hon. Thomas H. Herndon, in a speech urging the adoption of the new Constitution, among other reasons gives the following:

Fourth—Its ratification will be the proximate cause of relieving the State of $10,000,000 of the principal of the public debt, save the interest on that sum for all time, and over $400,000 interest annually on the balance of the debt.

This may sound like a startling proposition. But there is no extravagance in it. It rests on the commonest motive of human action, and can be assured by the statement of a simple fact. Every one knows that the moneyed obligations of a State are based on its good faith and credit only; that as a sovereign she sits above all courts, beyond the reach of their processes and mandates, and that no power can coerce her to pay but the people, whose sovereignty she embodies. Now a debt of $30,000,000—nearly one-fifth the value of their taxable property—the people of Alabama can never pay—will never pay; and this their creditors know full well, and see before them the alternative of repudiation or compromise.

The meaning of this cannot be mistaken. It is to force the creditors of the State to remit $20,000,000, with the accrued interest, under the distinct constitutional threat that the State will not pay, and that, 'as a sovereign, she sits above all courts and beyond the reach of their processes and mandates.'"

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

On Oct. 14, in London, the Coroner's inquest on the remains supposed to be the body of Harriet Lane was resumed in the vestry room of St. Saviour's Church, before Mr. Payne and the jury. Mr. Poland, instructed by Mr. Pollard, on behalf of the Treasury, conducted the examination of witnesses; Mr. Bosley attended on the part of the accused man, Henry Wainwright. Superintendent Garforth and Inspectors Fox and Macdonald represented the Police. Neither within nor without the vestry-room was any particular interest shown in the proceedings, and beyond those whose duties engaged them in the case, scarcely a dozen persons were present. The evidence was in the main a repetition of testimony already given at the Police Court. The case having been given the jury without leaving the court, the foreman consulted each of his colleagues, and in four minutes returned their unanimous conclusion: "We find that the mutilated body is that of Harriet Lane, and that she was wilfully murdered by Henry Wainwright."

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent in Paris says: "The Prince Imperial might well exclaim, 'Save me from my friends.' The other day Michel Carra, one of 'the twelve apostles' who had presented the Prince with an inkstand on his birthday, and who passed himself off as a gentleman, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for swindling as a hair-dresser. Then another star, in the shape of the Cashier Marty, fell from the Bonapartist firmament, and, after being one of the chief advisers of M. Rouher, made off with public moneys to the extent of £4,000. Now M. Aubert, 'one of the notabilities of Parisian commerce,' who with a few friends presented the Prince Imperial with a diamond-hilted sword on the 16th of March last, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for making false entries in his books. M. Aubert, be it remarked, had been previously condemned, twice for swindling, one for breach of trust, and once for fraudulent bankruptcy."

LITERATURE IN JAPAN.

The *Athenæum* says that a translation of the *Pilgrim's Progress* has been issued by a native Japanese publisher. The vernacular literature of Japan is extending at a rapid rate, adaptations of the best English text-books on geography and physical science being published almost monthly, and, though far from being perfect productions, attaining a wide circulation. Japanese writers have the greatest difficulty in finding accurate equivalents in their own language for European words used to denote recent European discoveries and scientific terms. They are almost always obliged to paraphrase; thus dynamite becomes "the powerful thing," torpedo, "under-water burster" and so on. The great evil is that each different writer chooses his own paraphrase for such terms as "polarization," "spectroscope," "protoplasm," &c.

ITALIAN TOPICS.

NATIONAL AND METROPOLITAN EVENTS.

AN ANNIVERSARY—GROWTH OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—THE IMPORTANCE OF SECULAR SCHOOLS—THE LATEST FESTA—NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES—A PUBLIC LOTTERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1875.

The 2d of October is the anniversary of the Roman Plebiscite. In 1870, twelve days after the Italian occupation, the liberated citizens were called to the polling booths, and, according to the register, 45,000 male adults gave their voices in favor of the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope and union with the kingdom of Italy. In opposition to the ancient system, the principle of popular instruction was accepted as that upon which the reformed society should be founded, and one of the first steps taken was to increase the number of the public schools and take their control from the hands of the priests. The work has gone steadily on, and already twelve or fourteen thousand names of children and adults are on the lists of the day and night schools. To stimulate public interest, every year, on the second of this month, there is a reunion on the square before the Capitol, when reports are presented and premiums distributed to the pupils who have made most progress during the year. The occasion is considered one of so much importance that several of the Ministers make it a point to be present, to take part with the Prefect and the Mayor of Rome in distributing the honors. Among those this year who received a medal of the highest grade, was a common working man of not less than thirty, who had rendered himself meritorious by turning to account these first opportunities for study. Signor Bonghi, the Minister of Public Instruction, handed to the young laborer the trophy by moral valor so honorably won. Dozens of younger pupils of both sexes came forward and received their prizes, while fond mothers and fathers looked on with eyes moistened with emotions of joy at the good promise of their young buds.

IMPORTANCE OF SECULAR SCHOOLS.

The Romans, in common with the rest of the Italians, have tried their experiment with secular schools, or those without dogmatical instruction, and are satisfied, and will not give them up. So, as I have several times reminded you, Italy is determined to apply our system, which has worked so well, just at the time that the priests in the United States, who have received hospitality there for their alien religion, are determined to do their best to break it up. The American people, if they are wise, will not forget the warning which is sent to them from this old seat of the hierarchy. The enemy hopes to win with its characteristic positiveness of assertion, and this must be met by equal obstinacy of contradiction; for it is in this way that the Italians are conquering inch by inch the ground upon which they are building their new edifice.

A HOLY DAY—AN EXHIBITION.

A confused jangling of bells before daylight a few days ago reminded us that the Festa of St. Michael had come round in the calendar of sacred days more particularly belonging to Rome. Not to shut up the shop on St. Michael's would be a proof that a Roman had become reckless of the regard due to the archangel patron under whose care the city and Church have been placed. There is an annual exposition of what has been done by the pensioners of the City Government in the public institution called after St. Michael, the enormous buildings of which, opposite the Aventine Hill, everyone must have observed who has visited Rome. I went with the rest of the public to see what the students and others of the work people had to show. Not much can be said in praise of the results brought about by an establishment whose imposing exterior promises so much. The only things worth taking notice of were some productions in the department of tapestry-carpet manufacture, which has been made a specialty in the institution. The carpets, half finished, are still in their upright frames, giving an opportunity to see how the process of manufacture is carried on. In quality they are far inferior to products of a similar kind of French skill. I noticed among the few finished specimens of work in tapestry a large design, in a frame ready for sending off, representing Italy triumphant, with a ticket attached stating that it is intended to be sent to the Philadelphia Exposition. Some of the newspapers have criticised the design and the execution, and have recommended that the tapestry be kept at home and not sent as a specimen of Roman art. As for the Centennial Exposition and Italian contributions, a new movement has begun among Chambers of Commerce and artistic associations, with the support of the Public Minister, which gives encouragement that in the time that remains something worthy of respect may be brought about. The Italian Government, to save expense and gain prestige, would do well to offer a vessel of war to take its contributions across the Atlantic, as the United States have offered to do for its artists here.

ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

As you well know, commercial treaties which have existed between Italy and several foreign countries, and now about to expire by limitation, have been in process of reconstruction by a commission specially appointed for that object. There are two parties in this country, as in most others, representing the two schools or sets of principles of protection and free trade. Each of these parties has its organs, and the discussion grows more and more earnest, and the degree of ability of argument shown is about equal on both sides. But I think public opinion is most inclined to favor such an adjustment of treaties as will give more of protection to the manufacturing industries of the country. Italy, with an abundance of cheap labor, ought before long to be in condition to compete with her neighbors in many kinds of production suited to the habits and capacity of this people. But the country is not strong enough yet to go alone. The lack of capital and the most perfect machinery are disadvantages which require artificial aids and stimulants to overcome. While the principle of free trade is accepted as sound, every community must judge for itself when the favorable moment has arrived for its general application. There is no way so easy for the Government to increase its revenue so as to make the pressure slightly felt, as to increase the taxes upon the finer articles of foreign manufacture, of which the country has now a larger annual supply than is justified by the actual amount of accumulated wealth. There is a very heavy tax upon petroleum, an article of universal use, which comes in competition with no similar product of the country; and complaint is made because French and English articles of luxury are taxed. As for petroleum, its introduction has left the Italians with larger quantities of olive-oil for exportation at a higher price than before. Italy, with her economies, may grow rich by exchanging her agricultural products for manufactured articles in her commerce with other countries. But the Italian Kingdom has a climate and position well suited to industrial operations other than those of agriculture; and to facilitate commercial exchanges and the development of navigation, all the waters of the sea which bathes the peninsula invite the nation to maritime adventure.

A PUBLIC LOTTERY.

On Sunday last we had an exhibition of one of those spectacles which under the present Government, as well as under that of the Pope, has found much favor with this population. In the large Piazza Navona a crowd, estimated at not less than thirty thousand, was brought together by the *tombola*, or drawing of the public lottery. The whole amount to be distributed, in four prizes, was the trivial sum of 4,000 francs. This lottery was one not of the State, but got up by license for the benefit of a particular charity. Serious-minded people ask when the lottery system in Italy is to be brought to an end; but so far as I can learn this inquiry is not made by the clerical or Papal party, which, in the past, was the first to give encouragement to it as a means of increasing the public revenue. For the lottery drawn day before yesterday 40,000 tickets were sold, which shows into what minute sums the risks of loss and chances of gain are divided, and how extensively, also, the corrupting influence of this game of fortune takes hold of the population. A sad lamentation is now raised by the Church party in Italy on account of the desecration of Sunday, and the irreverence shown for the festas of the Saints. But, as we have been witnesses, the example was given in Rome under the Pope of the drawing of the public lottery on the Lord's Day.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF THIS CITY SUPPORT THEM.

TAMMANY HALL GIVING MILLIONS TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS—A FEW HUNDREDS TO PROTESTANTS AS A BLIND—OFFICIAL FIGURES FOR NON-SECTARIAN TAX-PAYERS.

Senator Kernan tells us that the public schools are in no danger from the Democratic Party or their Romanist allies; that the Constitution prohibits the diversion of the school fund from its legitimate use; that the Supreme Court has affirmed that there is no power in administrative or legislative officers to make sectarian use of the people's money, and in fine that all talk about danger to the schools or sectarian favoritism, is nonsense.

The Senator is right in saying that the Constitution prohibits sectarian appropriations. He should have added that such a provision only went into effect last January, and that at the election in November last, he and his party did their utmost to defeat the clause to which he now points as our safeguard. It is not there by consent of the Democratic Party, but in spite of them.

What is that party's record in this matter before the amendment put a stop to sectarian gifts? Let us take the jubilee years of Tammany, when Hoffman was Governor, and Tweed was "Boss," and Connolly kept the cash-box, and Barnard and McCunn were on the bench, and Samuel Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, dispensing the stolen money of the Ring. In 1869, 1870, and part of 1871, the following sectarian appropriations were paid out of the money raised by tax on the property of New-York City:

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

	Amount.
Convent Sacred Heart	$10,000
School Academy Sacred Heart	6,170
House Good Shepherd	70,222
House Mercy, Bloomingdale	5,000
Sisters Mercy	457
Sisters St. Dominic	15,000
Sisters St. Dominic Asylum	11,000
Church Dominican Fathers	5,550
Dominican Church, Lexington avenue	7,000
School St. Nicholas, Order St. Dominic	11,800
St. Nicholas Church	365
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	8,152
St. Patrick's Cathedral	17,858
St. Patrick's Cathedral School	15,000
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Mott street	5,000
St. Bridget's School	50,512
St. Bridget's Church	5,000
Sister Helena	4,318
Sisters of St. Joseph	5,000
St. Joseph's Church	5,271
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	15,000
St. Joseph's Parish School	9,768
St. Joseph's Parochial Female School	5,984
St. Joseph's Parochial Male School	7,090
St. Teresa's School	17,415
St. Teresa's Church	1,280
St. Teresa's Chapel School	5,000
School attached to St. Teresa's Church	5,000
St. Ann's Parochial School	6,920
St. Ann's Church, Eighth street	2,172
St. Peter's Free School	11,099
St. Peter's Church German School	1,500
German-American Free School	18,456
St. Lawrence Church	1,509
St. Lawrence Parish School	12,445
St. Mary's School, Grand street	46,368
St. Mary's Church, Grand street	400
St. Mary's Church, Sister's Charity	140
School Most Holy Redeemer	31,800
St. Francis Female Parochial School	4,250
St. Francis Male Parochial School	3,750
St. Michael's Parochial School	8,056
St. Michael's Church Schools	10,000
St. Gabriel's School	23,380
Church of Transfiguration	388
Transfiguration School	34,340
St. James Parochial Schools	35,418
St. James' Church	800
School of Our Lady of Sorrow	19,700
St. Columba Week-Day School	18,370
Church Holy Innocents	1,125
St. Andrew's Church	2,014
Church Immaculate Conception	5,182
School of Immaculate Conception	32,104
Church St. Paul Apostle	10,004
School St. Vincent de Paul	6,028
German School, Nineteenth Ward	5,859
Church of St. Boniface	986
St. John Evangelist School for Girls	6,880
Church Nativity Parish School	640
Second Avenue Catholic Church	645
Church of Holy Cross	8,565
Parochial School of Holy Cross	1,272
Church of the Holy Name	463
Church of the Assumption	918
Church of St. John Baptist	535
St. Vincent's Hospital	26,000
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum	15,000
Catholic Protectory	310,108
St. Stephen's Orphan House	8,000
Lots for church property	505
Free German School	13,080
German Mission Association	15,000
St. Francis Xavier College	7,272
St. Peter's Church	1,043
St. Columba's Church	1,987
Church of the Covenant	652
Sisters of Mercy	436
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	30,762
Church Nativity	645
Church Epiphany	766
St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum	15,000
St. Joseph's Home	6,000
Shepherd's Fold	10,000
School of Bethlehem	770
St. Boniface's Church School	2,270
St. Patrick's Free School	7,384
St. Francis Xavier Schools	13,826
Sacred Heart Female Academy	3,000
Church Annunciation	3,174
Church Annunciation School	2,240
St. Gabriel's Schools	12,000
St. Alphonsus' School	5,240
St. Vincent Free School	2,500
Church of Holy Redeemer	3,000
School St. Francis Assisi	2,520
School Holy Cross	5,520
School Nativity	700
School St. Chrysostom	1,129
Orphan Asylum, Prince street	10,000
Sisters of St. Mary	1,000
R. C. Foundling Asylum	9,173
School Sisters St. Dominic	5,600
Aggregate to Catholics	$1,396,389

PROTESTANT SECTS.

Episcopal Churches	$25,216
Episcopal Schools	10,500
Episcopal Hospitals and Homes	14,257
Episcopal Miscellaneous	7,333
Aggregate	$56 957
Reformed Dutch Churches	$22,210
Presbyterian Churches	13,961
Baptist Churches	5,326
Methodist Churches	7,271
Lutheran Churches	3,694
All other Protestant institutions	2,874
Total to Protestant institutions	$112,293
To Hebrew institutions	$25,852
Grand total	$1,534,534

Catholics got 91 per cent., and Protestants a little over 7 per cent.

And what were the donations put in for Protestants? They were mainly fictitious, and purposely so. It would not do to give millions to Catholics without making a show for the other side. To make this show the Tammany tax officers levied assessments upon Protestant churches—assessed property that always went free as a matter of course—and thus made parade of impartiality, afterward reimbursing the churches for assessments that they could not, and never meant to, collect. Take, for instance the Methodists. Here is the whole list:

M. E. Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street	$434
M. E. Church, Bloomingdale	205
M. E. Church, Yorkville	421
M. E. Church, Sullivan street	416
M. E. Church, Bedford street	612
M. E. Church, Forsyth street	500
M. E. Church, Greene street	315
M. E. Church, Jane street	129
M. E. Church, John street	1,528
M. E. Church, Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth street	182
M. E. Church, Sullivan street	221
M. E. Church, Willett street	316
M. E. Church, second street	247
M. E. Church, Lexington avenue	1,130
St. Paul's M. E. Church	274
Church of Evangel Association	390
Total, with odd cents	$7,291

Not a cent for Methodist schools or asylums, for not a cent was asked or expected by that denomination. It was a cheap and very mean trick, but quite characteristic of the party. Yet the conspirators were themselves ashamed of it, for the sums named were levied only in 1869 and 1870; in 1871 no tax was charged, because the truth was too manifest, and the Ring was falling to pieces.

Let us go back a little toward the beginning of this sweetness on Roman Catholic schools and churches. In 1867 the following sectarian donations were made from the money levied upon the people at large:

School.		School.	
St. Bridget's	$10,000	St. Peter's	$5,000
St. Stephen's	5,000	St. Mary's	5,000
St. Gabriel's	5,000	St. Teresa's	5,000
Holy Innocents	5,000	Transfiguration	5,000

And in the Tax Levy for the next year (1868) are these items:

School.		School.	
St. Joseph's	$5,000	St. Dominic's	$5,000
St. Lawrence's	5,000	St. Michael's	5,000
St. Teresa's	5,000	St. Joseph's Asylum	5,000

For the operations during the Ring's palmy days see the full table above. Before Tweed broke down, the public Treasury was not only available for the Ultramontanes, but, ever-fertile in resources, they managed to get a percentage of the receipts for liquor licenses set apart by the law of 1869. (smuggled into Tax Levy,) and out of that they made a good thing. For instance, in 1869, out of $214,960 of Excise money, the Roman Catholics got $178,072, or eighty-two per cent.; Protestants only about $6,500, or less than three per cent., the remainder going to Hebrew and nonsectarian institutions.

In 1870, out of $217,300 of Excise money, the Catholics got $182,295, or eighty-four per cent., and the Protestants about two per cent., the rest going, as before, to Hebrew institutions and non-sectarian missions and schools.

When this last grab became known there was some agitation of what Mr. Kernan would call the "unimportant" school question. Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, who was getting $6,000 a year as Clerk of the Common Pleas, had been selected by Tweed to divide the Excise money, and had taken for his trouble in the two years nearly $10,000. Meddlesome Protestants "wanted to know" why the "established church" of Tammany Hall should get $8, where outsiders only got $2, and why Mr. Jarvis should get more for distributing the money than all the Protestant sects got of it. The result was the Legislature, in the Tax Levy of 1871, enacted:

SECTION 6. It shall not be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, or the Board of Apportionment herein created, to appropriate or apply any portion of the tax herein authorized to be raised, in aid of any private or sectarian school, or to any institution or enterprise that is under the control of any religious denomination; or to borrow any money on the faith or credit of the City, to be applied to any such purpose; but the foregoing restrictions shall not be held to prevent an appropriation by the said Board of Apportionment from the tax herein authorized of $1 per week in addition to the amount now provided by law for each foundling taken charge of and supported in the foundling asylum under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, which additional amount is herein authorized and directed to be hereafter raised annually in aid of such asylum, or to affect the provisions exempting free libraries, hospitals, charitable institutions, and churches from assessments as provided in section 117 of chapter 137 Laws of 1870, nor shall said restriction prevent appropriations in aid of the following charities, viz.

The charities named included all or nearly all of every denomination, except those actually under public management. The law provided that—

"Money derived from licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors since the organization of the present Board of Excise Commissioners, and the moneys hereafter received for such licenses shall be appropriated for charitable purposes by the Board of Apportionment herein provided for, as they may in each year determine from time to time as to objects, purposes, and amounts, and the proper officers shall deposit such Excise moneys with the Chamberlain, who shall hold it subject to the disposal of said Board of Apportionment."

Under the distribution in 1871, the various schools got $179,088, of which Roman Catholics had $155,140, or eighty-two per cent., and everybody else, sectarian and non-sectarian, $23,948, or eighteen per cent.

The glaring unfairness of this distribution created some remonstrance, and an effort was made in 1872 to have the list of institutions made up by one Catholic and one Protestant, but it failed, and two Ultramontane Romanists were chosen to decide how little they could give Protestants and how much they could grab for their own side. The result was that of $142,890 distributed, the Infallible Church got $119,111, or very nearly eighty-three per cent., leaving for everybody else $23,778.

Thus it appears that even after the Ring's downfall, under this apparently fair distribution, the Romanist schools have got about fifteen dollars to every one dollar for all other church schools.

We need not pursue in detail the succeeding distributions. In 1873, under the heading of "Asylums, Reformatories, &c.," the Controller paid out $601,661, and among other items are these:

Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity	$62,760
Catholic Protectory	189,767
House of Good Shepherd	49,214

There goes $301,741, more than one-half the whole pile, to three institutions, whose work is provided for by regular State and City organizations, except in the case of the House of the Good Shepherd. By the way, the Catholic Protectory, which was established solely because the Romanist religion was not to be taught in the Juvenile Asylum, has taken already more than one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the City Treasury. In the donations for 1873 it gets nearly one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, while other really lawful institutions of which it is a rival gets only $67,300.

In 1874 the distribution was in like proportion, and in the required statement of the Controller for 1875, published two months before the election, the charity distribution is as follows:

ROMAN CATHOLICS.	
Foundling Asylum	$233,052
Catholic Protectory	206,163
House of the Good Shepherd	14,979
Total Catholic	$454,194
HEBREW.	
Hebrew Benevolent Society	$25,293
PROTESTANT.	
Episcopal House of Mercy	$4,461
GENERAL—NON-SECTARIAN.	
Deaf and Dumb	$35,540
Blind	4,750
Idiots	250
Female Guardian Society	25,000
Children's Aid Society	70,000
State Hospital	423
Magdalen Benevolent Society	5,328
Juvenile Asylum	76,976
Infant Asylum	20,241
Lunatic Asylum	1,810
Ruptured and Crippled	24,937
Nursery and Child's Hospital	4,937
Union Home and others	30,303
Total—general	$390,500
Aggregate	$874,448

Percentages—Roman Catholic, 52; Hebrew, 3; Protestant, about one-half of one per cent.; general, about forty-four.

Consider carefully these figures. See what the Church that denounces our system of public education as "Godless" helped itself to—using the claws of the Democratic Party to pull the money out of the Treasury—and ask yourself how soon they would have stopped if the people had not put an extinguisher upon them in the shape of the constitutional amendment which prohibits the State or any county, town, or city from loaning its credit or giving its money in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking, provision for the education and support of the blind, deaf and dumb, &c., being excepted.

LETTER OF GARABALDI TO THE TURKISH INSURGENTS.

The Paris *Liberté* publishes the following letter from Garabaldi to the Turkish insurgents:

CAPRERA, Oct. 6.

To my Brothers of the Herzegovina and to the Oppressed of Eastern Europe:

The Turk must go away to Broussa. He descended like a wolf, passing the Bosphorus, devastating, murdering, and violating those populations who gave us the Pelasgi, who were, perhaps, the first civilizers of Europe. He must no longer tread upon that part of the world kept by him in misery. At Broussa, with his vices, depredations, and cruelties, he will find enough people of Asia Minor to torment and plunge into desolation. Rise, then, heroic sons of Montenegro, Herzegovina, Bosnia, Servia, Therapia, Macedonia, Greece, Epirus, Albania, Bulgaria, and Roumania! All of you have a most splendid history. Among you were born Leonidas, Achilles, Alexander, Scanderbeg, and Spartacus. And to-day, even among your robust populations, you may still find a Spartacus and a Leonidas. Do not trust diplomacy. That old woman without a heart certainly deceives you. But with you are all the men of heart throughout the world. England herself, till to-day favorable to the Turks, has manifested to you by means of the obolus and sympathy of one of her great men that she ought to prefer the alliance and gratitude of a confederation of free peoples to the decrepit confederation of the Empire of the Crescent. Then to Broussa with the Turk! Only thus can you make yourselves independent and free. On this side of the Bosphorus the fierce Ottoman will always be under the stimulant of eternal war, and you will never obtain the sacred rights of man.

G. GARIBALDI.

THE ST. LOUIS BREWERS.

According to a dispatch from St. Louis, dated Oct. 4, published in our issue of Monday last, it is asserted that evidence of enormous frauds on the part of brewers to the extent of $300,000 had been discovered by detectives, and cases unearthed where revenue stamps had been made to do duty as many as five times. The Executive of the United States Brewers' Association, becoming alarmed at these reports, at once communicated with the Internal Revenue Department in Washington, when it was found no information whatever on the subject had been received. The St. Louis brewers were then communicated with, and the following telegram was received: "Oct. 28.—To R. Katrenmayer, Secretary United States Brewers' Association: No frauds known here in private or official circles; only notice of assessment for malt used in excess." The explanation of which is, that the officers of the internal revenue are attempting to restrict the brewers to the use of two and one-half bushels of malt to one barrel of beer, and when they find more has been used they proceed to assess the surplus at the rate of $1 for two and one-half bushels so used. Such an attempt is manifestly unjust, and a deputation from the association have arranged to visit Washington and represent the case as such to the Commissioner, but they feel it their first duty to emphatically deny the reports of fraud on the part of the brewers.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

COMPLEXION OF THE LUMBER REGION.

BASELESS CLAIMS OF GAINS BY THE DEMOCRATS—INDICATIONS OF LOSSES RATHER—THE INFLUENCES THAT REALLY AFFECT THE LUMBER TRADE NOT POLITICAL, AND THE LUMBER MEN AWARE OF THE FACT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1875.

If the Democratic claims of gains in other parts of the State are no better founded than they are with respect to the lumber region, their accessions from the Republican rank and file will do them little good a week from to-day. There can be no important changes in the political complexion of the lumber-making counties unless the local managers of both parties are much mistaken in their estimates and canvasses. Last year the Democrats carried Lycoming County, from which I wrote yesterday, by 962, and Clinton County, in which I write to-day, by 975 majority. This year the Republicans are sure of keeping the majority in the former down to 700, or perhaps 600, and in the latter to 700. The Democrats make no claims of gains, and in Clinton County none of them expect over 800 majority.

The inflation sentiment is, I believe, much overestimated, even by the Republicans, and if inflation had been urged by the Democrats, it would have been successfully met by a manly and bold discussion. Everybody has heard all about the great desire for inflation, but I do not find much more than an uneasiness and a kind of doubt as to what is the best financial policy, and a lack of confidence in the future prospects of trade. The whole trouble lies in the dullness of the lumber trade. This is not so utterly bad as has been represented. There will be perhaps, no surplus, or accumulation of capital, from the business of last year, taking the whole region together. But on the whole trade, the cost of production, including the maintenance of the workmen and their families, has probably been returned during the last year. Of course, those who were in debt, depending upon surplus profits to pay, are left in a bad fix, and a long continuance of the conditions that now exist would force some failures.

There will be about the same quantity of lumber made this Winter as last. This is the general opinion. Many lumber men, owning small tracts of land, have no other means of living, and must make what lumber they can, and sell it at any price they can get. Then, the fires in the mountains last Summer killed a great many trees, and they must be cut this Winter or wholly lost. But there has been a great fall in the prices of stumpage and of manufactured lumber, and a decrease of profits and of consumption.

The lumber-makers here are subjected to an unfavorable competition. On the one hand is the Michigan lumber, which, making use of lake transportation, reaches the markets of the East at quite as low, if not a lower, cost than the lumber made in these mountains. Then, for certain purposes, the Southern pine is also coming into the same markets, and it has the advantage of water transportation for almost the whole distance. This competition, especially the Southern, is recent, and is without doubt the greatest factor in the troubles of this section. When trade is brisk a fair profit is still to be made from the business here, but in dull times, when the markets are overstocked, the Western and Southern lumber can be sold at prices that would cause an actual loss to Pennsylvania manufacturers. The true remedy is not inflation. A return of general prosperity will equalize the conditions to some extent. The reduction of the price of stumpage will, in the main, have to accomplish the rest. In the end, it will be the owners of land who bought at fancy prices who must pocket the loss, whatever it may be. The value of these timber lands is determined by the amount that can be obtained from cutting the timber from them and selling in competition with the other producers, and he who was mistaken in their value thus measured three or five years ago must bear the loss, as a man that paid more for his diamond than the intrinsic worth of it. Meantime, the price of lumber has fallen much below what it would be, perhaps, with an active market and with the currency down to a gold basis, and the active producers suffer at present more than their proportion of loss. They don't seem inclined on this account to enter upon the hari-kari business of electing a Democratic, inflation Governor.

THE STATE CERTAIN TO GO REPUBLICAN—THE SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN COUNTIES—THE TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION VOTE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ERIE, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875.

Centre County has the position in the State which its name indicates. Diagonal lines connecting opposite corners of the State on the map cross each other within its boundaries. The county seat is Bellefonte, chiefly remarkable for being the home of Andrew G. Curtin, formerly a man of some prominence in State affairs. The central counties, which include Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Mifflin, Blair, Cambria, and others, are set down by the Democrats as promising them heavy gains. Some of these counties are Democratic and some Republican. Anxious to know the grounds for the Democratic expectations, I visited Bellefonte yesterday and was fortunate enough to see many prominent men of the county, and to gain considerable information of a trustworthy character. The situation, to use a common political phrase, may be described as "mixed." The results cannot be well estimated, but the Republicans are confident that they will reduce the Democratic majority of last year. They do not expect that Hartranft will be more than eight hundred behind the combined vote against him. Last year the Democratic majority was 955. The information from the adjoining counties is quite satisfactory to the Republicans, and there is no prospect of serious losses in any of them.

The situation in Centre County is entirely unique. Over a year ago an industrial association was formed under the name of "The Junior Sons of '76." There were several societies or lodges organized, and at one time the membership is said to have been more than 2,000. Some societies were formed in Clearfield and Blair Counties, but the "Junior Sons" were not strong except in Centre. They controlled the election in Bellefonte last Spring, and chose the Mayor. The Association was not very different in character or purposes, apparently, from the thousand and one Labor Leagues in the country. Exactly what they wanted, the members themselves can hardly tell. There is a good deal of talk about the terrible capitalists, and the money power, and the nobility of honest toil, and the sovereignty of the horny-handed laborer. It is incidentally mentioned that the hours of work should be eight per day, and that the many should not be oppressed by the few. The "Sons of '76" were in fact organized as a secret, political body, and it was intended to extend the lodges throughout the State. However good or bad the organized purpose may have been, the association fell into the hands of men who designed to make it serviceable to themselves, either by getting its votes or selling out the entire affair to the highest bidder. Among the "woefully oppressed," for instance, is to be found a lawyer of some local prominence, who is worth at least $50,000—a handsome fortune in this part of the country. The rank and file have proved too honest to be sold, and efforts to control them have broken the organization so badly that they are not likely to change the old party lines with respect to the State ticket. They have united with the temperance men in making county nominations, and no one can form any estimate of the result for the local ticket.

The Democrats have been expecting the votes of this organization for Pershing, and as the membership is largely composed of Republicans, the loss to Hartranft in that event would have been decidedly striking. The Republicans have now no fear of this association affecting their vote for Governor. The real disturbing element in the county is the strength of the temperance men. Last year the Prohibition ticket received only twelve votes in Centre County. This year it is likely to get 200 or 300—nobody can tell just how many. A few days ago the vote would have been larger than now, as it is learned that day by day the temperance men are returning to the ranks as they become convinced they are simply giving themselves away to the Democrats. Perhaps by election day the temperance vote may grow quite small. The allowance of 800 against Hartranft in the county seems liberal, but I doubt after all if it is much better than guessing.

It may seem strange to some readers that the temperance question is so prominent in some counties, and almost unheard of in others. The reason in general is this: There was a "Local Option" law which was repealed by the last Legislature, and replaced by a license law, and the bill was signed by the Governor. The temperance men are divided as to the Governor's action. Many, and perhaps most of them in counties which voted to have no whisky sold, thought the bill should have been vetoed. In the counties which voted for what Gen. Ewing might call the "free, costless, people's" whisky, the temperance men either approve the Governor's action, or do not disapprove it. There is another class of counties particularly glad to be rid of local option. In Clinton, for example, the town of Lock Haven voted for free whisky, and in the county outside the trade was suppressed. This was a good arrangement for the dealers in that city, and they enthusiastically sustain "local option." But there never was so much drunkenness seen there before, and, after getting more drunk than usual in the city, men would go out into the country and become the terror of peaceable citizens. In Clinton there will be few votes against Hartranft for not vetoing that bill. In Centre there were 1,400 against permitting the sale of liquor, and the temperance men are therefore against Hartranft. But the radical temperance men are more likely than otherwise to have been extreme abolitionists and Union men in days gone by, and Pershing's "copperhead" record disturbs them very much. This is the ground upon which many temperance men are leaving their Prohibition ticket, and it will have much influence in the State.

The other central counties present no unusual complications, unless it is Clearfield, the scene of the Siney and Parks trial. This is not admitted by Republicans from that county to be exercising any extensive influence. It is probable that the Republicans in these counties will be able to hold substantially their average vote, and to improve decidedly upon last year, when the State was lost to the Republicans in Allegheny County alone.

Passing along toward Erie, by the Philadelphia and Erie line, I learned that the conditions were favorable to the Republicans, and that no unusual complications exist. In the northern tier of counties, Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, and Bradford, the net result will be a Republican gain over last year, and perhaps a very large gain. Piollet will run behind in his own county of Bradford. Cameron and Elk Counties will do well, but their vote is small. Erie County is put down for 2,000 majority for Hartranft. Last year the majority was less than 500. Mr. Rawle I met on the train, and had a pleasant interview with him. He has the ways of a clear-headed, active business man, and seems just the right sort of person to select for State Treasurer. It is easy to see why his own town selected him almost unanimously to be Mayor, for no one can know him and doubt his business ability or his honorable character. From him I learned that Crawford, the next county south of Erie, is in excellent condition. Six or seven hundred Liberals have returned to the Republicans, and they are managing the canvass. The county will give as many Republican votes as it ever did. Mr. Rawle has not heard anything to warrant the Democratic claims of gains in the west, nor in Allegheny County. He believes the ticket will certainly have a fair majority there. The majority in the State is rendered certain by the prospects in Philadelphia. The result outside that city may be regarded now as in doubt. Mr. Rawle believes the Republicans will have a majority outside of that city, and gives 10,000 as the probable number. This would insure a majority for the State of at least 25,000, which the State Committee are hopeful of obtaining.

A SLANDER REFUTED.

A BASE CHARGE AGAINST HON. R. W. MACKEY, STATE TREASURER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, is made the subject of another outrageous slander. Some obscure local correspondent in Titusville published in the *Herald* of the 28th inst. what purports to be "startling revelations concerning the fraudulent transactions of the Pennsylvania Treasury Ring," which, he says, "will appear to-morrow in a local journal." The sum and substance of this "startling fraud" is that the State Treasurer deposited some years ago certain moneys in three banks in that town, through and by the negotiations of Hon. George K. Anderson, State Senator, and President of several banks in Titusville. In 1873 two of these banks suspended, and the third, though crippled, reorganized, and has ever since been doing business. Legal proceedings were commenced in bankruptcy against Anderson by the banks, and one of the charges flung at Mackey is that, fearing the developments which might be made public, he settled the claims of the banks against Anderson, and held only the latter responsible to the State. Then follows a "revelation" of how the transactions were effected between Mackey, Kemble, and Anderson:

"It is charged that the transactions of the loans by the State Treasurer to the banks, through Anderson, were fictitious. That the amounts pretended to have been loaned, comprised what had been fraudulently taken at various times from the Treasury, as is believed by several of the bank stockholders, who are Republicans; that as custodian of the people's money, Mackey, if the transaction had been legitimate, would not have retained all the stockholders of the bank except one Anderson, well known as his associate, who was insolvent. The dilemma from which Mackay is asked to extricate himself is that the transactions were fictitious to cover stolen moneys by Mackey, a faithless State officer."

The truth of the whole matter is, that when W. W. Irvin, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, elected by Democrats, made his transfer to Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, he transferred various deposits in the oil region, aggregating $170,000. The amount of these deposits was maintained during the early part of Mr. Mackey's term, at the solicitation of Hon. George K. Anderson and other prominent citizens in that part of the State, being reduced in some banks and increased in others, the aggregate sum amounting in September, 1873, to $175,000, or but $5,000 more than when Mr. Mackey received the office from his Democratic predecessor.

The panic of September, 1873, and the general depression of the oil business, rendered the banks unable to collect their assets, and they were compelled to suspend. Mr. Mackey at once called a meeting of his bondsmen, and it was decided to pay the money into the Treasury and relieve the tax-payers of any chance of a loss by reason of the suspension of the banks, the State Treasurer taking the position that, having been elected the custodian of the public moneys, he and his sureties were in honor bound to make good every dollar intrusted to his care.

Mr. Anderson, being a stockholder and personally liable under the law, promptly gave a judgment to William H. Kemble, in trust for the security for the money advanced and paid into the Treasury. By this act the tax-payers were protected, and the loss, if any, is a personal one for Mr. Mackey and his sureties.

These are the facts in the case, and while they clearly exonerate Mr. Mackey from the charges in the *Herald*, at the same time they redound to his credit as an honorable man and a shrewd and safe guardian of the people's money in Pennsylvania. There is not a word of truth in the assumed charges, and their publication is but the weakest kind of political clap-trap.

"CORK LEATHER."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: "A stall has lately been added to the Maritime Exhibition by the Cork Leather Company for the purpose of showing a fabric which is very like leather, but with qualities not possessed by any animal's hide. It is well known that cork is the most brittle of barks, and yet, at the same time, the lightest of materials. The cork leather which now makes its appearance for the first time is simply sheets of cork covered on both sides with thin linen, but so prepared that when bent double it neither breaks nor cracks. What the solution is which produces this effect I cannot pretend to guess. If used as leather, it is certainly one-fourth the weight of hide, and looks as well, at half the cost. If in the guise of macintosh, it is as supple, and yet not sticky like ordinary water-proof. Boots and shoes are exhibited of this material, but the most efficient use to which it can be put seems to be for military accoutrements and tent-cloths. The French War Office has ordered a soldier's complete outfit to be made of the cork leather, and I understand that the Duke of Cambridge has directed similar samples to be sent to the Horse Guards. With regard to tents, the material is, without doubt, impervious to water, for this is practically shown at the Exhibition, while it is said on good authority to be superior to ordinary canvas in resisting heat. If it be used in the army the tedious burden of kit, belt, and cartouche-box will be very materially decreased. The inventor is a M. De Berski."

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE DEMOCRATIC ROAD TO RUIN.

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE REGARDING THE NATIONAL FINANCES—THE REPUBLICAN PLAN THE ONLY SAFE, JUST, AND HONORABLE ONE—SPEECH OF SENATOR BOUTWELL.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell spoke at a Republican meeting in New-Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday evening, most of his remarks being devoted to the national finances. On this subject he said:

In March, 1869, a bill was passed by Congress and approved by President Grant, declaring that the public debt, principal and interest, should be paid in coin. This law was condemned by the Democratic Party, generally, and leading men of that party have declared their purpose to secure its repeal. That act, however, followed as it was by large payments on account of the public debt, re-established the national credit, which had been impaired seriously by the position taken by the Democratic Party that the bonds of the United States bearing interest were payable in United States notes not bearing interest. If men will not be governed by any higher idea of duty than that "honesty is the best policy," they can find much encouragement in this first act of Gen. Grant's administration. By the conversion of six per cent. bonds into five per cent. bonds, such conversion having been rendered possible only by that measure, an annual saving of $5,000,000 has been made, and this conversion will go on, if the credit of the country be not impaired, until the saving amounts to twelve or fifteen million dollars, a sum equal to the expenses of the Government half a century ago. Moreover, our five per cent. bonds have been sold at par in coin, uniformly, while the five per cent. bonds of France, issued to aid in paying the indemnity to Germany, and of which there has been so much boasting, were sold at less than eighty-five cents on the dollar.

By the act of the 25th of February, 1862, it was provided that nothing but coin should be received in payment of duties imposed on goods imported from other countries, and the coin so received was pledged first, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and, secondly, to the sinking fund to an amount annually equal to one per cent. of the public debt. There are large masses of Democrats, I think a majority of the Democratic Party, who demand the repeal of this law, and insist that duties should be made payable in United States notes—greenbacks. This is a long step toward free trade, as the duties would be reduced on every article to the extent of the difference between coin and paper. This is a serious, but not the most serious, objection to the project. The Treasury would be without the means of obtaining coin except by purchase in the markets of the country and the world. The Government requires about one hundred and thirty million dollars annually. The holders and dealers in coin would always know the wants of the Government, and who can doubt that they would extort from so great and needy a customer the highest premium possible? On the other side, the people would become restive under an annual charge of twenty or twenty-five million dollars premium on coin to pay the interest on the public debt and to meet the demands of the sinking fund. First, the sinking fund would be abandoned, and then there would be a renewal of the cry that money which is good enough for the people is good enough for the bondholders. To the thoughtful men of the Republican Party this cry will be ineffectual. We purpose to secure to the bondholders the money which the country agreed to give the bondholders, even though it be to our own hurt. Moreover, we know that the money of the people can be made as good as the money of the bondholders if the people will to have it so. The scheme to collect the duties in paper is a plain violation of our pledges to the world and an open way to repudiation and dishonor. Many Democratic conventions have favored this scheme, and none, I think, have opposed it. As for the Republican Party, I am not aware that one voice has been raised in favor of the measure. By the action of the Republican Party the nation pledged its faith that the Customs revenue should be collected in coin and in coin only; that the interest on the bonds should be paid in coin, and that a sum in coin should be added each year to the sinking fund for payment of the principal and interest of the public debt. The question whether the nation shall keep its faith is not an open nor a debatable question among Republicans. It has passed from the domain of politics into the clear light of morals and of law. If the collection of the Customs revenues in paper were shown to be expedient, a thousand times expedient, we should reject every measure looking toward that policy.

Speaking generally, the Democratic Party oppose the national banking system and demand its abolition; and with equal accuracy of statement it may be said that the Republican Party favors its continuance, subject always to such legislative control as shall render it the auxiliary of business and not its oppressor. Our opponents propose to withdraw the bank circulation, say three hundred and fifty million dollars, and to issue an equal amount directly from the Treasury in United States notes. The sole reason for this change is that the Government instead of the banks would enjoy the benefit of the interest on the circulation. This advantage would be much less than it appears at first view. The Government now collects in taxes upon the banks more than seven million dollars annually, a sum nearly equal to half the interest on the circulation, after deducting the interest on the amount held as reserve. When the banks cease to exist the power to tax would cease also. But beyond, and more important than, the question of revenue is the aid given to business by the banks of the country. If the present system were overthrown, banks of deposit would be organized in the chief cities, but the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing districts would be left without the convenience and aids of banking institutions. The tendency to concentrate business and population in the cities and large towns, already too great, would be increased immensely by the overthrow of the banking system. The proposition is calculated, not in the sense designed, to impoverish the new and poorer sections of the country, and to enrich the older and wealthier sections, and to an extent for which the slight advantage derived from circulation would be no adequate return. Next the banks are creditors to the amount of more than $900,000,000, and to the same amount the business men of the country are debtors. The overthrow of the banking system means the collection of this vast sum, the holding of it for a period of time, and its transfer finally to new parties. Can the business and the business men of the country endure the shock and the process of exhaustion involved in this change? I think not; indeed I am certain they cannot endure it. Nor is it any answer to say that a change was made from the State to the national system during the war without disturbance to business. Institutions then were not destroyed, there was only a change of relations from State Government to the Government of the United States. Authority to organize banks of deposit would not meet the exigency. In the sparsely settled sections of the country existing banks, which are banks of circulation and deposit also, realize only moderate net returns for the capital employed. It must happen that in those vast districts where, if anywhere, special efforts should be made for the extension of business and the increase of prosperity, all banking facilities would disappear with the overthrow of the present system. But the proposition, like most of the financial propositions made or encouraged by the Democratic Party, contemplates or renders probable an increase in the volume of currency. First, about ninety million dollars of United States notes are held by the banks as a reserve, and, practically, the volume of circulation is diminished to that extent. With the abolition of the banks this reserve would be released, and if for the bank notes the Government were to issue an equal amount, the volume of paper in circulation would be increased about ninety million dollars. If the issue were reduced in the sum of ninety millions, those reformers who imagine that the whole system of national finance is nothing but a problem in simple arithmetic will find the saving of interest reduced from twenty-one to fifteen million dollars. And if they pursue the arithmetical inquiry further, and deduct seven million taxes surrendered, from the fifteen million gained, they will find a net remainder of $8,000,000, which they can file in set off against the disturbance, waste, and ruin which their scheme would surely bring upon the country. It is certain, however, that the people would not rest under such a system as our opponents propose to inaugurate. A demand would be made for State banks of circulation, and the country would yield to the demand without much delay. All authority on the part of the national Goverment over the volume of currency would then be swept away, and all power to commence or to continue a policy looking to resumption would disappear. This project, like many others, tends to expansion, speculation, extravagance, panics, and bankruptcy. Subject to one condition, that our paper money ought to be equivalent to coin in value, we have as safe and as convenient a currency as the world has ever seen. The bills of the banks and the notes of the United States pass without brokerage or question in all parts of the country, and when redeemed in specie on demand will be current in the British Provinces and in the West India Islands. Can any project be more hopeful in promise of good than a system is in fact which provides that the Government shall pay its notes in coin, and also provides that the banks shall redeem their bills in coin or in notes of the United States?

When the resumption of specie payments shall have become an accomplished fact, it will be wise and proper for the Treasury of the United States to receive gold coin and bullion on deposit, and issue therefor an equivalent amount of notes for circulation, thus economizing the use of gold while we obtain all the advantages of a specie basis. In what I have said of the national banks as a part of our financial system, I have not assumed that there are not errors which require correction, but errors which can be corrected by executive or legislative action furnish no reason for the overthrow of the system itself. Lest I may be misunderstood, permit me to say that there is no man in the country who has less pecuniary interest than I have in the banks or in the banking system.

I come now to consider a scheme advocated generally by Democrats in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and supported with varying degrees of confidence by members of both parties in all parts of the country. It is a nameless scheme, and therefore it remains for me to describe it, as the only method of making its character known. It is proposed that the holders of United States notes may at their pleasure convert them into United States bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, and that the holders of these bonds may again at their pleasure convert them into United States notes. The first and most apparent objection to this scheme is that the Government becomes the holder of the surplus money of banks and capitalists whenever it is abundant, and returns it to them with interest whenever money is needed for business purposes. The interest is paid by taxation upon the whole people, and paid to a small class, who either possess or represent great wealth. Let those who claim to be the special friends of the laborers show, if they can, that this scheme will benefit that class.

The chief objections, however, remain to be stated. It is a recognized fact that speculators in New-York can command and mass even so large a sum as twenty million dollars whenever a sufficient inducement is offered. With this sum at their disposal, and with the scheme as set forth at their command, they could change the volume of paper money in that City, and, of course, in the country, to the amount of forty million dollars. When money is abundant they gather a large sum, deposit it in the Treasury of the United States, and receive interest-bearing bonds and deposit them in their own vaults for safe keeping. The knowledge that so large a sum has been withdrawn from business creates apprehension, inspires distrust, and leads to a demand for money far in excess of present actual wants. The managers of the scheme have now an opportunity to purchase stocks and property at prices forced and fixed by a stringent money market produced by their own acts. At once a clamor is raised and a demand is made upon the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the notes held on deposit. There has been a forced contraction of the currency; why should not the Secretary of the Treasury furnish relief? He can do so only by purchasing outstanding six per cent. bonds at the market price, and that price determined by the fact that a bond bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. is worth par in greenbacks. Upon this fact the tables will show a value for the six per cent. far above the present price of bonds. The Secretary has two reasons for yielding to the demand. First, he is paying interest on $20,000,000 and allowing the capital to lie idle; and, secondly, confidence is disturbed and business suffers, while the revenues of the Government diminish daily. What satisfactory answer can he give for refusing compliance to a demand which, if not complied with, would soon become public, general, in the largest sense? Moreover, should he not yield, he would be charged with aiding and abetting the conspirators in their plan to disturb business, depress prices, and extort money from the debtor class. Indeed, his obstinacy would become the basis of confidence for further withdrawals of currency from circulation, and further deposits in the Treasury. In the end he must yield, and with the investment of the deposits in six per cents the volume of currency would be restored. The operators now return their 3.65 bonds to the Treasury, receive $20,000,000 in notes, with the accumulated interest added, or else the bonds are put into circulation, and in either case the volume of currency is at once swollen to that extent. As a consequence, prices advance, speculations are begotten, and the conspirators, having first profited by a depression of business and values, now profit by the reaction. Can any Government be justified in adopting a financial scheme which thus lays open the business of the country to the depredations of unscrupulous men?

But the worst of the project is not yet exposed. One of the most serious difficulties in administration is to reduce the volume of paper money in circulation, and when the revenues are but slightly in excess of the expenditures such reduction is all but impossible. During my connection with the Treasury, in an exigency, the currency was increased to the amount of $5,000,000 only, and it was several weeks before I could command the resources and the opportunity for its withdrawal. In September, 1873, there was an issue of $26,000,000 in excess of the amount previously in circulation, and only $6,000,000 has been yet withdrawn, and this meagre result is due, in part, to the requirements of the free banking law. The reason is obvious. When there is an addition to the volume of currency business at once establishes new relations. Prices advance, more money is required, and operators enjoy a season of prosperity. The complaints, if any are made, come from students, from thoughtful men, from those who foresee the evil results that in time must follow. But whenever the volume of currency is contracted, prices fall, business is checked, what is called prosperity is arrested, and a general public sentiment is arrayed against the undertaking. The most offensive part, then, of this proposition is in the fact that it furnishes a ready and certain means of increasing the volume of currency. In fine, it is a scheme by which the control of the finances and business of the country would be transferred from Congress and the Treasury Department to unscrupulous men, moved by the spirit of speculation and tempted by the greed of wealth. Under their administration of the delicate and important affairs of business and finance, the volume of currency would be increased from time to time, to be followed by all the evils of speculation, extravagance, bankruptcy, and ruin.

It has been claimed by the friends of this measure that it will furnish what is called an elastic currency—that is, that there shall be much money when much is need, and but little when but little is wanted. This result has never been attained with any currency, whether metallic or paper, and the scheme proposed has not even the least tendency in that direction. Business men, and especially dealers in money, will accept the suggestion without argument that the three-sixty-five bonds, issued as before stated, would fall into the currency of the country naturally, and pass from hand to hand in the larger operations of trade, sometimes with and sometimes without the addition of interest earned. Generally, then, there would be no occasion to return them to the Treasury, as the holder would receive in exchange for a bond bearing interest, which he might use as money, notes of the United States not bearing interest, which, when obtained, he could use only as money. Every bond issued for a deposit of greenbacks could be held as an investment, locked up by speculators for the purpose of affecting business and the markets, or put into circulation as currency. Every deposit of greenbacks would add to the circulation, and never under any circumstances would there be a decrease of the volume. In the end the currency used by large operators would bear interest assessed in taxes upon the mass of the people, who in their turn would be using a currency not bearing interest.

It is a disturbing fact, gentlemen, that a scheme so fraught with danger, so certainly filled with evil consequences, has been accepted by bodies of men in one party and indorsed by thoughtful persons in the other. It is a consoling circumstance, however, that the body of the Republican Party, and certainly the organizations of the Republican Party, whether State or national, are not committed to any of the schemes by which the finances of the country, by some mysterious process, are to be improved. Our difficulty is understood, and a statement of it can be easily made: There is more paper money in circulation than there ought to be, and, therefore, for commercial purposes, it is not as valuable as coin. If you diminish the quantity the parts will become more valuable; if you add to the quantity the parts will be less valuable. If you diminish the quantity you hasten the day when specie payments can be resumed; if you increase the quantity you postpone the day when specie payments can be resumed. There is no mystery in this, and every scheme touching the finances of the country should be tested by this inquiry: Does it increase or diminish the volume of paper money? The act of Congress which contemplates the resumption of specie payment in 1879 neither increases nor diminishes the volume of paper money, but trusts to the growth of the country for the solution of the difficulty. From 1869 to 1872 the premium on coin was reduced from an average of more than thirty-two per cent. to an average of less than twelve, and this without any change in the volume of paper money in circulation. Had there been no untoward circumstances—of which I may mention the Franco-Prussian war, the indemnity paid by France to Germany, the reduction of taxes by our Government in 1872, the issue of $26,000,000 United States notes in September, 1873, the release in 1874 of the reserve held by the banks as security for their circulation—more than one-half of the remaining difference between paper and coin would have been overcome by January, 1876. Resumption without contraction is possible, but resumption with expansion is impossible. The issue of paper money during the war, which we then had no means of redeeming in coin, was a necessary measure, as I think, and wholly defensible; but we shall be without excuse if we enter upon a policy of expansion in time of peace.

I am not blind to the fact that in Massachusetts, in New-England, and New-York the Democratic Party has declared against inflation, nor am I blind to an equally important fact that in the larger part of the rest of the Union the Democrats generally favor an increase in the volume of paper money. In Ohio this was the issue of the canvass, and although the Republicans succeeded by a small majority, there is no reason to anticipate a change of position by the parties. Nothing is more certain in politics than that the Democratic Party must take an equivocal position upon financial questions, or abandon the field before the battle begins; and an equivocal position ought to be an admonition to the country that the national honor will not be guarded vigilantly by that party. Indeed, why should we expect the Democratic Party to guard the national honor? Consider the elements of which that party is composed. In the North, as an organization, it protested against the war, it protested against taxes, against loans, against levies of troops, against conscriptions; in fine, it protested against all the agencies by which the war was carried on; and in the South it was the organization and the stern fact that we called the rebellion.

DANGER IN PRESSING LEAVES.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Times* says that it has the best authority for the following singular statement: "A lady of our city having gathered a large quantity of Autumn leaves, took the more rapid method of pressing them with a hot flat-iron. Very soon after her hands and wrists broke out with an eruption of a scalding humor, such as is witnessed in those cases of erysipelas known as St. Anthony's fire, and she is likely to be laid up for some time, if no worse results ensue. The leaves were of the maple species, and the theory is that a volatile oil of a poisonous nature was evolved by the application of heat and obtained access to the circulation through some abrasion of the skin. It is safer, though a slower process, to press leaves in a book or between flat boards under a weight.

JOHN FOX UNMASKED.

HIS RECORD PORTRAYED BY JOHN MORRISSEY.

THE FRAUDULENT CLAIMS WHICH HE SUPPORTED IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE POLITICAL SCHEMES OF TAMMANY HALL UNWORTHY OF THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE.

To the Citizens of New-York, and especially to the Electors of the Fourth Senate District:

Inasmuch as the office for which I have been nominated by the citizens of this district is one of grave responsibility and importance, and as the most persistent efforts are now being made, and will continue to be made until the polls shall close upon election day, to secure my defeat, I deem it due to the people whose suffrages are to be exercised for either my opponent or myself, to call their attention to the relative positions toward them which we both hold.

I have never sought office in my life, and have never received from the public Treasury one dollar save and except my proper salary as a member of Congress. Politics has been the trade of my opponent, and office-seeking his constant employment. This vocation may be unobjectionable, or, at the best, a matter of taste; but the man whom the people have honored with their confidence, and elevated to places of public trust, when he solicits a repetition of their favors should come before them with a record indicating and evidencing the faithful and honest discharge of his public duties and his worthiness of the trust reposed in him.

John Fox has held legislative office in the various law-making branches of the local, State, and Federal Governments for years; he solicits your support to enable him to continue as a legislator and lawgiver, but I shall demonstrate clearly to you that a man more absolutely unworthy of your confidence has never had the effrontery to solicit favors at the hands of a people.

During the régime of the "old Ring" John Fox was a member of the Board of Supervisors of this County, and Chairman of the committee by whom millions of dollars were fraudulently and dishonestly disposed of through the auditing and allowing of claims that have since, as the history of that time so characterized by fraud and peculation has been developed in the investigations in the courts and through the press, astounded the people, filled honest minds with a just indignation, and consigned to infamy and disgrace the names of those who thus made robbery and perjury a pastime.

The auditing of these claims required a thorough examination of their validity and justness; their allowance depleted the public Treasury and disposed of the people's money. Let the citizens of this district examine the record I herewith present, and answer for themselves if there be any other interpretation of the action of John Fox as Chairman of the committee in question but that he was consorting and conniving with these vultures and public plunderers.

The following is the black record I refer to, and every single claim in the list received the support and vote of John Fox, and was by him favorably reported to the Board of Supervisors:

Andrew J. Garvey	$683,140 00
Ingersoll, Watson & Co.	651,578 00
J. A. Keyser	345,771 00
W. D. Roe & Co.	299,519 49
J. O. Seymour & Co.	187,076 96
G. S. & J. A. Miller	138,646 00
C. D. Biller & Co.	129,139 00
J. McBride Davidson	81,410 00
P. A. Donnarumma	59,975 00

Making a total of $2,576,756 45, which, upon the recommendation of John Fox, his official assurance of the fair and equitable nature of the claims, and with his sanction, was stolen from the public Treasury. And yet this man has the hardihood to solicit his fellow-citizens to reward this criminal infidelity to his public trust by returning him to the Senate of the State as their representative! It is time the people should know and understand that William M. Tweed does not alone merit the full measure of their contempt and indignation, but that the pliant and ready tools, who, in the Board of Supervisors and in other branches of the City Government, were ever willing to aid in the carrying out of schemes of plunder, should have visited upon them the just penalty of their wrong-doings.

I sought no nomination for the office of Senator. I sincerely and earnestly pressed the acceptance of my declination when nominated. I had no such aspirations; but the public seeming determined to use my name as their representative in the canvass, I felt it my duty to use every exertion in their behalf to prevent the re-election of a corrupt aspirant to the office, and to expose the the system and chicanery of the organization of Tammany Hall, the creature of whose managers my opponent has been and will continue to be.

My success or failure in this canvass as an individual is a matter of utter insignificance. The principle for the triumph of which I am struggling is of vital importance to every man in this district.

As is already thoroughly well known, I was expelled from Tammany Hall for what was termed treason to that organization and disobedience to its managers. My treason consisted in this:

First.—I opposed the importation of men from New-Jersey and elsewhere to fill the most responsible and important public offices. I was in earnest when in the last canvass I advocated "home rule," and I intended that the doctrine should be fairly carried out.

Second.—I opposed the action of office-holders (receiving extravagant salaries themselves which they left untouched) reducing the wages of the laborer twenty per cent., and the action of the Tammany Hall organization sustaining that proceeding. I gave money to the working men to defray the expenses of a public meeting to express their just indignation at this infamy.

I knew the plea of economy, urged as an explanation of this action, was a sham, and I was not willing to stand by and stultify myself when an outrage was being perpetrated in the name of reform.

I rejoice in my action with regard to these matters, and should repeat it to-morrow were there occasion so to do. I will not submit to the arbitrary dictation of Tammany Hall or any other organization. I know its managers to be mere political schemers, utterly unworthy of the people's confidence, lording it over servile and selfish followers, from whom all manhood seems to have been driven. I have been all my life a Democrat, and have been taught to beiive that as the people are the source of all power, so in their sovereign capacity they are the masters of the office-holders; that dictation to them is an infringement upon their rights; that their will should be expressed by themselves, and when expressed should be law; and that no organization like the present cabal of Tammany Hall, that attempts to stifle their voice, destroy their power, and ride over them with the tyranny so characteristic of its present managers, can long survive.

See to it, for your own independence, for the maintenance of rights which should be dear to every man, that you rebuke these insolent political charlatans, who have stolen into the old temple of Democracy and strive to subjugate its people. The issue is with you, and the defeat of Tammany Hall at the coming election will teach ambitious politicians hereafter that they must serve, not drive the people, if they wish success.

JOHN MORRISSEY

ANSON HOUSE, Oct. 29.

PERSONAL.

Col. Warren-Bey and Lieut. Col. Reed, two Americans for some time in the service of the Khédive, have been discharged from the Egyptian Army. Col. Warren has taken up his residence in Paris, where he intends practicing medicine. Lieut. Col. Reed is now in this country, having returned to America immediately after his contract was canceled. He will be remembered as the officer who accompanied Col. Colston in a peaceful exploration of parts of Kordofan and Darfour early last Spring.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE.

Our vintage, says the correspondent of the *Wine Trade Review*, begun on Sept. 14, in the vineyards of Ay, is now terminating on the slopes of Cramant, Avize, Oger, and Grauves. Everywhere, in the best as in the interior districts, the yield has been abundant, and has exceeded all expectation. I cannot, however, speak with equal fervor of the quality of the wine, which, so far as one can at present judge, will prove mediocre. It is feeble, lifeless, and raw. In this respect there has been a great disappointment. One might name some exceptional instances of greater success as to quality. For instance, on the most favorably situated slopes of some of the celebrated growths, where the vines are less crowded, and obtain the advantage of more air and sun, an incomparably better wine than the general product has been made.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 17
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10 | BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.......................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez........Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.......................Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle.......................Saturday, Nov. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....................Thursday, Nov. 4, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M. | England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M. | Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 4
STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, Dec. 2

And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA............................Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN............................Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING............................Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO............................Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA......................Saturday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA......................Saturday, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION.......................Saturday, Oct. 30
SOUTH CAROLINA.......................Wednesday, Nov. 3

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...............Monday, Nov. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship COLIMA.......................Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

For Kingston, Jamaica, and Savanilla.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch from pier foot of Canal st., North River, for the above-named ports, their side-wheel steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, AT 12 M.
For freight or passage at greatly reduced rates apply to H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina......................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta......................20 00
First-class to Albany......................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA.......................Friday, Oct. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................Thursday, Nov. 4
CITY OF HAVANA.......................Tuesday, Nov. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.......................Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.......................TUESDAY, Nov. 2
CRESCENT CITY.......................THURSDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.......................SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.......................SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 5 A. M.
BRITANNIC.......................SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC.......................SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

INDIANA.......Nov. 4 | *KENILWORTH......Dec. 2
OHIO.......Nov. 18 | PENNSYLVANIA......Dec. 9
ILLINOIS.......Nov. 25 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Nov. 5 | STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
VADERLAND.......Nov. 29 | SWITZERLAND.......Dec. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND.......Nov. 5 | SWITZERLAND.......Nov. 17
NEDERLAND.......Nov. 29 | STATE OF NEVADA.Dec. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.......Sat., Oct. 30 | NECKAR.......Sat., Nov. 13
ODER.......Sat., Nov. 6 | MOSEL.......Sat., Nov. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......................$100 gold.
Second cabin.......................60 gold.
Steerage.......................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.......................Oct. 30.

FOR GONAIVES, ST. MARC, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL.......................Nov. 4.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA.......................Nov. —.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

COLOMBO.......Oct. 30 | NAVARINO.......Nov. 24
HINDOO.......Nov. 10 | OTHELLO.......Dec. 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES, FOR DELIVERING SUPPLIES, AND FOR PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1876.

City and Country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education during the year 1876.

The necessary information as to the time and manner of delivering supplies may be obtained by inquiry at the Clerk's office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the printing required by the Board of Education for the year 1876.

Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed may be seen at the office of the Clerk, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained.

Each proposal called for by this notice must be inclosed in a separate envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," or "Proposals for Printing," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
} Committee on Supplies.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1875, from ship-builders only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a Twin-screw Steamer, in accordance with the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which can be had on application to this office, and to the Light-house Inspectors at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; and at No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia, Penn. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so.

JOHN G. WALKER,
Commander U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF ENGINEER OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until Nov. 20, 1875, for furnishing this company with 150,000 CROSS TIES, delivered on the wharf at Tacony, near Philadelphia.

Before any contract will be awarded, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be received for the whole number or any part of the above.

Specifications can be obtained at office, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
Engineer of Maintenance of Way.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.
MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.
my8-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.
jy3-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-1aw6m8* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-1aw6m8s

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. K. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
DOLLY H. SMITH,
JOSEPH M. WARD,
J. K. SIMMONS,
} Executrix and Executors of James Smith, deceased.
my22-1aw6m8s*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent elegantly frescoed and furnished parlor and bedroom, on third floor, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, with commodious bath-room, and with or without board, in a private family, on West 34th st., near Broadway. Apply or address at Everett Library, No. 583 6th av., above 34th st.

NO. 214 MADISON AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—A small family can be handsomely accommodated with a finely-furnished second floor, consisting of three large rooms, hall-room, and bath-room; private table.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, the entire second floor of first-class house, front room being an alcove, to one or two gentlemen and their wives; references. Inquire at No. 106 East 58th st.

SUNNY, SPACIOUS, NEWLY-PAINTED AND furnished, commodious front rooms, with good attendance and choice table, in first-class, extra-wide house, No. 26 West 16th st.; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV.—Spacious and very desirable suites of apartments, with private table; houses newly painted and in thorough order.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PARLORS, SECOND floor, three rooms en suite; well furnished, exclusive bath, ample wardrobes; with private table or without board if preferred; location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE second-story front alcove room, handsomely furnished, and with all conveniences, with first-class board, in private family; references exchanged.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family; references required.

UNION CLUB MEN AND PARTICULAR parties will find sunny, spacious, newly-fitted rooms, with board if desired, at No. 26 West 16th st., extra wide house; references.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegant second floor; all light rooms; private table if preferred; room on fourth floor; an elegant parlor extension.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS WILL soon be vacated by a family going to their own house; highest references. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

THIRD-STORY FRONT HALL ROOM, with board to a gentleman, in an American family of adults; No. 236 West 37th st.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE offers a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; private table, or table d'hôte; also two rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON Square.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house and appointments first-class; references.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—WITH private table; in 34th st., near 5th av.; terms low to a suitable party. Inquire of TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—SECOND floor, southern exposure, three rooms, $55; fourth floor room, $25; hall, $12; table excellent. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—This house having changed hands and been thoroughly renovated, we can offer suites of rooms together or singly, with or without private table; reference.

A FAMILY ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison av., wishes to let rooms with private table. They are handsomely furnished and desirable in every respect. Address M. S., Box No. 134 Times Office.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Splendidly-furnished front parlor, to gentleman and wife, board for lady only; no other boarders.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH full or partial board, a well-furnished room on second floor; also, third-story single room, with grate; terms moderate. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST.—WELL-FURNISHED parlor floor, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; references exchanged; small private family.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-class table board at reasonable terms. No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., near Gilsey House.

SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY FURNISHED, in 29th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25 feet front; private table if desired. TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, closet, &c.; location, house, table, and appointments first-class; highest references. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—NEW AND ELEGANTLY-furnished suites of rooms, with private tables, and superior appointments in every particular.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.
Desirable furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without private table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also, upper rooms; references.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME ROOM and bedroom on second floor; also rooms for one or two gentlemen on third floor, with board; references.

NO. 85 CLINTON PLACE, FIVE DOORS WEST OF 5TH AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board, $12 to $18 for two; also day board, $4.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, or private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—THIRD FLOOR, SEPARATELY or together, and room on fourth, with board; references.

NO. 21 WEST 19TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR AND rooms for gentlemen, with board; private table if preferred.

NO. 43 EAST 20TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; en suite or single; private table if desired; references exchanged.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, freshly decorated, to be had at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av., with private table if desired.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD-STORY front rooms to let, with board; small family; best of reference.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families and single gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

A LARGE ROOM TO RENT, WITH BOARD; large closets, hot and cold water. Also a single room. Call at No. 41 East 29th st.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND and third floors to rent to families with private table.

TWO LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH good liberal table, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,
First house from 5th av., large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments on second floor, with private table.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENTIRE second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

A THIRD FLOOR ROOM, WITH BOARD; references. No. 432 West 23d st.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 49 WEST 32D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and second floors, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE AND LITTLE girl four years old, desires board in a strictly private family where a comfortable home can be found; location above 14th st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must moderate, W. B., Box No. 121 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED, BETWEEN 42D AND 50th sts. and Broadway and Madison av., by a single gentleman; would like fire or room comfortably warmed; private family preferred; terms must be moderate. Address R., Box No. 168 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF 28TH st. and Broadway, by a young lady occupied during the day; references required. Address, stating terms, E. N. P., Box No. 116 Tremont Post Office, New-York City.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Will open Nov. 1; steamer will leave New-York, Nov. 4, for Nassau direct; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days, and make the trip in less than two days; the temperature of Nassau last Winter did not vary but 4° from 72°, making it the most delightful climate in the world. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A FAMILY leaving their house for the Winter will let to gentlemen furnished rooms; good board obtainable opposite; or will let parlor and second floors with kitchen and servants' room to a small family of adults desiring to keep house. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house would give first-class accommodations to three or four gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. No. 81 Clinton place, second door east of 5th av. and Brevoort House.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE AND small room connecting, in 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a gentleman, without board; reference required. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; newly furnished handsome rooms en suite, without board or private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR AND THIRD floors, en suite, elegantly furnished, and single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; also, front basement as physician's office; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, a large room and hall rooms nicely furnished. Inquire at No. 14 West Washington place.

NO. 64 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second-story front room to one or two gentlemen, without board, in small private family; best of reference given and required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON parlor floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board; near 5th av. and Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, and Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M. 12:45, 1, 2, 2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINE ARTS.

EVENING ART SCHOOL.

Artists and art students wishing to study from the living model and from the antique, may do so by applying immediately at Prof. RONDEL'S Studio, No. 1,103 Broadway, Room No. 23.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

The Sunday evening concerts, so successful during the Summer season at Gilmore's Garden, will be continued, and the following SPLENDID PROGRAMME will be performed on SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 31:

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. OVERTURE, "Robespierre"....Litolff
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
2. SOLO FOR SAXOPHONE, "Andante Religioso."....Praeger
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. SELECTION No. 2, "Aida"....Verdi
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
4. ARIA FOR BARITONE, "Pro Peccatis"....Rossini
Mr. A. SOHST.
5. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Attila," varié....Verdi
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
6. GRAND SELECTION, "The Gems of Faust"..Gounod
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
7. "INFLAMMATUS" from the Stabat Mater..Rossini
Miss ANNA J. BORIE.
8. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Ave Maria"....Schubert
Mr. J. LEVY.
9. OVERTURE, "Nachtlager"....Kreutzer
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
10. CAPRICE HEROIQUE, "The Awakening of the Lion"....Kontsky
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
11. MARCH, from "Athalia"....Mendelssohn
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
CHORAL—"OLD HUNDRED."

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. The Garden is kept at a comfortable, even temperature of 70 degrees.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.

HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
in which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

TWO FAMILY MATINEES

will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK'S

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,

Between 30th and 31st sts.

8 o'clock during the week, and Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock. Increased attraction. The up-town family resort. Mr. HENRY S. PAGE, the greatest Cornet Soloist in the world. (From Covent Garden Theatre, London.) Mr. Page stands second to none, being engaged for the Centennial, Philadelphia, at the enormous salary of $100 per night. Miss Polly Daly, justly styled the queen of serio-comic vocalists. Miss Minnie Farrell, late of the principal music halls, London; her first appearance in America. Miss Wenona Bridges, the pretty little song and dance artist. Fielding and Sanford, the celebrated Ethiopian Comedians, in their original sketches. Mr. G. A. Williams, Ethiopian comedian and song and dance artist. Miss Josie Mack, serio-comic vocalist. (From the Western theatres.)

THE BEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN NEW-YORK.

The whole to conclude with the great Southern drama, by C. F. Seabert, entitled, THE OLD CABIN HOME; or, the South Before the War. Engaged and will shortly appear: The Fieldings, John and Maggie; Freeman Sisters, Lizzie and Susie; Devere Brothers, Billy and Tommy; Sherman and Jones, Burton and Kelly, Miss May Howe, J. H. Graham, Turner and Roche, Tom Granger, Miss Ella Sheldon. The whole mammoth entertainment at a small price of admission: General admission 25 cents, Reserved Folding Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director....AD. NEUENDORFF

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GRAND MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.
POSTILLON OF LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL in his grand rôle of CHAPELOU.
MONDAY, Nov. 1....IL TROVATORE
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3....LA DAME BLANCHE

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, $20, $15, and $10. General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, Family Circle, 50 cents.

Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

MATINEE. Temple of Sensational Art. Melange of Beauty. Olio of Wonders. Evenings at 8 o'clock. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées at 2 o'clock. Grand Olio of Forty Star Artists. Finest Combination of first-class Specialty, Novelty, and Variety Performers ever seen in New-York. Beautiful Women. Lovely Coryphees. Fascinating, Brilliant, Beautiful, and Tasteful. Last Matinée of Guilt-edge Pleasures. MATINEE.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. E. W. GILMAN, of the Bible Society, will preach to young men SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., after the Service of Song, at 7:30 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE-CLASS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, in the parlors.

Meetings for young men, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, lecture-room; SATURDAY EVENING, 8:30 o'clock, in the parlors.

Meeting for prayer every day at 3 o'clock, in the lecture-room.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

The grand organ built by Jardine & Son for the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hall's,) will be exhibited by Geo. W. Morgan on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. Admission free, by tickets, which can be obtained at the Church, Carlton's book store, under Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Jardine's Organ Manufactory.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART....Proprietor

The Great Rifle Shooting Match, Burlesque of Led Astray; Cool Burgess, Celia Beltran, and a large Olio Company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY,
THE OLD GUARD, THE AFRICAN DWARF,
New songs, jokes, dances, &c.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MATINEE OF THE MESSIAH,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, OCT. 30,
AT STEINWAY HALL.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Franz Remmertz has kindly consented to take his place.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,

ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, the North and West, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 23d....2:30 P.M.	Friday, 22d........1:00 P.M.
Tuesday, 26th....2:00 P.M.	Monday, 25th......2:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 27th..2:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 27th..6:45 A.M.
Thursday, 28th....2:30 P.M.	Thursday, 28th....7:00 A.M.
Friday, 29th........3:00 P.M.	Friday, 29th........7:00 A.M.
Saturday, 30th....3:30 P.M.	Saturday, 30th....7:00 A.M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth..........$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth..........2 00
Deck passage..........25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD CENTENNIAL PATENT.

NEW INVENTION.

Will sell in No. 206 West 25th st., second floor, front, between 7th and 8th avs., New-York, one of the best that has appeared for use of all the population of this country. Patented for seventeen years, and improved. Sell very cheap. Only awaits offers before resolving to sell patent rights for different States. Address SILVER FALCON.

THE GREAT NEW FRENCH AND VIENNESE SYSTEMS OF MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Drs. William and Emma Hardinge Britten, the celebrated Electric Physicians from Boston, treat every disease, however hopeless, on the above admirable system, with wonderful success. Infallible electrical diagnosis given; also the delightful and invigorating vapor bath. 206 West 38th st.

STAMMERING.—UNITED STATES STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. WHITE,) No. 417 4th av.; references from eminent clergymen, physicians, and others; no pay until perfectly cured; call or send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EDWIN BOOTH.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

TO-NIGHT........as THE APOSTATE
MONDAY, (Nov. 1.) as RICHELIEU
TUESDAY, (Nov. 2,) as RICHELIEU
WEDNESDAY, (Nov. 3)...OTHELLO
Mr. BOOTH AS IAGO.
THURSDAY, (Nov. 4).....OTHELLO
MR. BOOTH AS OTHELLO.

MATINEE TO-DAY, Oct. 30, HAMLET.

Box-sheet open for two weeks.

THE BEST SEATS FOR THE OPERA AND all theatres six days in advance at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

EIGHTH WEEK
OF THE THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
FIFTY-FIFTH TIME TO-DAY; FIFTY-SIXTH TO-NIGHT,
of Woolf's humorous contemporaneous satire,

MIGHTY DOLLAR.

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE....as....the Hon. Bardwell Slote
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE....as..........Mrs. Gen. Gilflory

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

Seats secured ten days in advance, and for the accommodation of strangers and theatre parties choice places retained for the night sale.

MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE.

PARK THEATRE,
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 30—Second Subscription Night. First appearance of Mme. JULIETTE CLARENCE. FROU-FROU.
TUESDAY, Nov. 2—Third Subscription Night. DALILA. Comedy in four acts, by Octave Feuillet.

LYCEUM THEATRE—THE WORLD'S NOVELTY,

MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY.

Monday Evening....Nov. 1 | GRAND FAMILY Matinees:
Wednesday Evening.Nov. 3 | Thursday Afternoon.Nov. 4
Friday Evening......Nov. 5 | Saturday Afternoon..Nov. 6

The world-renowned Mexican Juvenile Opera Company, comprising CARMEN MORON, (8 years old,) Prima Donna; GAUDALUPE MORON, (6 years old,) Prima Donna, together with thirty juvenile artists of extraordinary talent, will make their reappearance in Offenbach's GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Evening prices as usual. Matinees—Admission 50c.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
tendered to
MR. JOHN DARCIE
In consequence of his recent severe accident,

On which occasion the following brilliant array of artists have kindly volunteered their aid:

Soprani, Miss ISABELLA BRUSH, Miss SARA WOOD, Miss CORINA GOODELL; Contralto, ANNA DRASDIL; Harp, Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK; Tenor, Mr. ALFRED WILKIE; Baritones, Signor FERRANTI, Mr. J. R. THOMAS; Cornet Soloist, Mr. M. ARBUCKLE; Pianists, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. A. H. PEASE; Organ, Mr. G. W. MORGAN; Conductors, MAX MARETZEK, Signor AGRAMONTE, Mr. G. W. COLBY, and Mr. L. DACHAUER.

Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra, obtainable at all the principal music stores and at the hall.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 P. M.

As it is not possible to postpone the NOVELTIES which have been accepted for production in this theatre beyond next week, Mr. Wallack is compelled, in the very height of its popularity and success, to announce

THE LAST NINE NIGHTS
and
TWO MATINEES
of
THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Positively Final Representations of the Comedy, SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

Due notice will be given of the ensuing change of programme.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

TITIENS IN ORATORIO. STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF HANDEL'S ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH,"
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, OCT. 30.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2 o'clock.

THE CENTENNIAL CHORAL UNION,

with combined chorus and orchestra of 400, and by the co-operation of Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH, the following brilliant array of talent will assist:

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS.
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
Mr. ALFRED WILKIE. Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN. Mr. CARYL FLORIO.
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW..........Musical Director.
Tickets, with reserved seat..........$2 00
General admission..........1 00

Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway and No. 33 Union square.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

FAIR,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
The finest collection of
WONDERFUL MACHINERY
and
ELEGANT PRODUCTS
ever exhibited in this country.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
is now assisted by

LEVY,

The world-renowned Cornet player.
Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSALS
AT STEINWAY HALL.

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 8.
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL, THURSDAY, Nov. 11 at 2.

PURCHASERS OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS desirous of having the same seats during the season can select them on and after MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 9 o'clock, at the box office of Steinway Hall.

Subscription tickets can now be had at all the principal music-stores and piano warerooms, and at the box office of Steinway Hall. Circulars stating full particulars can be obtained at the above-named places.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"White Rose," waltz, Bernstein, 75 cents. "Cagliostro Waltz," Strauss, 75 cents. "Passing Bell," (song,) Tours, 40 cents. "Tarantelle," op. 118, Seybach, 75 cents. "Eagle," (Centennial song,) and "Gliding Down the Stream," Braham, 30 cents each. "Fenella Waltz," Mattei, 75 cents. "Little Darling, Do You Miss Me," Blake, 40 cents. "Moody and Sankey Gospel Hymns," 25 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY,

No. 18 Cooper Union. MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 3:30 P. M., FIRST LECTURE of illustrated course to ladies, on PHYSIOLOGY, by Dr. EBELL.

Subject—"Wonders of Animal Architecture," with exhibition and dissections of life-size models of the HUMAN FORM, male and female, and of the Horse.

Tickets for sale at the lecture-room.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

The second Grand Concert, Sunday evening, Oct. 31.
POPULAR PRICES AND POPULAR ARTISTS.
MR. J. LEVY AND THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
The great revival hymns of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,

LATE BRYANT'S.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.
Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2. Half price to Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HEITNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Heitner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—No. 5,048.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises formerly occupied by said Requa, at Rocky Hill, N. J., the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt: Two pairs steam rollers, steam spreaders, iron rubber cure, rubber mixers, winder, buckets, &c., used by said bankrupt in the manufacture of a waterproof compound for lining bags. Terms: Cash on delivery, and the property to be removed immediately after the sale.

C. H. CURRIER, Assignee, &c., of the said bankrupt.
o23-1aw3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. COURTENAY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the nineteenth day of October, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John M. Courtenay, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, Assignee,
No. 120 Broadway.
o23-1aw3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THE CORNWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEWARK, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM SHOVE, Assignee, &c.,
No. 24 Fulton st., Newark, N. J.
o23-1aw3w8*

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron creating, stable fixtures, fences, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue, No. 78 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. GRAND GRAND GRAND MONSTER CONCERT MONSTER CONCERT MONSTER CONCERT 1876

in aid of the

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,

under the auspices of the most distinguished citizens of New-York and adjacent cities,

at

GILMORE'S GARDEN,
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
GILMORE'S GARDEN,

By general request, the Committee of Arrangements beg to announce that Mr. P. S. GILMORE has kindly consented to REPEAT THE PROGRAMME which created so much enthusiasm at the concert for his benefit on Thursday evening last, including his FULL BAND OF 100 PIECES, A CHORUS OF 300 selected voices from the Handel and Haydn Society of Brooklyn, and the ANVIL CHORUS, with the addition of a large CHORUS FROM PHILADELPHIA, comprising their great celebrities,

THE MAENNERCHOR
and
PHILADELPHIA VOCAL UNION,

who have kindly volunteered to aid on this occasion.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. OVERTURE, "Robespierre"....Litolff
ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND COMBINED.
2. ARIA FOR CORNET, "Si tu Savais"....Balfe
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
3. NATIONAL ANTHEM, "Our Victorious Banner"....Sir Julius Benedict
CHORUS ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
Written for the Boston Jubilee.
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA.
4. SOLO FOR PIANO, "Tannhauser Fantasie"....Satter
GUSTAV SATTER.
His second appearance in America in fifteen years.
5. "RHAPSODIE HONGROISE," No. 2....Liszt
Arranged by Mr. REINHARD SCHMELZ.
GILMORE'S BAND OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
6. ARIA AND VARIATIONS FOR VOICE....Proch
MISS EMMA C. THURSBY.
7. GRAND OPERA SELECTION....Meyerbeer
Introducing gems from "Le Prophete," "Les Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," "L'Etoile du Nord," and other operas.
FULL BAND AND CHORUS.

AN ADDRESS....by....JOHN WELSH Esq.
President Centennial Board of Finance, giving important information on the subject of the Centennial.

CHOICE SELECTIONS WILL BE RENDERED BY THE CELEBRATED VOCAL UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.

By request,
THE MAENNERCHOR OF PHILADELPHIA WILL SING.

PART II.

8. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH PSALM, ALBERTO RANDEGGER.
Soprano solo, Mme. SALVOTTI.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Written for the Boston Jubilee.
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA OF THIS SETTING OF THE 150TH PSALM.
9. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Fantasie on Russian Airs," MR. J. LEVY....Levy.
10. GRAND SACRED ARIA, "Death's at the Door." Words and music by Mr. P. S. GILMORE.
SUNG BY MR. A. SOHST.
11. GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL FANTASIE, "IRELAND'S GREETING TO AMERICA." By Sir ROBERT P. STEWART, of Dublin.
An interesting Fantasie on Irish melodies, closing with a most ingenious interweaving of an Irish air, "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," and our American air, "Yankee Doodle," moving together at the same time. While the Irish air is sung in full chorus the American air is played by the orchestra as an accompaniment, filling the part of a well-conceived counterpoint figure to the stately choral.
Written for the Boston Jubilee.
SECOND TIME IN AMERICA.
12. QUARTET FOR CORNETS—"Echo du Mont Blanc"....G. F. SUCK
Performed by Messrs. LEVY, ARBUCKLE, BENT, and GILMORE.
13. SCENA FROM "IL TROVATORE," (introducing the Anvil Chorus)....VERDI.
Second time at Gilmore's Concerts since the Boston Jubilee.
The anvil part played by the DRUM CORPS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.
14. MARCH—"Twenty-second Regiment"....GILMORE
FULL BAND AND DRUM CORPS.
NATIONAL AIR—"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

Piano Accompanist, Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY.
Organist—Mr. H. BIALLA.

The Garden will be delightfully warm at a temperature of 70 degrees.

Special arrangements have been made with the railroads for this evening, enabling persons from surrounding cities to enjoy this music.

MAGNIFICENT
MAGNIFICENT
MAGNIFICENT

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets for sale at principal hotels and railroad ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, railroad depots in adjacent cities, and at Gilmore's Garden.

Private boxes, seating four persons, $5.

Concert will commence punctually at 7:45.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11:10.

This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and brilliant audiences.

187TH TO 194TH TIME of LED ASTRAY. Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 1:30, LED ASTRAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

Mr. FRED. F. LEVANTINE, THE THREE GORMAN BROTHERS, Mr. HUGH FAY, Miss ALICE BENNETT, MURPHY AND MORTON, WORRELL SISTERS. First time of the new local drama called O'MARA; OR, THE MAN FROM MONAGHAN. THE CARLO FAMILY, JOHN HART, Prof. J. L. DAVIS, AND THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY,
(OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.)

The recognized and popular Family Theatre of New-York. Established on a legitimate and firm basis. Presenting more Star Artists than any other theatre in the world. 21 New Stars this Week 21. In connection with Tony Pastor's Mammoth Star Company, the aggregate numbers 100 Celebrated Artists. EVERY EVENING, and Tuesday and Friday Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
and at
SATURDAY MATINEE.

KIRALFY BROTHERS' great spectacular comedy,
ROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.

SIGNOR BERTOLOTTO'S EXHIBITION OF THE EDUCATED FLEAS is now open at No. 39 Union square, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA AUTUMN RACES
AT JEROME PARK,

SATURDAY, 30th October, and SATURDAY, 6th November. Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M.

C. WHEATLEY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES,
Oct. 30 and Nov. 6.

Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 12:05 and 12:35 P. M., returning after the races. Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School,

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

For particulars send for circular.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes, at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.

No. 55 West 33d st.

Mornings and afternoons for ladies and children. Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 for gentlemen.

MANUEL'S ACADEMIES FOR DANCING. New-York, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.; Brooklyn, No. 392 Clinton st. Circulars may be obtained at Hopkins' music store, No. 861 Broadway, near Union square, or at the Academies.

HLASKO'S CLASSES IN DANCING FOR ladies, gentlemen and children, commence SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Circulars can be obtained there, and at W. Pond's music store, Union square.

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.

Offers wholesale bankrupt stock of LACE CURTAINS at retail at 20 per cent. less than cost of importation. LACE CURTAINS from $1 per pair to the finest imported.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c.

THE WAR ON THE NEW RING

MEETINGS LAST EVENING.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS OF THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

A largely-attended meeting of the German Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District was held last evening in the hall at the corner of Eighth avenue and Fiftieth street. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Dastler, President of the Club. The first speakers were Joel W. Mason and Walter C. Pinckney, candidate for Civil Justice. They were followed by Dr. Neumann, who addressed the meeting in German, and his remarks were well received. William T. Graff, candidate for the Assembly from this district, made some few remarks, as did also Moritz Ellinger, candidate for Coroner, and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, candidate for Judge of the Court of Special Sessions. A volunteer German band gave some very good music in the interim between the addresses. Resolutions were adopted before adjournment fully indorsing the Republican State ticket and the local candidates.

THE FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District held a ratification meeting last evening in Bleecker street, near Ninth avenue, Mr. R. M. Collard presiding. The attendance was quite large. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State, County, and City tickets, and promising the earnest support of those present in behalf of the nominees. Col. George B. DeCosta was the first speaker. He charged that Kelly robbed the County of $78,000 when he was Sheriff. He claimed that the Republican Party had ever been the friend of the working man. He said it was the only party which stood up boldly for the perpetuity of the common schools. Mr. Andrew J. Campbell, candidate for the Assembly for the Ninth District, promised if elected to be honest, industrious, and a true Republican Assemblyman. He said further that he would see to it that Gov. Tilden did not "let up" on the canal thieves. The speaker predicted the overthrow of Tammany and the consequent downfall of the dictator. Speeches were also made by George W. Parker, Frederick G. Gedney, and others, and the meeting was adjourned.

THE TENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A very large ratification meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Concordia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A. After a brief speech by the Chairman, J. M. Patterson, Jr., resolutions were adopted especially indorsing the nominations of District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps and Recorder Hackett, denouncing the action of Tammany in its attempts to strike down the last-named gentleman, and further opposing the arraying of hostile interests against the public schools by appropriations from the school funds for sectarian purposes. After the passage of the resolutions, Hon. William A. Darling was introduced, and delivered an interesting address, in the course of which he alleged that Hon. John Morrissey, the working men's candidate, had been expelled from Tammany Hall or the reason that he had strenuously opposed any reduction of the laborers' wages. The speaker was followed by Gen. Joshua T. Owens, who ably reviewed the political issues at stake in the present campaign, and predicted an overwhelming defeat for the Tammany State and County tickets.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A meeting of the German Republican Campaign Club of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening at Adelphia Hall, No. 687 Eighth avenue. The meeting was called to order by William Wuertz, President of the club. Some few remarks were made by the President, who was followed by Walter S. Pinckney, whose remarks were enthusiastically received. Resolutions indorsing the Republican candidates were adopted, and before adjournment resolutions were adopted reorganizing as a permanent German Republican Club of the Twenty-second Ward.

A GERMAN RALLY.

A German Republican and Anti-Tammany ratification meeting in the Twentieth Assembly District was held last evening at Terrace Garden, and was very largely attended. Herman Cantor presided. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming their unflinching adherence to the principles of the Saratoga platform, approving fair wages for the laborer, and indorsing the candidates of the Republican and Anti-Tammany ticket. Ex-Gov. Edward Salomon was the first speaker. He dwelt particularly on the abuses which had grown under the policy of Tammany Hall and the one-man power. Francis M. Bixby, candidate for Senator, followed with a brief review of local politics, directing attention to the efforts of Kelly to control the destinies of the City, but he hoped the people would arouse and crush out Tammany. Addresses were also made by Thomas S. Knox, Moritz Ellinger, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, I. A. Engelhart, Immanuel Auerbach, and Rafel Weil. The Anderson Glee Club enlivened the meeting with several songs.

THE JOHN E. DOWLEY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The John E. Dowley Republican Association held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting last evening at No. 204 East Broadway. Addresses were delivered by Dr. E. W. Thompson, candidate for Assembly in the Fourth District; Alderman John Robinson, Mr. George Law, President of the association, and Charles E. Abbott. Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, was then introduced, and made a stirring speech, which was loudly applauded. The meeting was then closed by an eloquent speech from Gen. Joshua T. Owens.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT HARLEM.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a ratification meeting at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, last evening, Mr. J. G. McMurray presiding. Addresses were made by J. C. Langbien, Gen. Burke, Rufus B. Corning, candidate for Assemblyman from the Twenty-first District; Francis M. Bixby, candidate for Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District; Granville P. Hawes, candidate for Civil Justice, Ninth District, and others.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State and County tickets, and advocating the election of Francis M. Bixby as Senator, Rufus B. Cowing for Assemblyman, Granville P. Hawes for Civil Justice, and Benjamin Beyea for Alderman. Resolutions were also passed opposing the reduction of public laborers' wages and in favor of the present school system.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD AROUSED.

A large meeting of Democrats took place last night at Hoffens Hall, Morrisania, to ratify the Anti-Tammany County ticket. Dennis McMahon presided, and stirring resolutions denouncing John Kelly and the one-man power of Tammany Hall were passed. The speakers were Hon. J. M. Van Hoesen, Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Andrew J. Rogers, Anthony Hartman, John Bussing, John Callan, Moritz Ellinger, Jackson O. Dykeman. A large delegation from the Twenty-fourth Ward was present. The Tammany autocrat will be checkmated in this district on Tuesday next.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Liberal Republicans of the First Assembly District was held last night at their head-quarters, No. 419 Greenwich street, P. J. Stuyvesant presiding. In view of the fact that a call had been issued inviting all Liberal Republicans to meet at their head-quarters, No. 1,266 Broadway, this evening, for the purpose of indorsing the Tammany ticket, resolutions were unanimously adopted calling upon all Liberals to act for themselves, and declaring that the Liberal Republicans of the First Assembly District would give their undivided support to the Republican State and County nominations.

GERMAN INDEPENDENTS.

A meeting of the German Independent Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District, composed of Republicans and Anti-Tammany Democrats, was held last evening at Dorshell Hall, Tenth avenue, above Sixty-fifth street, for the purpose of advocating the claims of the Anti-Tammany ticket. President Jacob Pulvermokher introduced Mr. Joseph Cudlipp, the candidate for Alderman in the Eighth District. Mr. Cudlipp urged the necessity of the people standing together in the coming contest and doing their utmost to overthrow the Tammany despotism. Addresses were also made by Dr. H. Becker and W. S. Pinckney, after which the meeting adjourned.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GERMAN MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association was held at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street, last evening. Oswald Ottendorfer presided. Over ninety Vice Presidents and about thirty Secretaries were chosen, among their number being some of the best known and respected among the German population. Mr. Ottendorfer, in opening the meeting, said that he hoped the election on Tuesday next would prove in its results a death-blow to the power of Tammany Hall, which had ruled the masses for so many years with autocratic sway. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the rule of Tammany Hall as a hindrance to true reform and a never-failing source of corruption. The Republican and Anti-Tammany County ticket was approved of amid much enthusiasm. Addresses were delivered by Judge Marcus Otterbourg, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, and Moritz Ellinger.

MORRISSEY'S CAMPAIGN.

THE CONTEST IN THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—TAMMANY ALARMED—MORRISSEY INDORSED BY FORTY-SIX CLUBS.

There is now every indication that the great burst of enthusiasm which has attended John Morrissey's campaign against John Fox for the Senatorship of the Fourth District, will be sustained with equal ardor until the polls close on election day, and that the Tammany candidate will, for the first time in many years, be defeated in the oldest and most secure of all its districts. Old campaigners tell of two contests in the past ten years where the regular "machine" candidate was fairly beaten, but on each occasion counting proved to be stronger than voting, and the "doctored" returns gave the election to the Tammany men. But this year "counting" will not be so effectual, for the opposition to Tammany knows as much as there is to be known on this subject, and the votes cast will be effectual and determinative. The utmost unity is displayed among working men and labor organizations generally on the issues which have brought Morrissey into the canvass, and if these classes only work for their candidate with half the energy they display in denouncing the reduction of wages, they can rebuke Tammany Hall in the most effectual manner. It is a subject of comment in all political circles that Senator Kernan, at Tammany Hall, and Seymour, in Brooklyn, did not once allude to the City canvass, or to the disaffection that prevails against Kelly, Wickham & Co.'s administration, and that Gov. Tilden refused, after much entreaty, to address the meeting. It has also leaked out that Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, besought the Governor in the most urgent terms to use his influence with Morrissey to induce him to withdraw from the contest with Fox. The Governor finally asked, in a cynical way: "John Morrissey is a Democrat, isn't he?" "Yes," was the answer; "but he's outside the organization—he don't belong to Tammany Hall." The Governor scratched his head, and closed the conversation by saying, "It strikes me I've heard that John Fox has been outside of the organization before now. Whichever way it goes we shall have a Democrat, and if Fox is beaten there will very likely be another John less in Tammany Hall."

Morrissey still keeps up his nightly canvass of the district, and testimonials of support in the shape of delegations of working men's societies, resolutions of laborers and artisans, and letters from individuals still shower upon him. The latest resignation from the Tammany General Committee is that of James Madigan, of the First Assembly District. Last night Morrissey addressed 7,000 men in the plaza at the junction of Grand and Division streets. This was the most imposing and attentive of all the out-door meetings yet addressed by him, and he was received with great cheering and repeated promises of support. The square was handsomely decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns, and a fine display of fire-works and the music of a band added to the other attractions of the occasion. Other speakers also addressed this meeting.

At No. 6 Goerck street there was gathered some three hundred working men, and Mr. Morrissey was here also received with intense enthusiasm. Over the entrance to these club rooms was a transparency bearing the words, "Morrissey and Victory; 15,000 majority. No one-man power and $1 60 a day."

At No. 68 East Broadway there was a meeting of some three hundred men belonging to the United Coopers' Association. Edward Walsh presided and Daniel Holmes acted as Secretary. Mr. Morrissey, County Clerk William Walsh, Ellis B Schnabel, the Chairman, and other gentlemen addressed this assemblage. In introducing Mr. Morrissey, the Chairman related an incident of two years ago, when Fox was a candidate for Senator. The speaker, with others, was appointed a committee to represent the coopers and to call upon Fox. They made arrangements for an interview at a given time through Fox's brother-in-law, Judge Hogan. When the committee went to Fox's house the speaker, who knows Fox well, saw him dodge away from the window. Knocking at the door, they said they wanted to see Mr. Fox. The servant retired, and then returned to inquire who wanted to see him. She was told that a coopers' committee wanted to see Mr. Fox. She again retired, and shortly returned with the information that Mr. Fox was not at home. "He is a liar and a scapegrace," added the Chairman, "and I want to introduce you to the man who will defeat him on Tuesday next—John Morrissey." Mr. Morrissey delivered a brief address, defining his position on the labor question, and pledging himself that if elected he would never sell out the working men over night, nor would he trade off their principles nor their interests. Resolutions indorsing Morrissey for Senator were adopted unanimously.

An Anti-Tammany meeting at Hibernia Hall, Prince street, was addressed by Mr. Morrissey, Denis Burns, County Clerk Walsh, ex-Assistant Alderman George Krauss, and others. There were some 600 men present, and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

MORRISSEY'S INDORSEMENTS.

The following is a list of forty-six bona fide clubs and associations which have up to this time indorsed Mr. Morrissey's candidature by strong resolutions and pledges of support. They are nearly all working men's clubs:

Fourteenth Ward Democratic Association, No. 113 Mott street.
John McNally Independent Democratic Association, No. 10 South street.
Independent Democratic Association, No. 93 Bayard street.
Fifth Ward Working Men's Club, corner of Laight and Hudson streets.
Third Ward Independent Club, No. 92 Cortlandt street.
John Morrissey Club, corner Roosevelt and Batavia streets.
John Dillon Association, No. 170 Mulberry street.
John Morrissey Club, corner of Thomas and Hudson streets.
First Ward Independent Morrissey Club, No. 64 Greenwich street.
James Halsey Campaign Club, Fourth Senatorial District.
Young Men's Independent Democratic Association, No. 52 East Broadway.
Cassidy Association, Fifth Ward.
Bernard McFarlin Club, Fifth Ward.
John White Association, Seventh Ward.
Thomas Wild Club, Fourth Ward.
H. Campora Italian Association of the Fourth Senatorial District.
John Coman Association, Seventh Ward, No. 581 Grand street.
Morrissey Club, Ehlers' Hotel, No. 128 West street.
Independent German Club, White Star Hotel, No. 201 Chambers street.
E. Owen Association, No. 6 Goerck street.
Bryan Reilly Club, No. 2, Seventh Ward.
United Coopers' Association, No. 68 East Broadway.
John O'Donnell Association, No. 39 Hamilton street.
Independent Democratic Club, No. 28 Prince street.
Seventh Ward Working Men's Independent Association, No. 53 Market street.
Italian Association, Sixth Ward.
Independent German-American Citizens' Association.
Laborers' Union Benevolent society.
Independent Working Men's Club, Thirteenth Ward, No. 122 Broome street.
John K. Hackett Association, Independent Democratic Association, No. 165 East Broadway.
Independent Working Men's Club, No. 415 Pearl street.
Maurice O'Connell Working Men's Association, No. 32 New Bowery.
Hebrew Anti-Tammany Campaign Club of Fourth Senatorial District, No. 41 East Broadway.
Edgar H. Chadwick Association, Seventh Ward.
German Club, (Independent,) Seventh Ward.
Independent Campaign Club, No. 122 Washington street.
Duane Club, corner of Centre and Duane streets.
Thirteenth Ward Working Men's Association, No. 58 Willett street, (300 riggers and calkers.)
Colored Republican Association, Third Assembly District, No. 205 Grand street.
Worth Club, Fifth Ward.
William Perry Club, First Ward.
Horatio Smith Independent Club, Sixth Ward.
John Warren Association, Fourth Assembly District.
I. X. L. Club, No. 87 Worth street.
John Morrissey Republican Working Men's Club, No. 24 City Hall place.
Thirteenth Ward Independent Democratic Association.

TAMMANY'S DEMORALIZATION.

James Madigan, a well-known and influential member of the Tammany General Committee of the First Assembly District, yesterday sent in his resignation as a member of that body, making about the thirtieth General Committee resignation which has been handed in during the brief period of Morrissey's candidature, one week to-day. Everywhere among the down-town districts the committeemen are distrustful of each other, and there is a remarkable lack of harmony in the working of the "machine," which has a correspondingly depressing effect on the rank and file.

This afternoon the Fifth Assembly District Committee is cited to appear before the Committee on Discipline of Tammany Hall to be "regulated." It is understood, also, that to-day and Monday the Committee on Discipline will administer an iron-clad oath of loyalty to the members of the General Committee at large, to endeavor to bind them to work on Tuesday next. The Committee on Organization yesterday was wholly occupied with the hearing of all sorts of strange rumors of treachery and aggressiveness from without.

THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

An Anti-Tammany mass-meeting was held last evening in the Sixteenth Assembly District, at the corner of First avenue and Eighteenth street. Hon. M. M. Salmon presided, and several thousand persons were present. Ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer spoke at length on the reduction of the wages of the public laborers, the petty limited monarchy of Tammany Hall, and the efforts of Kelly to control the judiciary by placing in nomination men who would serve his interests. Rufus Andrews followed with a stirring speech, arraigning Tammany in the severest terms, and prophesying the success of the Republican and Anti-Tammany ticket. Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting were William H. Kelly, candidate for Civil Justice; Frank R. Purcell, George Y. Whitson, Peter Woods, Martin Larkin, and Matthew Connolly.

THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A SILLY SLANDER ON MR. FRANCIS M. BIXBY REFUTED—THE STAFFORD PAVING COMPANY AND HIS SHARE IN IT.

"Startling disclosures! Bixby's record!" is the sensational title of a handbill with which the Tammany managers have been flooding the Eighth Senatorial District. The statements contained in this precious circular were also published in the *World*, but the limited circulation of that journal necessitated the handbill dodge. The electors are told that Mr. Francis M. Bixby, Republican candidate for Senator from the Eighth District, did—

"As President of the Stafford Wood Pavement Company cause a bid to be put in to the Croton Aqueduct Board for the paving of Seventh avenue from Fourteenth street to Fifty-ninth street; that said bid being for a fraudulent and extortionate price, the board rejected the same; that Bixby, with the aid of his man Friday, Gratz Nathan, procured a mandamus from Judge Cardozo, under which the board was compelled to enter into a contract with the Stafford Wood Pavement Company at the price of $6 50 per square yard for the pavement, $1 40 per square foot for new cross walks, and 35 cents per square foot for relaying the old crosswalks; that for such work Bixby received the enormous sum of $414,985 45. He endeavored to collect the further sum of $675 50 for inspectors' wages for overtime, but the board detected this and compelled him to deduct it. The work could all have been done much better than it was for $175,000, and with a fair profit, leaving the net amount of Bixby's 'steal' $239,985 45! We defy Bixby to answer these figures."

Following this startling defiance is what purports to be an itemized list of payments made to Mr. Bixby on his contract, taken from the Controller's office.

All this is quite true, except in the following particulars: First, That Mr. Bixby never was President of the Stafford Paving Company, but the late James R. Whiting was; second, that he never caused a bid for the paving of the avenue to be put in; third, that he never procured a mandamus from Judge Cardozo by the aid of Gratz Nathan or any one else; fourth, that he never received the "enormous sum of $414,985 45;" but on the contrary, an investment of $1,000 which he made in the paving company at the suggestion of Mr. Whiting was a total loss, never returning a cent; fifth, that he never attempted to collect "the further sum of $675 50 for inspector's wages," nor was one single payment in the itemized list, or one cent of any such payments, ever turned over to him. As to the figures being taken from the Controller's office, the following letter from the Contract Clerk there will demonstrate how much truth there is in that statement:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1875.

Francis M. Bixby, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, dated Oct. 28, came duly to hand. I have examined the records of contracts, and I do not find that you were interested in the contract for paving Seventh avenue or any other street. No payments have been made to you on account of the contract named above, nor for any other contract for paving. Respectfully yours, &c.,

THOMAS H. SWAN.

It may be added that to the handbill or circular eighty signatures of reputed respectable citizens are appended. Except some three or four names, none of them can be found in the Directory, and one name is that of a man whose funeral Mr. Bixby attended about ten years ago.

THE SHAM LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE TIMES.

It is difficult to decide whether the Tammany leaders who urged Mr. James T. King to commence a libel suit against THE TIMES are most foolish or most vindictive in this proceeding. As a threat, as an effort to scare, a moment's reflection would have shown them its utter futility, for no journal in this City has been more often or more furiously threatened by corrupt politicians than THE TIMES. It has been threatened with numberless libel suits; it has been threatened with suits for ejectment; it has been threatened with offers of personal violence to its editors and proprietors; but it has never been turned aside from its course. No man who ever suffered an unintentional injustice through this journal has failed to find its columns freely thrown open for his vindication; no man who was justly castigated by it ever succeeded in frightening or buying it into silence. Mr. King, and those who are egging him on, appear to think that they can succeed where so many others have failed. They must be but blind leaders, or they would have sought some less ludicrously absurd means of persecution than Mr. King's libel suit. More than two years ago Mr. King was publicly charged by THE TIMES with being a confederate of Tom Fields in the Firemen's Relief Claims swindle; charged with receiving $10,100 of the plunder from him, and in proof of the charge a copy of the check, which he now pretends to consider a libel, was conspicuously printed in these columns. Mr. King never denied the charge; he did not deny that he took the check for $10,000. He remained silent. He has not even denied the charge in the affidavit on which the warrant was issued. He does not deny his check, and does not even make the flimsy excuse that it was in payment of a loan. In the original article, published in THE TIMES Oct. 29, 1873, Mr. King appeared with his check in the following excellent list: William Hitchman, (Speaker,) two checks—one for $10,000, the other for $15,000; Henry W. Genet, two checks for similar amounts; John C. Jacobs, check for $2,200; Alexander Frear, $10,000; James T. King, $10,100. All these checks were in the handwriting of Fields, and they were each indorsed by the payee. Two years after the original publication of the facts King gets a Tammany nomination, and forthwith rushes into a libel suit. He gets out a warrant a few days before election, tries to get the editor of this paper locked up over night, and goes about his district with a copy of his affidavit in his pocket, declaring that he was going to make THE TIMES smart for the libel on his previously unblemished character. Are we right in describing this as an electioneering trick, rather than an attempt to get justice?

RECORDER HACKETT AND THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District held a mass-meeting last evening at the Tenth Ward House, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets. There was a large assemblage present who listened to addresses made by Caspar A. Baaden, Frederick Gugel, Dr. Herman Muhr, John Straubenmiller, and George Scherman. The following letter addressed by Recorder Hackett to Dr. Herman Muhr, was read by the President, Mr. Gustavus A. Ratz:

Dr. Herman Muhr:

DEAR SIR: I have learned through Mr. George Scherman that the German Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District have indorsed me by resolution of their body as their candidate for Recorder.

By reason of a severe cold which I have been suffering from for several weeks past, I am unable to speak with any force at any public meeting, and were that not so, you will pardon me for observing that I could not add anything more expressive to my views than is contained in my published letter of acceptance of the nominations of the Republican, Anti-Tammany, and German Independent Associations.

Be pleased to present to the officers and members of the association my grateful thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me by giving to me this indorsement, and I take this opportunity to write that my German fellow citizens will never have just cause of regret for having honored me with their confidence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN K. HACKETT.

A LARGE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMONSTRATION.

One of the largest Anti-Tammany demonstrations of the present campaign took place last evening at Glass Hall, Thirty-fourth street, between Third and Second avenues. The fact that the hall was crowded to excess by an enthusiastic assemblage of about two thousand persons, mostly working men, was a significant illustration of the waning power of John Kelly, even in his own stronghold, the Twenty-first Ward. The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. J. Cramer, and the chief speakers were Michael J. Murphy, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Assembly, and Mr. James O'Brien, Mr. O'Brien, after denouncing the Tammany dictator and his "legions," urged the claims of Mr. Joseph Monheimer for Senator against those of James W. Gerard, the Tammany nominee. Mr. Monheimer, he said, had not been nominated by a packed convention; he had been chosen by the delegates of the people as a man whom Tammany Hall could not purchase. Mr. Francis Purcell, the candidate for Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward, next addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Ira Shafer, who said that from present indications the defeat of the Tammany Hall party on Tuesday next would be so overwhelming as to be without a precedent in the annals of political contests in this City. They had reason to be satisfied that the battle had already been fought and won, and all that remained to be done was to formally record the victory on Tuesday next.

THE WORKING MEN DENOUNCE TAMMANY.

At a meeting of the Working Men's Union, at Pythagoras Hall last evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this association remembers the promises of Tammany Hall when seeking the support of the working people, and its violation of the same when its object was attained.

Resolved, That the word Tammany is synonymous with political despotism, and injurious to the interest of the masses by whom it has been heretofore sustained.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the working people to insure its defeat by supporting the ticket headed by Hackett and Phelps, this being, in our opinion, the ticket of the people and not of a person.

Resolved, That we recommend and earnestly support for the position of Senator in the Fourth Senatorial District, Hon. John Morrissey, the friend of the poor, the exponent of their views, the champion of their rights, the peer of his opponents, and the candidate of the masses, whose claims he has advocated.

A CARD FROM RECORDER HACKETT.

Recorder Hackett has forwarded a communication to the *Tribune*, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1875.

To the Tribune:

Ex-Judge Clerke has been grossly imposed upon, which, considering his advanced age, is not remarkable. I never applied for, nor suggested, nor caused application to be made, for a mandamus against the Controller to pay me salary. I never meditated such a proceeding. No such mandamus was ever granted, and I am utterly at a loss to imagine what Judge Clerke could have had in his mind when he volunteered his extraordinary statement.

The source of your story is so respectable I owe it to my friends to depart from my usual method of silence under criticism, and contradict it. Anonymous attacks I must, of course, let alone. May I not regret that you departed from your customary courtesy of first interviewing gentlemen who are grievously attacked by correspondents before you print their observations?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN K. HACKETT.

GATHERINGS IN BROOKLYN.

INDEPENDENT MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD—NOMINATION OF COL. CAVANAGH RATIFIED.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the independent voters of the Twenty-first Ward was held last evening at Stella Hall, in Bedford avenue, near Myrtle avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Col. James Cavanagh as candidate for the Third Senatorial District. Mr. William H. Grace occupied the chair. He briefly addressed the meeting and said they had assembled as independent citizens of both parties, waiving all partisan issues, for the purpose of supporting honest men in the present contest. He impressed upon the meeting the necessity of supporting Col. Cavanagh, who would, if elected, prove as faithful to the trust reposed in him as he did upon the battle-field.

Capt. James Tanner delivered a long address, in the course of which he called attention to the fact that Senator Jacobs, the Ring nominee, would be the pliant tool in the hands of his master, while Col. Cavanagh would faithfully represent the district in the Legislature. He promised him the solid Republican vote of the district, and hoped he would be returned by a large majority at the close of the polls. Addresses were delivered by Dr. David Bell, of New-York; Counselor Lynch, of Brooklyn; Col. Cavanagh and others.

COLORED MASS-MEETING IN DE KALB AVENUE.

A mass-meeting of the colored citizens of the Second Senatorial District was held last evening in De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Constant Heedra occupied the chair. In calling the meeting to order he said that the colored citizens of Brooklyn had been unjustly treated by the Democrats, and that now, as during the war, the only hope of the colored men was in the Republican Party. Referring to the killing of the colored man Robert Gilmore by a policeman, who was sentenced for the crime to twenty-nine days in the County Jail, the speaker said that in his judgment Judge Tappen, in passing so light a sentence, did not fulfill the requirements of the case. Addresses were also made by Hon. William Richardson, candidate for the Senate in the Second District, Richard Marvin, and others. The meeting was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was exhibited.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Watson & Laing, retail coal dealers, of this City, have established the rule of having all coal delivered by them weighed by a sworn City weighmaster, whose certificate accompanies each load delivered. They deserve the patronage of the public.

ECONOMY IN WARMING.

Judge Bosworth says: "That the Gothic Furnace used last Winter to heat his house consumed only four tons of coal!!!" Send for a Circular to ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 226 West 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

MECHANICS AND OTHERS

Who work with edge tools, or fire, often meet with injuries. Let them apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and all pain and danger cease at once.—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.

Miss M. A. Collins,
Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Anderson, Jr.,
Miss Anderson,
Mr. and Mrs. Anker,
Mrs. M. E. Armstrong,
Mr. and Mrs. Avila,
Miss A. L. Beckwith,
Heywood Barton,
F. De Billier,
W. Boag,
T. K. Bolton,
Mr. Brantley,
Mrs. Broadwell,
H. F. Budge,
Mr. Caldwell,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Campbell,
Mrs. H. M. Cassedy,
A. T. Chur,
J. L. Cilley,
Mrs. Colston,
C. M. S. Davidson,
U. Defevriment,
E. J. Delamere,
Miss Diller,
Judge C. D. Drake,
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Drummond,
Miss B. Drummond,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ely,
Miss A. Lefferts,
Miss G. Lefferts,
Rev. J. Lewis, D. D.,
Rev. Dr. Lightener,
W. A. Little,
T. McFarlane,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Malherbe,
Miss Martense,
Mrs. G. Merrill,
Miss E. Merrill,
Miss F. Merrill,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morris and child,
F. Newbold,
H. C. Newbold,
Miss E. Newbold,
Miss B. Newbold,
Mrs. Osgood,
Mr. Otten,
G. Parsons,
Mrs. G. M. Parsons,
Miss Parsons,
Miss M. Parsons,
Miss A. Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Patterson,
Master Patterson,
Mrs. Pomeroy,
Miss Pomeroy,
Master W. Pomeroy,
Mrs. J. M. Poole,
Mrs. Porteous,
Morris M. Ross,
S. Russell,
A. Scholfield,
Miss Sarah Sherrard,
J. M. Burns, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sherrerd,
Miss Ferguson,
Miss M. L. Fuller,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Galusha,
D. C. Gilman,
Mr. Goadby,
Mrs. Greppe and two infants,
Mr. and Mrs. Guerard,
E. Haas,
Miss Hale,
Miss E. Hall,
J. S. Hall,
W. S. Hall,
C. F. D. Hastings,
R. P. Hastings,
Hon. H. P. Haven,
Mr. Haven,
Isaac Hendricks,
Miss Hill,
Mrs. M. N. Hogan,
Charles Hogan,
Master A. Hogan,
L. Iveson,
A. O. Jackson,
Miss Jackson,
Mrs. Kingsbury,
Judge J. M. Kirkpatrick,
E. Lammer,
H. A. Lane,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lawrence and two children,
Master J. H. Sherrerd,
Miss Ellen B. Sherrerd,
Mrs. Sherrerd, Sr.,
A. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Sprague,
Miss Sophie F. Stott,
E. E. Strang,
Miss Strang,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Street,
J. S. Stuart,
Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Jr.,
Miss Agnes S. Tailer,
Miss Mary E. Tailer,
Miss Fannie B. Tailer,
Master Thomas S. Tailer,
Miss Laura S. Tailer and maid,
Mrs. J. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Walker,
Miss E. Walker,
Miss Westcott,
J. White,
F. A. White,
Miss S. E. White,
Miss J. M. White,
Mrs. H. F. White,
Mrs. C. B. White,
Mrs. F. R. Wilkinson and child,
Hon. Isaac G. Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. M. De Zamacona,
Miss A. De Zamacona,
Miss H. De Zamacona,
M. De Zamacona, Jr., and man servant,
Mr. Gurney,
W. C. Jewett and wife,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Ferguson.

In steam-ship Arragon, from Bristol.

Addie Roome,
Gertrude Davis,
William Allen,
Mary Allen,
Alice Allen,
Alex. H. Fairburn,
William Wade,
William Webb,
Emelia Webb,
Robert Harding,
Ann Harding,
Ellen Rye,
Thomas Rye,
Marian Rye,
Susan Randall,
Edgar Randall,
Thomas Ash,
Anna Ash.

In Steam-ship Canada, from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and two daughters,
H. P. McIntire,
Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson,
Mrs. Watson and daughter,
Mme. de Barry,
Mrs. P. L. Bradley,
Mrs. Daniels,
L. Mendelsohn,
Stewart Eyler,
R. Gray,
Newton Adams,
George W. Scott,
J. A. Rouyer,
Mrs. McIntyre and daughter,
S. McIntire,
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Howard,
Mrs. Jerningham and child,
Miss Annie Wood,
Miss Louisa Downs,
W. Alcock,
Richard Eyler,
T. B. Calinot,
John Adams,
Samuel Hawkes,
Dennis Lapierre,
William Crosthwaite.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:27 | Sun sets.....5:09 | Moon sets..5:34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...8:14 | Gov. Island..9:03 | Hell Gate.10:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Sanglier, Havre France, Lewis De Bebian; Alps, (Br.,) Williams, Kingston, Savanilla, &c., Pim, Forward & Co.; Celtic, Kiddle, Liverpool, Eng., R. J. Cortis; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, Old Dom. S. S. Co.; Cuba, McIntosh, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Colombo, (Br.,) Burkitt, Hull, C. L. Wright & Co.; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Vineland, Bourn, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell; G. T. Olyphant, Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., Campbell & Gardner.

Ship William Tapscott, Morgan, Liverpool, Eng., Tapscott Bros.

Barks Schiller, Gloistein, Bremen, Ger., Charles Luling & Co.; Imperator, Jensen, Waterford, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; W. E. Anderson, Brandt, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Victoria, (Ger.,) Sessnow, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gehon, (Ital.,) Modaini, Newport, Eng., J. C. Seager.

Brigs Ruby, Neal, Port Spain, Trinidad, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; Florence, Rathburn, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schrs. Annie A. Holton, Smith, Corpus Christi, Texas, B. J. Wenberg; Ricardo, Barros, Newton, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; Clara L. Bergen, Dayton, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Isaac Rich, Studley, Boston, Mass., William W. Bazer; Osseo, (Br.,) Gorham, St. Johns, N. B., Heney & Parker; Artist, Forrester, Warren, R. I., Ferguson & Wood; Matilda M., (Br.,) Merriam, Kingston, St. Vincent, W. I., Middleton & Co.; Langdon, Collins, Darien, S. A., H. W. Loud & Co.

Sloop Ed. Crollus, Jarvis, South Amboy, N. J., Isaac B. Grigg.

Bark Georgetown, Robertson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Potomac, Jones, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Canal-boat Wm. McFadden, Drew, Chester, Penn., Starrs & Murphy.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Darien, (Br.,) Shaw, Taganrog Sept. 20, Constantinople 27th, Malta Oct. 2, and Gibraltar 8th, with wool to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, from London, arr. 28th, reports: Oct. 21, lat. 43 25, lon. 44 08, passed steam-ship Denmark, hence for London; 22d, lat. 42 38, lon. 46 45, passed an American ship showing letters H D N S. The C. brings 35 cabin and 48 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol Oct. 12, with mdse. and 57 passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Lewiston, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Magellan, Henry, of and 5 ds. from Boston, in ballast to Fabbri & Chauncey. Will load for Valparaiso.

Bark Orsola, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Naples 62 ds., in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar, Sept. 20; came a middle passage; Oct. 23, lat. 36 23, lon. 70 30, passed the wreck of an American brig, lumber loaded, water-logged, and deck even with the water; all spars were standing but sails gone.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Trapani, Gloucester 52 ds., with salt to order.

Bark Dagny, (Norw.,) Frolich, Fowey 41 ds., with china clay to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Assunta, (Ital.,) Cilento, Waterford 45 ds., in ballast to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati. Oct. 21, lat. 37 02, lon. 68 10, spoke brig Charles A. Boovy, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., bound S.

Bark Maria Louisa, (Ital.,) Lemeder, Amsterdam 72 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Emilia Figlia, (Ital.,) Olivari, Naples 53 ds., in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 22.

Brig Lauro Cocace, (Ital.,) Lauro, Port Vendres 53 ds., with wine to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Brig Martiniquaise, (Fr.,) Maryere, St. Pierre 19 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Tula, Miller, Belize, Hon., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to William Jex & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Cape Florida.

Brig Nellie Husted, Tewksbury, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig H. Houston, (of Stockholm,) Griffin, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar, molasses, and asphaltum to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Oct. 23, lat. 31, lon. 79, encountered a N. E. gale lasting 8 hours, and veering to E., in which shifted cargo; 25th, lat. 35 05, lon. 74, spoke schr. Leone, hence for Corpus Christi; 26th, lat. 31 38, lon. 74 22, spoke schr. William Slater, Kelso, hence for Port Royal, 14 ds. out.

Schr. Emma Bacon, (of Barnstable,) Bearse, Malden, Oct. 23, for Washington, D. C. Oct. 27, six miles S. E. from Egg Harbor, came in collision with brig Frontier, (before reported arr. 28th;) the schr. lost masts, had bulwarks stove, and planksheer forward on starboard side carried away, and sprung jibboom; was taken in tow by pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5, and brought to this port for repairs.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dolliner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Bally, St. Pierre Oct. 1 and St. Thomas 6th, with sugar to H. A. Swan & Sons. Oct. 25, lat. 39 05, lon. 76 50, spoke schr. Elvina, from St. Pierre for New-York; 16th, no lat., &c., had a gale from S. W. lasting 24 hours; lost foresail, jibboom, foretopmast, split mainsail, stove bulwarks, and received other damage.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lake, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Hibbert, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, St. Margarite's Bay, N. B., 7 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Nulato, (of Machias,) Small, St. George, N. B., 7 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.
Schr. Wigwam, (of Cherryfield,) Pease, Sand River, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.
Schr. Pearl, Goldthwaite, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.
Schr. Mauna Loa, Sanborn, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. S. W. Perry, Look, Addison, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Plow Boy, Hallett, Boston.
Schr. Cabot, Chase, Boston.
Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Waterline, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Harriet N. Miller, Miller, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. Capes, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sarah J. Bright, Thomas, Boston, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Everglade, Wright, Boston, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Chas. Lovering, Luther, Somerset, for Port Johnson.
Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Jas. H. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Wm. Penn, Hart, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. James Pike, Dunn, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Franklin Pierce, Wayland, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Cornelius Pratt, Norwich, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Lewis, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. Jennie C. Russ, Norton, Providence.
Schr. Challenge, Norwood, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Onward, Wheeler, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Hart, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Hannibal, Pendleton, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Fred Merwin, Bunce, Fall River.
Schr. Keystone, Hatch, New-Bedford.
Schr. John Cadwallader, Hall, Newport.
Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Baker, Newport.
Schr. James Parker, Sen., Kelly, Harwich.
Schr. George A. Potter, Kelly, Gloucester.
Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Warren.
Schr. R. W. Babcock, Bradley, New-Haven.
Schr. Panthea, McDade, New-Haven.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Edward H. Clark, Miller, New-Haven.
Schr. William H. Van Name, Holmes, New-Haven.
Schr. Hugh B. McCauley, Haskell, New-Haven.
Schr. Green County, Tanner, Hyde, New-Haven.
Schr. J. Barrett, Wilson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Kate Newman, Hall, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Rhode Island, Holmes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crane, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Lida Babcock, Lee, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Abel C. Buckley, Young, Beverley, for Philadelphia.
WIND—Sunset, light, N. E., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Montgomery, for Fernandina; Richmond, for Richmond; barks Aardenburg, for Rotterdam; Emilie, for Havre; Armonia, for Odessa; Hope, for Genoa; Hans Tode, for Virginia; Ferda, for Cork.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The following vessels have sailed for American ports:

Somerville, Patterdale, Harriet Upham, Ophir, Capt. Murray; Nile, Romano C., Garibaldi, Lizzie Dewey, Mary Durkee, Canada.

Arr. out from American ports Oct. 23, Dorina, Charles Purves, Sole.

Oct. 27, Preciosa, Maryland, Meridian.

Oct. 29, St. Mathaus.

In the Channel, Tramore, Minerva, Svanen, Birdstow, City of Brussels, Mattea.

The National Line steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Williams, from New-York Oct. 15, for this port, arr. off Deal at 10 A. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 29.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Leipsig, Capt. Hoffman, from Baltimore Oct. 16, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—The steam-ship Guillermo, Capt. Echevarria, from New-Orleans Oct. 9, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 29.—The Inman Line steamer City of Richmond sld. from here to-day for New-York.

The White Star steamer Baltic, for New-York, left here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Bothnia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Oct. 20, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

At 30 Per Cent. Discount,
OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES,
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SUITS, $15, $20. OVERCOATS, $10, $15.
SUITS, $25, $30. OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
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The facilities of our Custom Department are equal to the demands of the most exacting; any garment can be made to measure at few hours' notice. BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING has for years been a specialty, and all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages will always be found in the stock.
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BOYS' SUITS, $10, $12. OVERCOATS, $8, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $15, $20. OVERCOATS, $12, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $25. OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
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The company has now ready for delivery a splendid chromo entitled "NIP AND TUCK," a new (3 pound) picture, showing a lively skirmish between baby and his pet dog for the possession of a doll. It is so full of roaring fun that no description can tell the story so well as the simple title of the artist. The battle is just Nip and Tuck, and must be seen to be appreciated.

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